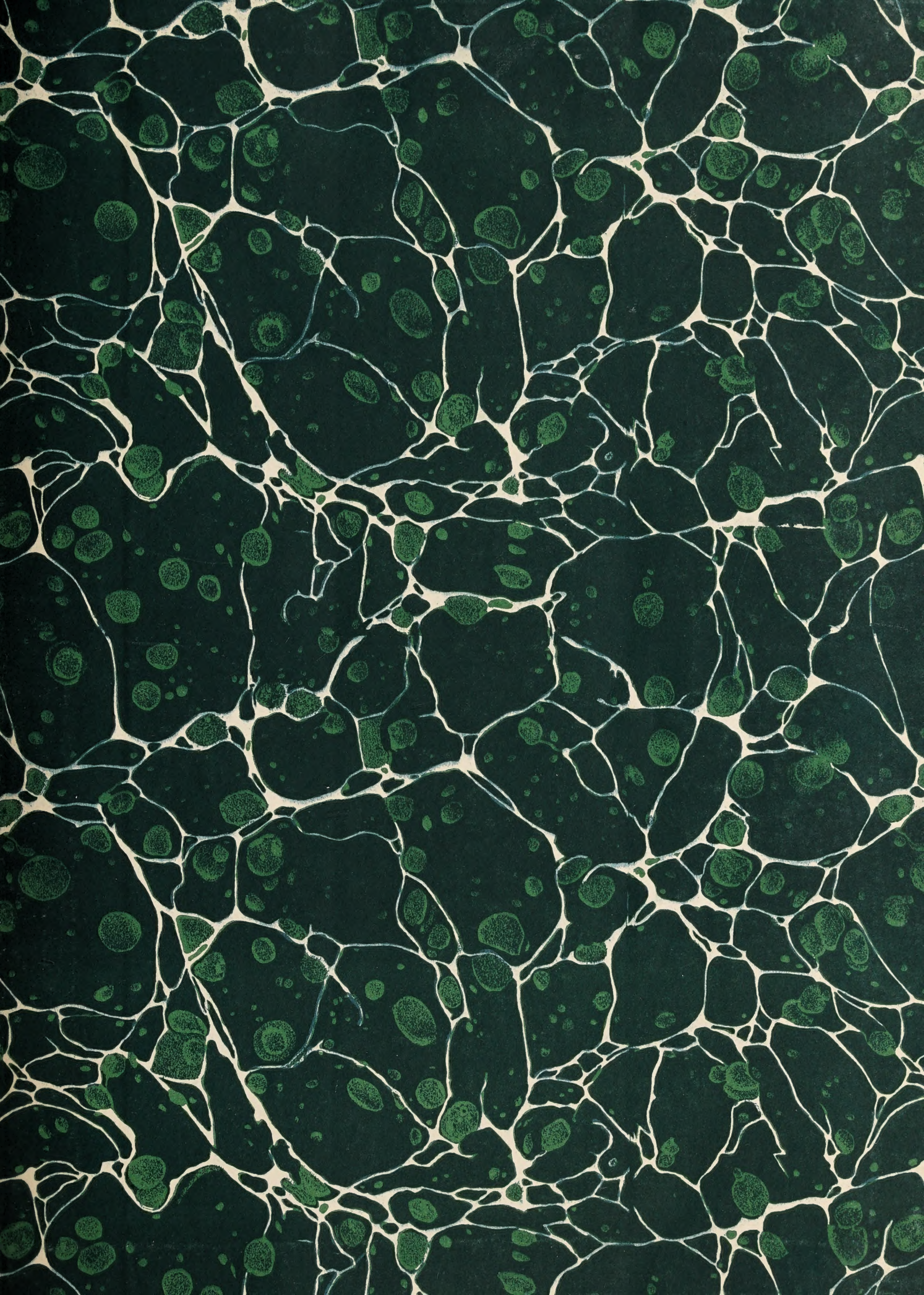



"HAPPY HE
WHO IN HIS HOME AT NIGHT,
FINDS IN HIS BOOKS DELIGHT,
AND SWEET SOCIETY;
WHILST HE WHO SEES NO
PROFIT IN THEIR USE
WILL LIVE A FOOL, AND
DIE AS GREAT A GOOSE"
J. R. CLEMENS



ESTHER HATHAWAY

THE KNOWLES RYERSONS





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Office, Aug. 16, 1912

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

When Mr. H. Harold Hume, of Glen St. Mary, Fla. was here in the office some weeks ago, he asked me whether he could not obtain a set of the pictures I took in China relating to Persimmons and their culture. I personally have no objection to his getting these fotos; have you? If not, I would like to see him being sent copies of the following numbers with their respective legends typewritten on the backs. Nos. 5043, 5044, 5045, 5046, 5047, 5048, 5049, 5050, 5051, 5052, 5053, 5124, 5125, 5126, 5380, 5381, 5382 and 5415. (18 fotos).

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Office, Aug. 19, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am supplying you a rough outline of my itinerary for the next three years.

Early Sept., 1912, leave New York for Hamburg; from there either by steamer and train via Stockholm-Abo to St. Petersburg, or by train entirely, going thro Germany and Poland.

In St. Petersburg many things will have to be done, viz., a good interpreter to be obtained, passports to be arranged, plant material to be bought from Regel and Kesselring's nursery.

Office, Aug. 18, 1912

Dear Mr. Fawcett:

When Mr. H. Harold Howe, of Glen St. Mary, Wis. was here in the office some weeks ago, he asked me whether he could not obtain a set of the pictures I took in China relating to Persepolis and their culture. I personally have no objection to his getting these photos; if not, I would like to see him bring some copies of the following numbers with their respective legends typewritten on the backs. Nos. 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058 and 3059 (18 photos).

Sincerely yours,

FRANK M. WATSON

Office, Aug. 19, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fawcett:

Herewith I am supplying you a rough outline of my itinerary for the next three years. Early Sept., 1912, leave New York for Hamburg; from there either by steamer and train via Stockholm-Abo to St. Petersburg, or by train entirely, going thru Germany and Poland. In St. Petersburg my things will have to be done, viz., a good interpreter to be obtained, passports to be arranged, plans material to be bought from Bogal and Kesseling's nursery.

From St. Petersburg to Perchok, Tver Government, where Mr. D. D. Romanoff keeps an arborstun of hardy trees and shrubs.

Then to Korslov, Tambov Govt., where at Mr. I. V. Majurin's place many things will have to be obtained, like hardy selected fruits and berries.

Then to Novo-Spasskoe, Simbirsk Govt., where Mr. A. D. Vosikev's nursery is located. Here the various pure and local forms of Poplars and Willows will be gotten.

Then to Sysran, Simbirsk Govt., where a nurseryman lives who has many varieties of bush-cherries.

Then to Kistinsk, Perm Govt., between Chelyabinsk and Ekaterinburg, where large-fruited bush cherries (*Prunus chamaecerasus* or *P. fruticosa*) are being cultivated.

Then to Krassnoyarsk, Siberia, where in a Governmental nursery hardy fruit and shade trees are being grown.

Then on to Irkysk, where a botanist lives, by name of Schreiber, who collects seeds of Siberian forest trees and shrubs.

Then to Harbin, Manchuria, to obtain samples of hardy wintergreens.

Then to Mukden, Manchuria, to obtain seeds and cuttings of ornamental trees and shrubs at the East Tomb; also visiting the Agricultural Experiment Station.

Then via Liaoyang to the Chien shan range, to collect cuttings of various trees and shrubs not obtained the last time in 1906-07.

Then to Peking, arranging there for passports, interpreters, financial matters for the interior, getting walnuts, chestnuts, jujubes, seeds of *Pistacia chinensis* and of *Amygdalus davidiana*.

From the following is known, that the...

D. G. Bennett made an analysis of hardy trees and shrubs.

That is to say, under the name of Mr. J. H. Bennett's...

These many things will have to be obtained, like hardy shrubs...

and berries.

Then to the next, Bennett's Govt., where Mr. A. G.

Washington's name is located. Now the various trees and shrubs...

of points and shrubs will be given.

Then to the next, Bennett's Govt., where a number of...

who has many varieties of hardy shrubs.

Then to the next, Bennett's Govt., where a number of...

Washington, where a number of hardy shrubs...

These are being cultivated.

Then to the next, Bennett's Govt., where in a Governmental...

very hardy trees and shrubs are being grown.

Then to the next, Bennett's Govt., where a number of...

Washington, who collects seeds of Siberian trees and shrubs.

Then to the next, Bennett's Govt., to obtain samples of hardy...

Washington.

Then to the next, Bennett's Govt., to obtain seeds and cuttings of...

Washington, trees and shrubs at the West Point also visiting the...

Washington Experiment Station.

Then via the way to the Union when many to collect...

Many of various trees and shrubs not obtained the last time in 1900-01.

Then to the next, Bennett's Govt., where a number of...

Washington, where a number of hardy shrubs...

seeds of Siberian trees and shrubs.

1896

Then by carts thro the Chihli Prov. to Leoling, Shantung, to get clones of the seedless jujubes.

The rest of the winter of 1912-13 to be spent in the Shantung Province, collecting many varieties of Jujubes, Peaches, Pears, Persimmons, Plums, etc.

From Spring 1913 to late winter 1914, exploring the northern part of Honan, the Shensi Province and North and Central Kansu. Honan is famous for its good grains and for large jujubes. Shensi is celebrated for its persimmons, grapes and peaches, while Kansu produces very hardy grains and has a mountain flora very little of which has been introduced into cultivation. As the climate in north and central Kansu is a rigid one, due to elevation and to northern latitude, most plants coming from there may be expected to thrive in the northernmost sections of the United States.

From Spring, 1914 - late winter 1915, exploring south Kansu and northern Szechuan. The first region is botanically unknown country, composed out of mountains and valleys and gorges and Mr. W. W. Rockhill, one of our ex-ministers to China, who passed thro part of S. Kansu, recommends this region strongly to us, as probably containing many new types of plants. North Szechuan is also a very interesting country, very mountainous. Excellent large jujubes come from there and many varieties of pears, peaches, persimmons, citrus fruits, etc. are cultivated. Szechuan is considered to be the richest province of all China and bears the same reputation as to fruitfulness and variation of products as our own California does.

In late Spring 1915 back to the East coast of China visiting Canton, perhaps, and in early summer 1915 back in Washington, D. C.

then by water from the Chibi River, to leading, Shantung, to
the east of the river of 1911-12 is to be made in the Shantung

Province, collecting many varieties of fishes, mammals, birds, etc.
from the river, etc.

From August 1911 to late winter 1912, exploring the mountains
east of Hsuan, the Shensi Province and North and Central Kansu. Hsuan

is famous for its good fur and for large fishes. There is also
a small lake for the pearlman, grass and needles, while some produce

very heavy grass and has a mountain from very little or which has
been introduced into cultivation. As the climate is north and central

there is a slight one, due to elevation and to northern latitude, most
plants coming from there may be expected to thrive in the mountains

regions of the United States.
From August, 1912 - late winter 1913, exploring north Kansu

and northern Szechuan. The first region is mountainous and
country, composed out of mountains and valleys and ranges and etc.

F. W. Hockbill, one of our assistants to China, who passed through
part of S. Kansu, recommends this region especially to us, as probably

containing many new types of plants. North Szechuan is also a very
interesting country, very mountainous, especially large fishes come

from there and many varieties of birds, mammals, etc. etc.
fishes, etc. are collected. Szechuan is considered to be the richest

regions of all China and bears the most reputation as to richness
and variety of plants as well as animals, etc.

In late winter 1913 back to the West coast of China via Hong
Kong, Canton, and in early summer 1913 back in Washington, D. C.

In case all this Chinese exploration should go thro, copies of explorers notes should be sent to me, special requests for material wanted should be made, addresses should be given of missionaries and other parties interested in our work, etc., etc.

This present itinerary is but a rough draft-up; many things might be omitted, but any other things will be substituted again.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK F. MEYER

Office, Oct. 3, 1912.

Mr. H. F. Chandler,

In charge of accounts of the Office of
Foreign Seed & Plant Distribution

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Herewith please find attached my personal check for \$5.00 being the premium to pay on my bond for \$6000.00 with the American Bonding Company of Baltimore. --Thanking you in advance for your labors in arranging this bonding business I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK F. MEYER

It is the policy of the United States to support the efforts of the people of the world to secure peace and stability. The United States is committed to the principles of self-determination and the right of all peoples to choose their own form of government. The United States is committed to the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations. The United States is committed to the principles of mutual respect and cooperation among all nations. The United States is committed to the principles of justice and fairness in international relations. The United States is committed to the principles of peace and stability in the world.

Office, Oct. 1, 1951.

Mr. H. V. G. G. G.

In view of the nature of the office...

It is the policy of the United States...

Very truly yours,

Respectfully yours, [Signature]

Enclosed for you are two copies of the report...

In view of the nature of the office...

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

1951, 10, 1

Office, Oct. 2, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find attached my Itinerary report for the period of Sat. Sept. 14, 1912, to Sat. Sept. 29, 1912. (inclusive dates). This report covers my trip to various points in Canada and the northwestern United States, made in company of Mr. F. H. Dorsett and undertaken to become familiar with the problems that the new Testing Garden at Mandan, N. D. is expected to help to solve.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK H. MEYER

Office, Oct. 2, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find attached my expense account for the period of Sept. 14 to Sept. 30, 1912 (inclusive dates) covering the trip to Ottawa, Brandon and Indian Head in Canada, and to Mandan, N. D., and Ames, Iowa, undertaken in company of Mr. F. H. Dorsett, to become fully familiar with the problems of trying to make this North Western Plains Station at Mandan, N. Dak. as great a success as will be possible under the circumstances.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK H. MEYER

Office, Oct. 1, 1911

Dear Mr. [Name]

I have pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 27th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities.

The report covers up to the date of the 1st inst. and is being reviewed by the

proper authorities. It is expected that a copy will be furnished to you in due time.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Title]

Office, Oct. 1, 1911

Dear Mr. [Name]

I have pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 27th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities.

The report covers up to the date of the 1st inst. and is being reviewed by the

proper authorities. It is expected that a copy will be furnished to you in due time.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Title]

1999

Office, Oct. 9, 1912.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

In regard to this question of obtaining from Mr. Woelkoff 500 lbs. of seeds of Medicago falcata, I suggest to write him that, on account of the Government of the United States having postponed the passing of appropriations, etc., etc., and the men interested in this wild alfalfa problem not having agreed as to the best course to be taken in introducing the plant on a large scale in this country, this whole matter has been hold up. Now, however, Mr. Meyer will go out again to Russia and he intends to see you and talk matters fully over with you. He will also inspect any quantity of seeds you may have collected and arrange with you to ship it to us.

I would suggest that Mr. Fairchild embody these statements in his letter and then leave it over to me to pacify this Mr. Woelkoff.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK W. MEYER

Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Oct. 8, 1912.

Miss Grace Cramer,
Private Secretary to Mr. Fairchild.

Dear Miss Cramer:

Could you be so kind and send a copy of my bulletin on Agric. Exploration in the fruit and nut orchards of China to the following people:

LETTER, FEB. 21, 1912

Dear Mr. Brewster:

In regard to this matter of visiting from the West 200
 feet of some of the best specimens I possess to send to you, as you
 stated of the Government of the United States during your visit
 to my collection, etc., etc., and the fact that you are
 interested in the matter is a large matter in this country. This
 fact has been held up. Now, however, Mr. Brewster will go and
 see you and talk matters fully over with you. He will also
 report my quality of work for my collection and
 average with you as well as he can.

I would suggest that Mr. Brewster send some specimens
 in his letter and then leave it over to me to handle this
 matter.

Yours sincerely,

WALTER D. KILPATRICK

Assoc. Geologist, U.S. Geol. Surv.

Feb. 21, 1912.

Very truly yours,
Walter D. Kilpatrick

Dear Mr. Brewster:

Could you be so kind and send a copy of my collection to

you. Specimens in the field are not ordered of them to the follow-

ing pages:

Prof. Chas. D. Sargent
 Mr. C. E. Faxon
 Mr. E. H. Wilson
 Mr. Alfred Rehder
 Mr. Jackson T. Dawson
 Mr. Chr. vander Veet

All c/o
 Arnold Arboretum
 Jamaica Plains, Mass.

I would appreciate an early execution of this request very much indeed.

In case you should not be there at the present, I hope Mr. Fairchild will kindly have somebody else take up the matter.

With many thanks in advance and wishing you the best, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK E. MEYER

Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Oct. 16, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Since last Thursday night I am here in Boston and altho I found Prof. Sargent and Mr. Wilson absent last week, they since came in and ever since Sunday we have had many a talk and looked over a considerable number of dried as well as live plants. Prof. Sargent is very much interested in this coming expedition of ours and has urged me to collect as much herbarium material as possible. He, Mr. Wilson and I had a conference today about this Kansas territory especially. He wishes certain things to be sent to him directly and will write you about this. Could you come up yourself for a day or two? It would facilitate matters very much.

Mr. J. B. ...
Mr. J. B. ...
Mr. J. B. ...
Mr. J. B. ...
Mr. J. B. ...

Mr. J. B. ...
Mr. J. B. ...
Mr. J. B. ...

I would appreciate an early return of this report and

Thank you.

In case you should not be able to do this, I hope you

will still find time to do so.

With very best wishes in regard to your work, I am

Very sincerely,

W. J. B.

W. J. B.

Oct. 10, 1911.

Dear Mr. ...

Since last Thursday night I am here in Boston and since I

found that Mr. ... and Mr. ... they since came in

and ever since they have had many a talk and looked over a number

of this matter of detail as well as live classes. They thought it very much

interesting in this regard especially at our and has agreed to be collected

as well as other material is possible. Mr. ... and I had a

conference today about this matter especially. He wishes

to be able to do this and will give me some help.

Could you make up a report for a few days? It would be very helpful.

Very truly,

Prof. Sargent also thinks it will be a good thing for me to see Mr. Purdom in England and get a few pointers from him about Kansu and Shensi where he has been collecting, without however apparently doing his level best to obtain certain things known to come from there. In case I should decide to see Purdom, I'll sail for London or Liverpool. Do you have any objections to this change of route? There are many things I want to tell you later in re new plants, but I will reserve this information for a more technical message.

The people here are treating me very nicely and take a keen interest in my remarks and observations re plants and conditions I saw. I come more and more to the conclusion that all of us in Washington are losing a tremendous deal in not being fortunate enough to possess a National Arboretum. The rumor is here that the Government intends to make part of the Biltmore Estate into an Arboretum. Have you heard anything of this? Mr. Jackson Dawson told me that in case we should establish a National Arboretum that we should have no less than 2000 acres, for of many trees they are finding out here that there are so many different types that really clumps and groups of them ought to have been planted instead of single specimens. Mr. Dawson also stated to me that should there be a possibility to start his life over again he would most decidedly go in for the breeding of fruits. From a man like he, possessing such an immense inner knowledge of arboreal plants, I consider this remark of the utmost value and suggestion.

Today I was making notes out of Prjejewalski's book "Mongolia," and I notice how he describes the climate of the Nan Shan Range in N. W. Kansu as dry and some mountain sides covered with forests

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the
 smell of the city. It was a mix of old and new, of the past and
 the future. The air was thick with the scent of the city, and I
 felt like I had stepped into a different world. The buildings were
 tall and imposing, and the streets were filled with people. I
 looked around in amazement, taking in everything I saw. The
 city was so different from anything I had ever seen before. It
 felt like I had discovered a new world. The people were
 friendly and welcoming, and I felt like I had found a home.

I had heard so much about the city, but nothing could prepare me
 for what I was about to experience. The city was a masterpiece
 of architecture, with buildings that reached towards the sky. The
 streets were wide and clean, and the people were so kind. I
 walked through the city, taking in every detail. The city was
 so beautiful, and I felt like I had found a new world. The
 people were so friendly, and I felt like I had found a home.
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 for what I was about to experience. The city was a masterpiece
 of architecture, with buildings that reached towards the sky.

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 people were so friendly, and I felt like I had found a home.
 I had heard so much about the city, but nothing could prepare me
 for what I was about to experience. The city was a masterpiece
 of architecture, with buildings that reached towards the sky.

and other arboreal growth. Prof. Sargent considers this to be a very important piece of information and he says that no collector went there since Prjejewalski visited these secluded mountain wastes.

The weather is cool and bracing here and the autumn colors are glorious. I do enjoy my stay here thoroughly, and I wish I had come earlier. Well, the prospect of all this coming travel makes me feel exalted and I just wish I could fly over from here to these Kan Shan Mountains.

With kindest of greetings, also to All in the Office, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK H. MEYER

TELEGRAM

Forest Hills, Mass. Oct. 23, 1912.

David Fairchild
Agriculture Department
Washington, D. C.

Will leave tomorrow for New York send mail care Hoosa.

KMYR

and other various things. I hope you will be a very
dear and affectionate mother and be very kind to
write to me often.

The weather is very hot and humid here and I wish it
was cooler.

I am glad to hear you are well and hope you will
be the same.

With love and affection,
Your affectionate son,
John Doe

I wish I could fly over from here to see you
and talk to you.

John Doe

With kindest regards,
I remain,
Your affectionate son,
John Doe

Yours very sincerely,
John Doe

JOHN DOE

JOHN DOE

JOHN DOE
1234 Main Street
City, State

JOHN DOE

JOHN DOE

JOHN DOE

All I want to say is that I love you and I hope
you will love me.

JOHN

I hope you will be a very
dear and affectionate mother and be very kind to
write to me often.
The weather is very hot and humid here and I wish it
was cooler.
I am glad to hear you are well and hope you will
be the same.
With love and affection,
Your affectionate son,
John Doe
I wish I could fly over from here to see you
and talk to you.
John Doe

Wednesday morning, Oct. 23, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

These last few days Prof. Sargent and I have been expecting some mail from you, but we suppose that something or another has prevented you from answering quickly.

Well, I received your telegram of Oct. 18th, in which you wanted me to wire you the principal points of our discussions. I have not telegraphed for the reason that Prof. Sargent had written you his proposals and I saw since the telegram that you sent him. We are sorry indeed that you could not manage to come up for a day or so. It would have facilitated matters very much. Later on, when you, Prof. Sargent and Mr. Wilson have a conference, I will not be there and I know how hard it is to write all such matters to me out in the field.

The main points in this case are these: Prof. Sargent thinks that it would be much better for the world at large when seeds and live plant material of wild, woody plants were sent by me directly to the Arboretum here, for the reason that the Arboretum is better equipped to take care of rare woody plants than any other place just now in the whole United States. The fortunate combination of a permanent collection of woody plants, a nursery, a rich herbarium and an unexcelled dendrological library, all in one institution, tend to give a newly introduced plant a much greater proportion of success when handled by the Arnold Arboretum, than when taken up by a slow moving machine like the Department of Agriculture, where all these aforementioned branches are separate.

February 1922, Oct. 1922.

Dear Mr. ...

Thank you for the ...

... from you, but we ...

... from ...

Well, I received your ...

... the ...

... the ...

... and I ...

... very ...

... it would have ...

... Prof. ...

... and I know ...

the field.

The main ...

... it would be ...

... seeds and ...

... directly to ...

... better ...

... just now in ...

... ... of woody plants ...

... as ...

... give a ...

... the ...

... moving ...

... movements ...

When plants succeeded in the Arboretum, Prof. S. would supply our Office with as much as you wanted, so there would not be the idea that a plant would be unobtainable when the Arboretum once possessed it. The expenses would be only slightly higher, by somewhat more work and somewhat more postage.

Well, these are the points.

From your telegram we infer that it will be undesirable to send things directly, but that I can split up things in the field and direct part of the material to the Arnold Arboretum, after it has been numbered and inspected in Washington. I suppose that is a step in the right direction, as it tends to save wild material that would be of relatively small value to us as long as we haven't got some Arboreta to take care of such things. We will see how it works out in the near future.

We also spoke about the disposal of seeds and plants of herbaceous stuff. Prof. Sargent is not interested in these things and has no place for them. Mr. Wilson suggested that our office get in contact with some good firms in England with whom we can exchange. Mr. Wilson namely thinks that I may run across some very valuable ornamental alpine plants and that it really would be a shame to pass such plants unnoticed and depriving the horticultural world of their uses. When on Friday night Messrs. Jackson Dawson, Wilson, John K. M. L. Farquhar, of 6 South Market St., Boston, Mass. and myself discussed this point, Mr. Farquhar said that in Bar Harbor, Maine alpinas were being cultivated successfully, and that he himself would like to be put on the list for any species of *Lilium* that I came across.

From plants introduced in the laboratory, 1901, it would

be possible to find a plant which is not a hybrid, or which would not be

the same as a plant which would be a hybrid, when the laboratory

is concerned. The experiment would be only slightly higher, by some-

times more than the present one.

Well, there are the points.

From your telegram we take that it will be necessary to

send things directly, but that I can still be made in the field and

direct part of the material to the small laboratory, after it has

been numbered and deposited in Washington. I suggest that as a step

in the right direction, as it tends to save with material that would

be of relatively small value to us as long as we haven't got more

specimens to take care of such things. It will see how it works out

in the next future.

We also think about the amount of work and plants of

herbarium staff. Your suggestion is not interested in these things

and has no place for them. It is suggested that we either get

in contact with some good lines in England with view of an exchange.

Mr. Wilson merely states that I may have some very valuable

specimens of plants which are not in the list and that it would be a shame to

lose them. I am sure that the botanical world will

be glad to have them. I am sure that the botanical world will

be glad to have them. I am sure that the botanical world will

be glad to have them. I am sure that the botanical world will

be glad to have them. I am sure that the botanical world will

He would even talk to our Secretary of Agriculture about this last point.

And now about some very interesting things that I learned while here.

Firstly, I saw from Frschewalski's works that the mountains of N. W. Kansu possess a climate of their own with much rain in summer and with long cold winters. That there is quite a lot of wild vegetation in the various valleys of the Hsu Shan Range. That the regions to the North, N. E., West and South of Sining are especially rich in a ligneous flora, much virgin forest even left. We also see that very few collectors have ever been in these Sining Alps in Kansu and that of many things that Frschewalski collected only a few herbarium specimens exist and that very little live material was ever introduced. These things make this northwestern section of Kansu a very promising field for a collector, who may make a reputation by introducing a mass of very hardy shrubs and trees, that in all probability will be able to stand the uncongential climate of the Central Northwestern United States.

For so far fruits are concerned, the Province of Kansu does not offer much apparently, tho we can find very little literature treating this branch of our work. In the lower valleys, however, Frschewalski mentions that Pears, Apricots and Prunus domestica are cultivated, and therefore we hope that more things are grown, too.

The world was full of the fragrance of the flowers of the field.

And the children were playing in the fields of the field.

And the children were playing in the fields of the field.

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And the children were playing in the fields of the field.

And the children were playing in the fields of the field.

Then I went thro the writings of L. Diels, "Die Flora von Central China," (in Botanischer Jahrbücher) and I saw that the Tsing shan Range in Central Shensi offers a very promising field for hardy trees and shrubs. Father Giraldi collected there several years ago and there exist a marvelously rich shrubby flora. Of such genus as Ribes, Berberis, Rubus, Prunus, Koenigsia, Acer, Syringa and Lonicera there are more species there than apparently anywhere else in such a compact area.

The climate on the average is fairly dry and altho not as cold as in Kansu, one can predict that the bigger part of the shrubs will be perfectly hardy over the very greater part of the United States. The plains of Shensi abound in orchards of various fruits, persimmons, jujubes and peaches being very common, so this gives us a happy combination of fruits and ornamentals. In Plantas Davidianae by A. Franchet, I also noticed that Father A. David found several interesting plants in Shensi, and of several of these things there is only the type in Paris, (Musée National) , as Mr. Nohder told me; outside of these types no other herbarium possesses a thing. This is always pleasant news to a collector, for it stimulates him to get the things and have the honor of being the disseminator of rare material.

While talking to Prof. Sargent, he also admitted that of many common Chinese plants the Arboretum does not possess a single wild herbarium specimen, and he urged me to pay particular attention to the collection of even common things of which everybody thinks that there surely is no need for collecting them. It certainly is remarkable that

even of the ordinary Chinese pears and apples there is not sufficient material to be found in the various herbaria of the world to give botanists a chance to be definite in their determination of these everyday plants.

I am not sure whether Prof. Sargent wrote you that the SPE 23032 has been named Syringa Meveri, Schneider n. sp. published in Plantae Wilsonianae, Part II, page 301, line 15. They consider it here a remarkable little lilac, which no doubt will soon be taken up by nurserymen.

Mr. Alfred Rehder name a form of the Golden Bell flower which I found in Fushan, Shantung, Forsythia suspensa var. latifolia Rehder, n. var. They want me to collect cuttings of this variety when I am again in Shantung. (Published in Plantae Wilsonianae, Vol. II, page 303, from herbarium material only).

I had a talk with Mr. Jackson Dawson about a congenial stock for Crataegus pinnatifida. He said that C. oxyantha would be the best all-around stock for almost all species of Crataegus. Crataegus Asarolius, of which we ordered several hundreds, does not seem to be hardy here in Boston, so we better retain that stock for distribution in our southern states, while experimenting with C. oxyantha for the North. Please show this to Messrs. Dorsett and Bisset!

I made it a special point to have a look at the various species of Prunus, including ceranus and amygdalus, that Mr. Wilson collected in western China. They have been given so many new names, mostly by Mr. Kochne in Vienna, Austria, that the ordinary botanist

even of the ordinary business hours and weeks there is not sufficient

material to be found in the various branches of the world in which

the various branches of the world in which the various branches of the world

every day.

I am not sure whether you have seen the book

which has been published by the American Society for the Study of

the various branches of the world in which the various branches of the world

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feels that his head is not big enough to retain the names even, not to speak of the difficulty to keep the live plants separately.

It seems pretty sure now that Western Hupeh is the home (or at least one home) of the peach. Mr. Wilson found plants in so many out of the way places and so frequently, that one could not attribute all these localities to the mere throwing away of peach stones by passing men. Of course, like I was told by men who had been in Persia, the peach also occurs wild in the mountains north of Teheran in Persia, so we will have to wait until more of this earth has been explored botanically. (Wild apricots occur from Russian Turkestan to S. Mongolia and Central Manchuria, while the wild persimmon, Diospyros lotus, goes from the Crimea right through the whole of temperate Asia up into Japan; why shouldn't the peach occur from northern Persia thro northern India into Central China?)

A very interesting find, however, is the smooth-kernelled peach, Prunus mira, Koehne n. sp., vide Plantae Wilsonianae, Vol. II, p. 272.

I looked over the live plants in the Nursery and inspected the dry material in the herbarium and I really do not know where to place this fellow. He looks to be intermediate between a peach and an almond. They have several plants here, and I strongly suggest to you to ask for a few plants! It may prove to be as valuable a stock for stone fruits as Amygdalus Davidiana is, altho probably by far not so hardy, as it comes from the mountains of Western Szechuan. Wilson tells me it is very rare, he only found it in one place West of Tachienlu, at an elevation of close to 9000 ft.

Yeast that has been so long in the process of being made, and is so much more than a mere yeast, but is a yeast of the highest quality.

It seems pretty sure now that yeast is the same

(or at least the same) as the yeast of the yeast.

and out of the way of the yeast, but the yeast is not

at all the same as the yeast of the yeast.

Of course, like I was told by you and your

in Paris, the yeast also occurs in the mountain north of

in Paris, as we will have to wait until we get to the

expansion of the yeast. (This yeast is not the same as

the yeast of the yeast, but the yeast is the same as

the yeast of the yeast, and the yeast is the same as

the yeast of the yeast, and the yeast is the same as

the yeast of the yeast, and the yeast is the same as

A very interesting fact, however, is the fact that

the yeast of the yeast, and the yeast is the same as

V. 272.

I looked over the list of yeasts in the yeast and

the dry material in the yeast, and I really do not know where

the yeast is to be found. He looks to be identical with the yeast

found. They have several yeasts, and I strongly suggest

to get a few yeasts. It may prove to be a valuable

yeast, and it may prove to be a valuable

yeast, and it may prove to be a valuable

yeast, and it may prove to be a valuable

Mr. Wilson's idea about *Eucosmia ulmoides* is that it really will never become a commercial rubber plant, as it cannot compete with Malayan and Brazilian rubber. He told me that he never had seen this plant wild; it is always found cultivated in the neighborhood of villages.

Several of Wilson's plants are not hardy at the Arboretum, and they bear on the fact that there is no place in the southern United States where some of these things could be sent to. I suggested that we could try some at Chico and at Brooksville, but that our land down there is of course limited in extent. I think you had better write Prof. Sargent about this and offering him your cooperation in these matters.

Mr. Wilson told me that in N. W. Kweichow they are cultivating a hawthorn which has been named by Prof. Sargent as *Crataegus kweichowensis*, vide *Plantae Wilsonianae*, Vol. 2, p. 178. He says it differs only very little from the North Chinese *C. sinuatifida*, having also scarlet fruits, but the leaves are little divided and slightly tomentose.

As usual, when botanists meet, the talk came about whether *Ginkgo biloba* may be expected to occur still wild somewhere. My own opinion is that it might have come from western Szechuan, but Mr. Wilson said that altho he went all thro that country, he only found trees cultivated. Prof. Sargent thinks I may meet it somewhere in the Szechuan mountains, as it surely is a cold country plant.

Mr. Wilson remarked that some of the tree-hazelnuts from Western China might profitably be cultivated for their nuts; *Corylus chinensis* especially seems promising, it grows into a tree 100 ft. tall. I hear that *Citrus trifoliata* has not been found genuinely wild, altho¹ it may be that the specimens Father Giraldi found in the mountains of

Mr. Wilson's idea about the situation is that it really
 will never become a permanent situation, as it cannot be
 maintained and sustained. He said he had no doubt but that
 it is always found out in the end, and it is
 better to have it out now than to have it later, and
 they know the fact that there is no chance of the United States
 doing any of those things which he said he suggested that we should
 try now to do, and he thought, but that we had better be
 sure that we are not in a worse position than we are now.
 about this and offering his own suggestions in some respects.
 Mr. Wilson said he had in N. Y. heard that we were
 looking for the best way to deal with the situation.
 also Wilson's statement, Vol. 2, p. 100. He said it was
 little from the North, and he thought it was better to
 let the matter be left alone and let it take its course.
 in mind, when he said that the bill was not
 that it would be expected to come with the movement. It
 is also that it might be a good idea to have the
 and that it would be well to have the country in a
 position. Mr. Wilson said that he was not sure
 whether, as it is, it is a very good thing.
 Mr. Wilson wanted that some of the new
 things that were being done in the country.
 especially in the West, and he said that it was
 I had that the situation was not so bad as
 it was, and that the situation was not so bad as

Central Shensi might have been wild. Prof. Sargent wants me very much to send him seeds or plants of the northernmost forms, for the ordinary kind freezes back in Boston almost every year. He said that since the Cedars of the Libanon, which he had collected from the summits of that mountain in Syria, have proved to be perfectly hardy in Boston, he is in hopes of getting more hardy varieties of beautiful trees and shrubs that now are considered tender in New England.

Afternoon, Oct. 23, 1912.

An hour ago I wired you the following: "Will leave tomorrow for New York, send mail care Bossa." We hope to receive some mail yet tomorrow morning and maybe this will change my plans somewhat, but as it is getting colder all the time in Russia and Siberia, I do not like to postpone my leaving for these regions too long. My stay here has been of great value to me and I got some valuable pointers from Prof. Sargent, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Rehder. Just now there is no better place in this whole world to study up Chinese arboreal material than here in this beautiful Arnold Arboretum.

Well, Mr. Fairchild, I hope you can wade thro this long letter and not get tired.

With best of regards Also to All in our Office, I remain

Yours sincerely,

FRANK S. MYER
c/o Mr. I. F. Bossa, 2 Rector St.
New York City
until further notice!

The first thing I noticed when I stepped
 out of the boat was a cold, biting wind. It
 felt as though the sea was breathing down
 my neck. I had heard that the weather in
 the North Sea was terrible, and now I
 knew it was true. The waves were high
 and angry, and the sky was a dull, grey
 color. I had to hold onto the railing
 of the boat as it pitched and rolled
 in the rough water.

London, Oct. 20, 1888.

My dear Mother,
 I have just received your letter of the
 18th and was glad to hear from you.
 I am well at present and hope these few
 lines will find you the same. I have
 not much news to write at present.
 The weather here is very disagreeable
 at present, and I have not been out
 much. I have, however, been to the
 office and have done some work.
 I have also been to the bank and
 have deposited some money. I have
 also been to the theatre and have
 enjoyed it very much. I have also
 been to the museum and have seen
 some very interesting things. I have
 also been to the park and have seen
 some very beautiful views. I have
 also been to the zoo and have seen
 some very interesting animals. I have
 also been to the gardens and have seen
 some very beautiful flowers. I have
 also been to the library and have seen
 some very interesting books. I have
 also been to the museum and have seen
 some very interesting things. I have
 also been to the park and have seen
 some very beautiful views. I have
 also been to the zoo and have seen
 some very interesting animals. I have
 also been to the gardens and have seen
 some very beautiful flowers. I have
 also been to the library and have seen
 some very interesting books.

I am, dear Mother, your affectionate
 son,
 John Smith.

P.S. I have not much news to write at present.

Yours affectionately,
 John Smith.

JOHN SMITH
 25, THE LONDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

New York City

Oct. 30, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

These last days I came into the possession of three letters of yours, viz., of Oct. 18, Oct. 21 and Oct. 25. The first of these three tells me about a letter that was received from Mr. Svend Lange, of Barnaul, Siberia. Well, firstly, I am not pleased with the fact that my personal mail gets every once in a while opened up. You may say that I ought not to have my mail addressed to the Department. True, but where else can I have it sent? Not having a permanent abode anywhere here on this globe, the Department is better anyway than "General Delivery, Wash., DC" to take care of my postal matters.

And now about this Mr. Lange and his arranging for the collection of "Sholteek" seeds. As you know, in June, 1911, you cabled and wrote me to collect at least 500 lbs. of Medicago falcata seeds. I took this order seriously and did my level best to get such a quantity, without being able, however, to secure such. In my efforts to obtain it anyway I talked to dozens of farmers and others and many promises were given but little seed was gotten. Now this Mr. Lange used to be my interpreter, and I had told him to be on the lookout for "Sholteek" seed and had even written him to inform me how prospects were for a goodly quantity in his locality and this is his reply. I'll write him not to rush into this sort of a business, but as seed cannot be profitably gotten in large quantities, unless very special efforts were made during the fall, I do not think we will get such.

New York City, New York

Oct. 20, 1911

Dear Mr. [Name]

I have just had the pleasure of receiving

your letter of the 18th, Oct. 18, and hope you will

be pleased to hear that the matter has been

settled in your favor, and that I am not

convinced that my personal will gets every one in a

hurry. For my part I ought not to have my will

imposed upon you, but when all is said and done

the department is better off than it was

before the [Name] left, and I am sure of it.

Very truly yours,

[Name]

As you know, in June, 1911, you called

me to call at [Address] at [Time].

I also told you that I had just had a

quantity of [Material] to be made up in [Quantity].

In order to do this I had to have [Material] and

you had to have [Material] and [Material].

That is the way it was, and I had to have [Material]

and you had to have [Material] and [Material].

That is the way it was, and I had to have [Material]

and you had to have [Material] and [Material].

That is the way it was, and I had to have [Material]

and you had to have [Material] and [Material].

I do wish, however, Mr. Fairchild, that when the Department places an order with me for a large quantity of seeds or of plants, and it takes lots of trouble and time to get the stuff, that we will stick to such an order, for it places myself and the whole Department of Agriculture in a very peculiar reputation abroad. Take now, for instance, this matter with Mr. Woeikoff, this whole thing is very disagreeable to me, as I urged him to go into this business, and now that he did do quite some work on it, the Department declines to back me up.

In my own opinion, certainly some good efforts ought to be made in the sod grass region of the N. W. United States to establish this "tholtsok" as a wild plant. When Alfilaria (*Tridium dicutarium* etc) proved to be of such importance on the Pacific coast as a forage or pasture plant, tho it is only an insignificant weed in Europe, why shouldn't this wild yellow alfalfa prove to be just as good, comparatively, in certain sections of the United States, where forage plants are even more appreciated than in California.

In your letter of Oct. 21, 1912, I notice your suggestions in regard to cooperation with the Arnold Arboretum. Well, this matter is pretty well settled herewith. I told Prof. Sargent also about the danger of importing pernicious insects on cuttings or in seeds and tho he was inclined to treat this matter lightly, he probably realizes fully the risks we would take in sending his things directly from China, without first having them inspected and fumigated, when necessary. There were not many printed seed envelopes at hand in the Arboretum so Prof. Sargent will send them to me by mail later on, c/o the American Legation, Peking, China.

I do not, however, in the least

mean to order with me for a large quantity of glass

and it is not likely of course that we will

think it worth our while to do so

and I am sure you will be

pleased to hear that I am

very much interested in the

subject and I am sure you

will be glad to hear that

I am very much interested in

the subject and I am sure you

will be glad to hear that

I am very much interested in

the subject and I am sure you

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I am very much interested in

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will be glad to hear that

I am very much interested in

the subject and I am sure you

will be glad to hear that

In your letter of Oct. 25 you say that if the Prov. of Kansu should offer very good material for our work at Mandan, then I might pay less attention to the Russian stuff, but if not, then the plants from Russia will be the things to get. Well, Kansu is far away and we know really very little about the hardness or value of her products, but of Russia we know at least some, so I think the safest way is to get as much as possible first in Russia, and later on in Kansu. Yes, I will pay lots of attention to grains, forage plants and fruiting trees and shrubs, the ornamental material always has a particular fascination to a collector.

I am glad you will take up various matters that I mentioned in former letters with Prof. Sargent. It will be to mutual advantage, I am sure.

About this Tamopan mix-up. Yes, that's a real nuisance. I saw the beginning in 1908, and I suppose the end is not in sight yet. There were some very careless people in charge of packing and shipping in those first months after I began to send in stuff and Heaven knows what troubles we will get out of their shortcomings. It really was a mistake to send out material right and left before we knew what it would do in America. I did bring specimen fruits with me of the Tamopan and other persimmons and also of Chinese pears. Don't you remember some woven Chinese baskets of peculiar shape that were lined with oilpaper? They were the ones in which I brought the fruit over. We didn't have, however, any large glasses and alcohol and I believe the specimens dried up and were thrown away. I will try, however, again this time and collect some. The trouble is of course when you are out in the interior, where

In your letter of Oct. 25 you say that if the Prov. of Kansas
 should after very good material for our work in Kansas, then I might
 pay less attention to the American effort, but it is not, then the plan is from
 Kansas will be the same to get. Well, Kansas is far away and we know
 really very little about the hardness or value of her products, but of
 course we know of least some, so I think the safest way is to get as much
 as possible first in Kansas, and later on in Kansas. Yes, I will pay
 lots of attention to getting foreign plants and traveling trees and shrubs,
 the ornamental material always has a particular fascination to a collector.

I am glad you will take up various matters that I mentioned
 in former letters with full interest. It will be in your advantage,
 I am sure, to know that I am the beginning in 1908, and I suppose the end is right yet.
 There were some very careless people in matters of planting and shipping
 in those first months after I began to send in shells and flowers from
 some species we will get out of their surroundings. It really was a
 mistake to send any material that was left before we knew what it
 would be in America. I had the pleasure to see also on the program
 and other specimens and also of Chinese plants. That you remember and
 your Chinese friends at particular stages that you liked with interest
 they were the ones in which I brought the fruit over. We didn't have
 (perhaps) any large plants and shrubs and I believe the specimens liked
 up and your interest was. I will try to remember again this time and collect
 some. The trouble is at present that we are out in the laboratory, where

all your baggage goes on packhorses or on mules, then you find that preserving fruits in alcohol and bringing them home in a still recognizable shape is a pretty hard proposition. I have opened up cans of salmon and of peaches that have been beaten up into a soft pulp by the continuous bolting and jarring on the road. I spoke with Mr. Wilson about his experiences in preserving fruits. Well, he had only taken those with tough rinds, like citrus fruits and a few "Yanglans" and had put them up in Tchang in his houseboat, so that they had received a rather "easy" treatment. I will make of course natural size photographs a special feature of this third big expedition, and I have a feeling that you will be satisfied with my attempts.

Yes, on the whole, I think that we will get far more out of this trip than we got out of Chinese Turkestan. Still, it has been good that some of us has been there, now we know that it is a barren region, while otherwise we still would consider it a mine of vegetable treasures.

My intentions had been to have left last Saturday, but with the getting of my baggage out of storage here, the visiting at the Russian Consulate of my passport, the getting of a berth on a steamer and the arrangement of financial matters, these all proved more than I could finish and so I postponed my departure until this Saturday and I hope to leave at 9 a.m. on the S. S. St. Louis of the American Line. I got my ticket already and unless unforeseen matters should happen, three days from now I'll be on the deep blue.

all your papers were so full of
 interesting facts in regard to the
 history of the city. I have opened up
 of course a great deal of material
 the material which has been
 about the city in the past. I
 the past year, the other things
 them up in the morning, and they
 very interesting. I will
 receive of the city and
 be satisfied with my
 the, on the whole, I think
 that you are out of
 have the same of the
 region, while observing
 character, the
 by the way, the
 the history of the
 consists of the
 arrangement of the
 that and so I
 have at 9 a.m. on the
 of already and
 you will be on the

Last Saturday afternoon I spent with Mr. Roy C. Andrews, Asst. Curator of Mammalogy, of the Museum of Natural History here. You remember, perhaps, that you have been in correspondence with him, too. Well, I found him a very pleasant and interesting sort of a fellow, and as he, Prof. Komarov of St. Petersburg and I are about the only three white men who went thro certain parts of Northern Korea, you may imagine we had lots of things to discuss. Mr. Andrews is not botanically inclined and confesses his ignorance in that line. He is however the biggest expert in the world on whales! Who would have thought that? He comes from Wisconsin, and I am struck with the fact that so many excellent men of late are hailing from that state.

I enclose herewith a letter of Mr. Andrews, which may be filed, as it is too interesting to be thrown away.

Yesterday I was in the New York Botanical Garden in Bronx Park and Dr. Britton was so kind to take me all around for several hours. The garden is on the improve in my opinion. Since the railroads have been electrified the smoke nuisance has ceased to exist and the conifers have nearly all recovered from the damage of the early years. Prof. Britton told me that the income from the garden is steadily on the increase and has reached already between \$135,000 and \$140,000 a year and consequently he is able to improve the garden all the time. A new range of greenhouses has been erected and a substantial fence is in course of construction, protecting the garden at the back, and several more improvements are planned. To the collections of trees and shrubs that are able to thrive out of doors they

Last night I received a letter from Mr. ...
 last, Charles of ...
 The ...
 him, too, I ...
 of a fellow, ...
 about the only ...
 for, you ...
 is not ...
 He is however ...
 have thought ...
 last time ...
 I ...
 that, as it is ...
 Yesterday I ...
 Park and ...
 hours, the ...
 ...
 exist and the ...
 the early years ...
 is steadily ...
 and \$100,000 ...
 all the time ...
 ...
 the ...

haven't added anything of late, as not everything can be taken up at the same time, but it is Dr. Britton's idea to improve the Arboretum considerably later on. He will call on our office for some of the hardy things that we introduced of late and Mr. Nash told me he had sent you already a long list of desiderata. Dr. Merrill will be delighted, so he told me, to get fungi out of Kansu, as nothing whatsoever has ever reached him that come from that section of China. (Note: Our office sent him several things that I collected on my last trip.)

Dr. A. B. Stout (a Wisconsin man) is working on the hybridization of the genus Hibiscus and asked me if I had ever come across a yellow-flowered one. Well, I referred him to you for some seeds of this highly interesting H. Munihot of which Mr. Dorsett told me that it has produced flowers at Chico that have the incredible size of 7 inches across. Mr. Dorsett, believing in the saying of his native state, "You'll have to show me," got a picture of this yellow hibiscus, showing their terrific size, so in case this Dr. Stout should ask you whether Mr. Meyer was correct in stating the size of these flowers (he did look funny at me), please send him a picture along with the seeds. Tomorrow I hope to see Mr. Hicks in Westbury, L. I. and get some more pointers on what nurserymen would like to get in the line of trees and shrubs.

With best of regards, also to All in the Office,

I remain, Yours very sincerely,

FRANK E. MEYER

haven't added anything of value, as was everything else in the book.

At the same time, I'm sure that the book is going to be a success.

One thing I'm sure of, the book is going to be a success.

The book is going to be a success, and I'm sure of it.

I'm sure of it, and I'm sure of it.

I'm sure of it, and I'm sure of it.

I'm sure of it, and I'm sure of it.

I'm sure of it, and I'm sure of it.

I'm sure of it, and I'm sure of it.

I'm sure of it, and I'm sure of it.

I'm sure of it, and I'm sure of it.

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I'm sure of it, and I'm sure of it.

I'm sure of it, and I'm sure of it.

I'm sure of it, and I'm sure of it.

I'm sure of it, and I'm sure of it.

I'm sure of it, and I'm sure of it.

I'm sure of it, and I'm sure of it.

I'm sure of it, and I'm sure of it.

I'm sure of it, and I'm sure of it.

I'm sure of it, and I'm sure of it.

New York City, Oct. 31, 1912.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Your letter of Oct. 10, 1912 I acknowledged by card only, and I herewith come back on it again. I see out of the enclosed copy to Mr. Weickoff that the Department is not too enthusiastic about getting as much seed of Medicago falcata as Mr. F. might have to spare. Well, I will face the music there in Russia. This whole falcata subject has been a pretty sore topic with our Department. I personally think that a little more firmness on the part of the Office of Agronomy would have facilitated matters considerably. Then the Hansen affair would not have assumed such big dimensions, either. I suppose that in Russia we are creating the impression that we are chasing soapbubbles at times.

I also received your letter of Oct. 18, 1912, with enclosures of personal mail and a copy of the Index to Notes on the Economic Botany of China by Dr. Henry and compiled by Mr. S. C. Stuntz. Please give my kind thanks to Mr. Stuntz for his thoughtfulness in sending me this useful little document.

I am much obliged to you for sending these gentlemen at the Arnold Arboretum my bulletin on Chinese fruits. I haven't heard as yet whether they go it, but I suppose they got them all right. This time there was no ice-firm mixed up into it, was not there?

A while ago I received a personal letter of Mr. C. Bartelsen, Headgardener of the Imperial Botanical Garden at St. Petersburg, Russia, and he wanted to know whether I could not send him a list of firms in

The first copy was of this

from the Society

Just before the end of the year I was

and I received your book on 17 April. I am not at the moment

in my health and the Department is not the same as it was

before as much work of business is done as it used to be

and I will have the same time in my hands. This is the reason

has been a great deal of time spent in the office

and a little more time on the part of the office at present

will have finished a great deal of business

and I am sure you will be able to do it

and I am sure you will be able to do it

at least

I am sure you will be able to do it

of persons will not be able to do it

of them by the way and I am sure you will be able to do it

kind of work for the Department in order to be able to

the little amount

I am sure you will be able to do it

and I am sure you will be able to do it

and I am sure you will be able to do it

and I am sure you will be able to do it

A little ago I received a personal letter of Mr. C. Johnson

and I am sure you will be able to do it

and I am sure you will be able to do it

Chihli, dealing in native plants and seeds. Well, I am not in a position to give him such a list. Couldn't you kindly talk with Mr. Stuntz about this matter and send him a list of names.

I suppose our Office by this time has landed on its feet and things move about easier. Let us hope that we become more successful every time a reform business inaugurated. Say, Mr. Dorsett, what is the latest development in the European question? Has Mr. Breece sent in bigger or better specimens than we have had from Glen St. Mary? Mr. Fairchild just touched this matter in his most recent letter to me. This Breece is a big howler and we have to handle him very carefully so as not to stir up mud. Have you asked Mr. Taylor's opinion re this whole situation? I will be very glad indeed to hear a condensed story of the outcome.

The day after tomorrow (Sat. Nov. 2) I'll sail on the St. Louis for Southampton. Then the big trip starts in reality. I hope that the winter hasn't started yet in all its rigour in Russia and Siberia.

Goodbye then! With best of wishes and regards also to
All in the Office, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK H. MEYER

P. S. My address from now on
will be c/o The American Consul
St. Petersburg, Russia.

For any hurrying mail
c/o The American Consul
London, England

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London, England
Nov. 14, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Sunday Nov. 10th at noon I arrived in London and I haven't been able to catch Mr. Furdon as yet. His whereabouts were unknown to Prof. Sargent and Mr. Wilson and the last advised me to write Mr. Harry J. Veitch at Chelsea, which I did from New York City. Monday morning I received Mr. Veitch's reply that he didn't know where he was, but that when I wrote him care of his sister, Miss E. Furdon, 204 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W., I might possibly get his exact address. I wrote this Miss Furdon and received Tuesday morning her answer that Mr. Furdon was out in the country, but that she would send my letter on to him. So I was then as wise as ever.

Last night I received a letter from Mr. Furdon, stating he was way out in Westmoreland and was very sorry he couldn't meet me. He didn't give his entire address, however, for some reason or another so this morning I paid a visit to his sister on Buckingham Palace Road and got his mailing address. He has been travelling about apparently and seems to be engaged at present in literary pursuits. I wired him whether he could receive me and will probably get an answer sometime during the day. The trip to Ambleside in Westmoreland is 7 hours by train from Euston Sta., London, and then another 5 or 6 miles by carriage, so it certainly is some trouble, but then since we have gone into all of this trouble of landing here in England with the sole object of seeing Mr. Furdon, I thought the case is worth some extra expenditures, the more as Mr. F. is today the only white man in the world who has been in certain sections of Kansu and of Shensi, and moreover

London, England
Jan 14, 1911

Dear Mr. [Name]

I received your letter of the 10th and I am glad to hear that you are well.

I am writing you now as I have just received your letter of the 12th.

I am sorry to hear that you are not well and I hope you will soon be better.

I did not hear from you for some time and I was wondering how you were.

I received your letter of the 13th and I was glad to hear that you were well.

I am writing you now as I have just received your letter of the 14th.

I am sorry to hear that you are not well and I hope you will soon be better.

I did not hear from you for some time and I was wondering how you were.

I received your letter of the 15th and I was glad to hear that you were well.

I am writing you now as I have just received your letter of the 16th.

I am sorry to hear that you are not well and I hope you will soon be better.

I did not hear from you for some time and I was wondering how you were.

I received your letter of the 17th and I was glad to hear that you were well.

I am writing you now as I have just received your letter of the 18th.

I am sorry to hear that you are not well and I hope you will soon be better.

I did not hear from you for some time and I was wondering how you were.

I received your letter of the 19th and I was glad to hear that you were well.

I am writing you now as I have just received your letter of the 20th.

I am sorry to hear that you are not well and I hope you will soon be better.

I did not hear from you for some time and I was wondering how you were.

I received your letter of the 21st and I was glad to hear that you were well.

I am writing you now as I have just received your letter of the 22nd.

I am sorry to hear that you are not well and I hope you will soon be better.

I did not hear from you for some time and I was wondering how you were.

can give me pointers and information that may be worth a hundredfold these present delays and expenses.

I want to find out especially what sorts of maps Mr. Purdon has, for Kansu and Shensi have been mapped out very poorly as yet, and without some fairly decent maps one loses so much important information.

I had a talk here with the U. S. Despatch Agent, Mr. Petherick about shipping material from Russia and Siberia, the object being to make packages travel more quickly and safely. Mr. Petherick, however, has very little experience with Russian methods and could tell me but little. He offered me, however, all the assistance I wanted, for so far it is in his power. He told me, among other things, that parcels of unusual size or weight, that couldn't be forwarded to America directly, very often were accepted if sent to London and I might at times find it very convenient to send thro him.

The weather here has been truly abominable, cold, nasty rains, high winds, snow flurries, etc., all mixed at times and the difference between this sort of a weather and the beautiful, dry and warm Indian summer in Eastern America really was too great so all of a sudden. I caught at least a bad cold and am just beginning to get over it. I find that London on the whole is improving in looks all the time. The streets are being widened, slums being done away with, more imposing structures rise up here and there and one notices less appalling poverty on the streets from what one saw 10 years ago. Walking on the main streets however is becoming more and more dangerous with the recent tremendous increase of motor vehicles of all kinds. How quiet Washington is compared with this modern Babylon.

Well, I close with my best regards, also to All in the
Office.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK H. MEYER
c/o American Consul
St. Petersburg, Russia.

POST CARD

London, England
Sunday, Nov. 17, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Last night I came back from my visit to Mr. Wm. Purdon
at sublesiae, Westmorland, near Windermere. I got several pointers
but on the whole our time was too limited, as Mr. F. had made arrange-
ments before to visit his relatives who are living in that beautiful
English lake District. Goodbye.

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK H. MEYER

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

CHICAGO, ILL.

DEAN

OF THE UNIVERSITY

OF CHICAGO

DEAR SIR

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILL.

YOUR LETTER

RECEIVED THIS MORNING

AND I AM PLEASSED TO

HEAR FROM YOU

AND TO KNOW THAT

YOU ARE WELL

AND HAPPY

AS USUAL

AND I AM SURE

THAT YOU WILL

CONTINUE TO

MAKE THE MOST

OF YOUR OPPORTUNITIES

AND TO BE A

VALUABLE MEMBER

OF THE UNIVERSITY

OF CHICAGO

YOURS VERY TRULY

1873

St. Petersburg, Russia, Dec. 10, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am going to tell you how matters stand with me at the present. I have been going around a good deal and obtained quite a lot of information as regards the vegetation of Kansu and the Tsing ling Range in Shensi, but in one of my main objects I haven't been successful as yet, viz, the finding of the right sort of an assistant who should be capable and willing to rough it for some time in Asia. My former interpreter has to pass examination soon and cannot go; a former assistant, who was a very good man, has obtained better and permanent employment and it would not even be the right sort of a thing to urge him to come along, as I could give him but temporary employment at the utmost. Another man, who was recommended me by Mr. Conner, our Consul here, found quite recently employment again and the idea of going in the midst of winter thro Siberia and Manchuria didn't seem to please him altogether. In the Botanical Garden here they haven't got just now the right sort of an assistant available; and had for me, Mr. Bartelsen, the headgardener who gave me 3 years ago quite some assistance and information, has been ill in bed for several weeks. This hunting for the proper sort of assistants is one of the biggest trials for an explorer out in the field and it is on the assistant mainly that success or failure of an exploration trip depends.

I have seen Mr. A. D. Woeikeff several times, and we discussed this disagreeable Hedionge Falcata subject. Well, he personally has collected about 2 Russian ponds of sweds, but half of it is not cleaned as yet. With some correspondants in Siberia, however, he had

U.S. Geological Survey, Dept. of the Interior

Dear Mr. ...

I am going to tell you how I have been ... I have been ... a lot of information on ... the ... I have ...

... I have ... the ... I have ... the ... I have ...

... I have ... the ... I have ... the ... I have ...

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placed orders for another 8 pods, but since he did not hear from our Office, he didn't enquire much whether these orders were really filled or not. It was very lucky that this Mr. Kosikoff had some business to attend to here in St. Petersburg so that we could meet here at the same time, otherwise I would have had to make this long trip to Yev-Spaskoe, and since that section of Russia is not of the most agreeable in wintertime, it suits me much better here. I also placed with Mr. Kosikoff an order for about 100 Roubles worth of trees and shrubs that have proven to be hardy in his section and which we safely can put out at Mandan. We haven't arranged everything as yet, because we expect some samples of "Sheltek" seed to show what quality it is, and Mr. J. also expects letters from his foreman, telling us whether the trees and shrubs can be delivered soon. I will pay half of the money in advance and the other half will be paid when the material arrives in America.

In the herbarium of the Bot. Garden here I have been looking over the material that has been collected in Kansu by Franchalski and Potania and by Dr. Fiasetski in Shensi. The collections made by these travellers have not been kept intact and are distributed throughout the general herbarium, and as facilities for work here in this herbarium are very bad indeed, there being practically no room to turn even, one cannot make a very complete survey. The new herbarium building, which has cost over 300,000 Roubles, has not been furnished yet and it may be that a year or a year and a half will pass before it will be taken into use. Things in Russia move leisurely, there is no doubt about that. In looking over the Kansu flora, I find that several interesting species of Prunus occur, many of them being shrubby almonds, able to

around which the subject is held, but since it is not clear from our
Office, in which's name these orders were really filled

or not. It was very lucky that Mr. Westcott had some business
to attend to here in St. Petersburg as that he could not come at the

same time, otherwise I could have had in mind this trip as well
London, and since that section of Russia is not of the most agreeable

in wintering, it will be much better here. I also planned with Mr.
Westcott as well for about 100 British pounds at least and should have

have proven to be busy in his section and which we really can not
of course, to have's arranged everything as yet, because we expect

even number of "British" and to that point it is, and Mr. B.
the expense is also from his resources, failing to whether the price and

things can be delivered soon. I will pay half of the money in advance
and the other half will be paid when the material arrives in London.

In the meantime at the end, before now I have been looking
over the material that has been collected in Kansas by Truismalski and

Wain and by Dr. Westcott in Canada. The collection made by these
travellers has not been sent inland and are distributed throughout the

general population, and as facilities for work here in this department
are very limited, they have to be especially in mind to this end, and

must make a very complete survey. The new department building, which
has cost over 300,000 dollars, has not been finished yet and it may be

that a year or a year and a half will pass before it will be ready
and, though it is a long way inland, there is no doubt about that.

In looking over the Kansas lists, I find that several interesting
species of Tringa occur, many of them being newly discovered, and in

stand apparently great extremes of climate. They will be no doubt very valuable in breeding bush-almonds for desert regions and as stocks for the ordinary almonds in very dry localities. I also notice that *Prunus tomentosa*, the bush-cherry, is being cultivated in Kansu and even So. Mongolia. I predict a future for this bush-cherry as a fruit for the home garden. It is perfectly hardy even at Indian Head, Sask., and Brandon, Man., where Mr. Dorsett and I saw big vigorous bushes of them and Mr. Macoun at Ottawa has planted recently quite a lot of them. I think we could recommend this fruit for the Mandan section.

I saw material of a wild peach, collected by Potanin in Eastern Kansu, called *Prunus persica* var. *Potanini*, Batal. Well, this certainly is a distinct type of peach. It looks much hardier than the common types of peaches and who knows whether we will not perhaps discover strains of peaches as hardy as this *Prunus Davidiana*.

There is at present a very interesting gentleman here, by name of Colonel P. K. Kosloff, who has travelled extensively in Kansu, Mongolia, Tibet, etc. He has been digging out buried treasures in the ancient cities of Karachotan and Faralcorum in Central Mongolia and found books in an unknown language even. We had several long talks and compared notes and he showed me various things he had collected. He stated by the way that conditions in Kansu are not altogether very ideal, there being numerous robber bands at large. This is always the case in old China, the Government never having been able to control the safety of the roads in the outlying parts.

It may be that you have been wondering what was the matter with me in wanting an authorization. Well, our ambassador here, whom I wanted to issue to me a general letter of introduction to Russian officials, wanted to make it better and safer yet by cabling to the State Department, but he was not fortunate in wording his cablegram and so things were misunderstood. Since then however I obtained such a letter of introduction, but it might have been a somewhat more weighty document.

I enclose herewith a little advertising sheet from a translation bureau. The lady in charge is clerk to the consulate here, and she told me that in case our Dept. should ever want technical Russian literature translated she would be glad to have it done. Since the Russian Dept. of Agriculture publishes such a mass of literature every year, little of which is known to us, it may be that we could employ this bureau in making up a list of all the titles of such publications as issued by the Russian Dept. of Agriculture.

Well, soon I will answer the official mail that has come in. With best of regards, also to All in our Office, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK E. NOTER

c/o American Consul

St. Petersburg, Russia.

St. Petersburg, Russia.

Dec. 21, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Many days have passed since I wrote you last and I am afraid that you might think that I have been ill. --Well, as a matter of fact I do not feel quite well here. The gloomy, unhealthy weather we experience here this winter, the loneliness of my present existence here and the difficulties I have in finding the right sort of an assistant have made me thoroughly out of order. I have seen and spoken with dozens of people about an assistant for this exploration work, but one obtains several promises and in the end nothing materializes. I am expecting, however, a man to enter my service next Monday. He is a gardener who used to work in the Botanical Garden here in St. Petersburg. Whether he is the proper kind of man I'll have to test simply. In our work one cannot pick up the right sort of people in a few weeks stay. One must find out something about their character, if possible, as our association with our associates in the field is ten times more intimate and complex than having assistants in an office. One lives with them like members of one's family, and still they are in employ and they must understand how to keep the relations friendly without losing the sense that they are not on the same footing with the one who employs them. I have found some men who really never could adjust themselves to such a sort of life, and they give one trying and unpleasant times.

I think that one reason that strangers coming into St. Petersburg in wintertime feel out of sorts, is the fact that heating

and ventilation systems are so very bad here. The air outside, being generally very cold, cannot be admitted into the rooms straight away, and systems of introducing warmed fresh air seem not to exist here. Even in the best hotels and private houses there hangs a stale air; thus heating is still universally done by means of bricklined stoves, which heat one cannot control very well and the result is that one used to sleep with the windows open, as most of us are, suffers from lack of fresh air in this cold dark climate, where we have at present only 3 hours of daylight.

I will answer your letters now.

Letter of Oct. 19, 1912. Re my account settled for the period from July 1 - Aug. 30, 1912, with enclosures from Mr. Eppens and the Acting Auditor. All right, I will keep these in my special financial envelope for future references.

Letter of Oct. 31, 1912. I see your remark that on account of the Mandan project being slow in starting there is a real need of my spending so much time in Russia. Yes, I think myself so too, and now that my time has flown by so much, I wish I could have started out a couple of months earlier. As I see it now, I might have gone from Mandan west instead of having come back to Washington, D. C. Then I would have visited Chico also and gotten more ideas of what we have growing there and what didn't succeed. From San Francisco or Seattle I could have gone then direct to China. Of course, I would have had to cut out then my conferences with Prof. Sargent, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Furdon, the various botanists and other people here in St. Petersburg, and the settlement with Mr. A. D. Woolkoff about the "Shelcock" seeds. One really knows not what would have been the best. But it is a great pity

and ventilation systems are as very bad. The air is stale, being
 generally very cold, and is not so much as it should be.
 and systems of heating are not so good as they should be. Even
 in the best hotels and private houses there is a lack of fresh air.
 It is still necessary to have an artificial supply of fresh air
 and cannot control very well and the result is that one used to sleep with
 the windows open, as most of us are, with a fresh air in
 the cold dark climate, where we have at present only 2 hours of daylight.

I will answer your letters now.

Letter of Oct. 19, 1912. It is very kind of you to write
 to me from July 1 - Aug. 30, 1912, and to mention that you
 are still in the same place. All right, I will have to be
 patient for a while longer.
 Letter of Oct. 21, 1912. I see your remark that you
 are of the opinion that the project being started there is not
 going to work. Yes, I think myself so too, and now
 that you have given me more, I wish I could have started out
 with you earlier. As I see it now, I might have gone from
 the west coast of Canada down to Washington, D. C. Then I
 would have visited Chicago and also other cities of that
 region. There are a lot of things to be done in the
 I wish you had been direct to Chicago. Of course, I would have had to
 get out from my headquarters at St. Louis, Kansas, St. Paul,
 the various points and other people here in St. Louis, and the
 settlement with Mr. A. B. Walker about the project.
 really have not that would have been the best. But it is a very

that Congress delayed our work the way it was done this past summer. My own idea is that all this travel and exploration is a big gamble. So many small matters occur on which one does not count and which upset all our plans. Interpreters, illnesses of parties, passports, mail, what not, these all change and model our plans as the sea changes the coast lines of the land it beats on.

About the persimmons turning out to be so different in different localities. Yes, this is a strange case. And they having become pickery too. My, this means a total change of constitution. I am in hopes however that when grown in a drier climate than in Florida or Georgia and grafted on D. lotus stock they may prove to be more steady in their habits.

Yes, that there are local strains of Tanshan in China is certain. Locality produces changes. In warm, sheltered mountain valleys the Chinese say that the persimmons are larger and sweeter than those grown on more exposed places. In how far these qualities are reproduced again is a thing that I myself doubt very strongly. I hope that when the persimmon trees have grown older, there will be more uniformity among them, but in case they should prove to be variable, there will be that same difficulty with them as we have with various varieties of oranges and apples. When in China I will make special inquiries as to variability among individual trees. What I myself saw of orchards of grafted Tanshan persimmons, they made a fairly uniform impression. There were variations as to size of fruits, productiveness of individual trees and shape of head and rate of growth, but certainly not any more than one notices in an orchard of apples of one variety.

that Congress delayed work the way it has done this past summer.
 My own idea is that all this travel and explanation is a big waste.
 It only adds to the confusion and does not accomplish anything.
 All our plans, interviews, discussions, etc., will
 that not, though all change and what one plans to do one changes the
 most times of the year it does so.
 about the government's tendency to be so different in different
 and legislative. Yes, this is a strange case, and they have become
 industry too. It means a total change of constitution. I am in
 hope however that when given in a larger climate than in India or
 Georgia and settled on it, some stock they may move to be more firmly
 in their hands.
 Yes, that there are local studies of business in China is con-
 firming. I don't think it is a very serious danger. In our country
 the situation is that the government are doing and saying that they
 want to have a new kind of labor. In fact the labor market is
 doing quite in a tight spot I think they will be able to
 that when the government have given other things will be more
 satisfactory than that, but in fact they should give to be realistic.
 there will be that some difficulty with them as we have in the various
 matters of capital and labor. Even in China I will see a great
 number as to possibility more industrial labor. But I think we
 of course of capital market problems, the whole thing is
 important. There are questions as to what is India, particularly
 of industrial labor and some of them as to what is the case. We certainly
 not say now that we believe in an amount of labor of the world.

Could not the pollen from wild American persimmons produce changes in shape and taste of these Chinese Tannopans?

Letter of Nov. 23, 1912. Yes, I realize the difficulty of bringing new vegetable products into the homes of people. Prejudice and old fashioned habits have to be overcome. It is at the most a slow process. The Department might attempt to establish a few kitchens in various places, in which new products are being served out at nominal costs. The New Zealand Govt. has her own restaurants already in London, why shouldn't our Government have some fruit and vegetable stores and kitchens until the public has become used to various novelties.

I am glad to see that Mr. Andrews will lecture in the Geographical Society on his Korean explorations. I wish I could hear him; I saw many of his slides which were all colored in Japan, and there are some beauties among them.

About the Sholteck seed problem. Well, I have settled partly with Mr. Wozikoff. I paid him 80 Roubles in advance for two pods of seed, with the understanding that he will receive the other 80 Roubles as soon as our office receives these two pods. I obtained a sample of the seed and it looked all right. He telegraphed to a collector in Western Siberia who had promised him to collect 8 pods also, but we haven't heard from this man as yet, and I told Mr. W. that it would be very difficult for our Department to take any more seed this present fiscal year. I hope that this difficult Sholteck seed problem will herewith be lifted from our shoulders for a while. (It will rise up at times, I am sure.)

Letter of Nov. 26, 1912. Re seeing Mr. Purdom. Well, Mr. Fairchild, I didn't tell you much about this Mr. Purdom, and why? for reason that there was not so much to tell about him. Imagine an officer who lost a battle and you have Purdom's case. --He went out for the Arnold Arboretum in cooperation with other parties. He was not given time to study up what had been done in North China. He had the difficult problem of making good in a rather poor region, while W. H. Wilson was pouring in hundreds of new plants from very rich regions. He was really not the sort of man who ought to have been sent out for such a long time, because they didn't train him up for such work. Then he had lots of bad luck in connection with the revolution in China, with baggage and collections going astray, with incompetent assistants in China and with non-interested propagators in England, and this all together gives you Purdom's tale in brief.

I really pitied the poor fellow, just like I pitied myself often these first years in China, where I had such the same battles to fight as he. Had he been somewhat more careful and attentive I think he would have done better; as it is now, Prof. Sargent didn't even invite him to come to Boston and give him his explanations of it all. (This of course is really personal!)

He told me however what districts I ought to visit, and what time to go, etc., etc., but his misfortunes weighed so upon him that he rather did not wish to discuss everything in connection with his past long trip. Had I been able to take him out to "eine gemütliche Kneipe, vielleicht hatte er seines g'wiches Herz ausgesturzt, aber jetzt" Sie versteht, nicht war, Herr Fairchild.

Letter of Nov. 28, 1912. He seeing Mr. Furber, Wall, Mr.

Witchell, I didn't tell you much about this Mr. Furber, and why?

reason that there was not so much to tell about him. Imagine an officer

and left a battle and you have Furber's case. -- He went out for the

arranged cooperation in cooperation with other parties. He was not given

time to study up what had been done in North China. He had the diffi-

cult problem of making good in a rather poor region, while H. H. Wilson

was put in in hundreds of new places from very rich regions. He was

really not the sort of man who ought to have been sent out but he was a

hard man, because they didn't tell him up for work. Then he had

lots of bad luck in connection with the revolution in China, with his

eyes and callousness going away, with incompetent assistance in China

and with non-interested propagators in England, and this all together

gave me Furber's tale to tell.

I really pitied the poor fellow, just like I pitied myself

often those five years in China, where I had made the same mistakes

as that as he. Had he been somewhat more careful and attentive I

think he would have done better; as it is now, I'm sorry for him.

even invite him to come to Boston and give him his explanation of it

all. (This of course is really personal.)

He told me however that I should I come to visit, and that

time to go, etc., etc., but his explanation was not as good as that

he rather did not wish to discuss everything in connection with his

past long trip. But I soon saw he was not so "being gentlemanly"

Knights, villainous traits as others Furber had mentioned, poor John's

the veritable, right out, my Witchell.

I see your remarks about buying maps to keep you all posted where I am at times. I will attend to that for so far as it is in my power.

Letter of Nov. 27, 1912. About these difficulties of getting a general letter of introduction from our Ambassador. Well, I wrote you about this in my last letter. Since then I found out that our Ambassador and Consuls in Russia have had some difficulties with a Doctor Young from Texas who wants to introduce Karakul sheep from Bokhara into Texas, and with an official of the Bureau of Animal Industry who gave instructions to our consuls as to how to treat cowhides, without the Department of State knowing anything about it officially. So, Mr. Curtis Guild thought it apparently wiser to be dead-sure about me and hence the difficulties.

I also ordered from Mr. A. D. Woeikoff a collection of trees and shrubs that stand the climate in his section very well and this shipment is en route for Liban, from where it will go as quickly as possible to New York. I will write Mr. Dorsett details about this.

I also received two rubber stamps with my name and title on it. Knowing not who sent them to me, I will express my thanks to you. Later on an ink pad and a bottle of the right sort of ink might perhaps be sent me via Diplomatic Pouch, Peking, China.

Well, and this is about all for the present. Perhaps a week from now I will be en route for China via some halting places.

I remain with best of regards, also to All in our Office,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER
c/o American Consul
St. Petersburg, Russia

St. Petersburg, Russia

Dec. 22, 1912.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Several letters from you have been reaching me of late, and I will herewith answer them.

Letter of Oct. 11, 1912, with enclosure of 2 letters from Mr. A. Zappone, dated both Oct. 9, 1912. I note the contents of these various letters and see that the accounts of General Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction and the expenses to be incurred for the Mandan Project will have to be kept separately.

I also see that I owed the Treasury \$26.30 on July 1, 1912. I owe the Government \$1.00 only and I am herewith enclosing my personal check for this amount to Mr. A. Zappone and wish you would be so kind to forward it to him after Mr. Carson has taken note of it.

Letter of Oct. 28, 1912, with enclosure of Mr. A. Zappone's letter of Oct. 24, 1912, re the suspension of an overcharge of \$.90. All right, I submit. I didn't count up day for day whether I sent over the allotted amount.

Letter of Nov. 4, 1912, with enclosures of 4 pieces personal mail. Thanks!

Letter of Nov. 4, 1912. This is a long one with many items. Yes, the Shellock question has been settled for the moment, as I wrote Mr. Fairchild yesterday.

I am glad that Mr. C. J. Bartelsen received a list of firms dealing in Chilean plants. I saw Mr. Bartelsen a few days ago, and he said that he had written back to Mr. Fairchild expressing his thanks for the kind offers made.

St. Petersburg, Russia

Dec. 25, 1812

Dear Mr. Tolstoy

I have just received your letter from the 15th inst.

I will certainly answer them.

I have just received your letter of the 15th inst.

I have just received your letter of the 15th inst.

I have just received your letter of the 15th inst.

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And the Office practically on its feet. Well, I am glad of that. I wonder whether it will not be changed again when I am coming back. Will there be room enough when the work keeps on growing?

I see your remarks on the Tamopan persimmons and read also Mr. Huse's letter of Oct. 29, of which you so kindly enclosed a copy. Yes, this problem with Mr. Breece is something all by itself. Whosoever mixed up things will probably never be settled, and that the Tamopan persimmon is liable to variation when grown under different climatic as well as soil conditions, there is no doubt. I wrote Mr. Fairchild also about this yesterday.

You ask me whether I remember that the persimmons 16921 and 16912 were regular in the same orchards and whether or not the constriction around the fruit was near the center or the top. On the first question I may say that in a whole orchard of Tamopan persimmons one finds small variations, but as I saw them there was nothing particular about it. One thing one noticed that on young trees the fruits were always larger in size than on old trees. As regards this circular constriction one also found slight variations, but on me they never made the impression of being absolutely fixed characters. I believe that on a tree of say 20 years old one will find a mass of variously formed fruits when one takes the pains to measure and to weigh them. Let us wait until our trees get older and reports come in from California, where I suspect these Tamopans will prove to be of different habits from down the S. E. United States. The great puzzle to me is that while in China the Tamopan is seedless and puckerless, in America it acquires both undesirable qualities. Whether change in stock and

possible pollination with *D. virginiana* pollen could produce these changes, or whether it is soil conditions, I do not know, but it certainly is something very displeasing to hear.

I thank you for the news you tell me re Dr. Webber, Prof. Stubenrauch and Prof. Corbett. To be sure, there is much change in America all the time; different from here in Russia where most people grow gray and dull in the same place. And Miss Austin gone and Miss Wiley installed. Also a big change in our own little atmosphere. Let us hope that that line of our work will reel off as well as formerly.

I am also obliged to you for two Washington Posts you were kind enough to forward. Yes, the coming years will be full of changes again on political fields. We are wondering how our own Department will be handled and who will be the next Secretary?

And Messrs. Bisset, Young and Green out in the field. It seems already a long time since I saw them all and when the months pass by I will lose again more and more contact with you all.

Letter of Nov. 27, 1912, with enclosure of Mr. Henry S. Cousens letter of Oct. 17, 1912. Well, I return Mr. Cousens' letter herewith and it can be filed, but I am far from pleased with this present system in our Office of opening all the mail that comes in for various parties. When Miss Cramer had charge of this it occurred only by exception, but now it seems to be the rule. I will write a special letter to Mr. Fairchild about this whole question, for I myself dislike the idea thoroughly that John, Dick and Harry have the right to read what some good friend tells me in confidence.

I also received two checks, one for \$92.00 and the other for \$.50, both sent direct to me by Mr. Zappone's office. I am herewith enclosing the two formalers announcing these transactions and I wish you would kindly have Mr. Carson keep them on file in connection with my financial "status quo."

Then I gave an order to Mr. A. D. Woelikoff for hardy shrubs and trees to the value of 41 roubles and 26 kopecks (Rbla. 41.26) consisting out of 185 specimens in 22 different species. This shipment is already en route from Neve Spaskee, Nysaran Govt., Russia to Libau, Baltic Provinces, Russia and will be forwarded to New York as soon as possible by the forwarding firm of Gerhard & Hey, with whom I am in correspondence. I also wrote to Mr. I. P. Reosa about it. The weight at Neve-Spaskee was 13 peods, 29 Russian pounds. These plants I thought might all thrive at Manden and be our first contribution to that place. I also suggest to you to try to make an arrangement with the Supt. of that Reform School whom we both visited and to ask him whether he could not put a piece of low land at our disposition this spring to put out these trees and shrubs. A few might also be sent to Ames for safety's sake; I enclose herewith the original bill from Mr. Woelikoff. Please retain it carefully, as we may have to come back on it at various occasions. I obtained, however, 2 separate bills from Mr. Woelikoff for my accounts; one for the part payment of Sholtsek seed and the other one for the plants. The freight bills come to our account also of course. Among these trees you will notice 12 species of poplars, besides 1 variety. These trees may show quite some variation as regards hardiness and adaptability to such an un-

I also received two checks, one for \$20.00 and the other

for \$10.00, both sent to me by Mr. Johnson's office. I am

pleased to hear that you are enjoying your vacation

and I hope you will enjoy your stay in the city.

Very truly yours,

John I. Jones, Secretary to the Board of Directors

(Enclosed for the Board of Directors are the minutes of the

meeting held on the 15th day of June, 1910. The minutes

show that the Board of Directors has approved the report

of the Finance Committee and has authorized the Treasurer

to make such disbursements as may be required for the

proper conduct of the business of the Corporation. I also

enclose herewith a copy of the report of the Finance

Committee and a copy of the report of the Treasurer.

I am, Sir, in correspondence. I also wish to say that

the Board of Directors has approved the report of the

Finance Committee and has authorized the Treasurer to

make such disbursements as may be required for the

proper conduct of the business of the Corporation. I

also wish to say that the Board of Directors has

approved the report of the Finance Committee and has

authorized the Treasurer to make such disbursements

as may be required for the proper conduct of the

business of the Corporation. I am, Sir, in

correspondence. I also wish to say that the Board

of Directors has approved the report of the Finance

congenial climate as around Mandan, and some of them may prove to be very desirable shade trees, new to the Northwest.

You probably heard from Mr. Fairchild, that I haven't found the right sort of an assistant as yet, although I interviewed lots of people. I hope however that tomorrow my new men will show up and then we'll soon be on the go.

In going thro my letters, I find out that I only possess a letter of instruction, dated Sept. 30, 1913, but that the Letter of Authorization No. 2275 has not reached me as yet. Couldn't it be that Mr. Carson still has this document? If not, it might have gone astray in our Office during all those last exciting days and I would like to have an ordinary copy sent out to me.

I am also enclosing a set of old letters and instructions and authorization which I consider too valuable to destroy and which I would like to see filed in my files for future purposes.

Well, this is about all what I had to tell. Hoping all goes well with you and the Office and hoping that we may find it possible to keep in contact with each other during all these coming times,

I am, Mr. Dersett,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK E. MEYER

c/o American Consul

St. Petersburg, Russia

who will forward all mail.

concerned about the future of the country and the people.

It is a great responsibility that we must all share.

The government has a duty to protect the interests of the people.

It is our duty to support the government and the law.

We must work together to build a better future for all.

Let us strive for peace, justice, and prosperity for all.

It is our hope that we can achieve these goals together.

We must remain united and committed to our common goals.

Let us work hard and together we can make a difference.

We must be honest and open with each other.

It is our duty to be good citizens and to follow the law.

We must respect the rights of others and ourselves.

Let us strive to be the best we can be.

We must be brave and stand up for what is right.

It is our duty to be good and to do no harm.

We must be kind and helpful to each other.

Let us work together to make our country a better place.

We must be proud of our country and our people.

It is our duty to be good and to do no harm.

We must be brave and stand up for what is right.

Let us strive to be the best we can be.

We must be honest and open with each other.

It is our duty to be good and to do no harm.

We must be brave and stand up for what is right.

Let us strive to be the best we can be.

St. Petersburg, Russia.

Dec. 23, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am enclosing a letter which I received a couple of days ago from Brown Brothers, New York City, asking me for some photographs of mine. I leave it over to you how to act in this case and wrote Mr. Chas. H. S. Brown that I turned over their request to you. I have no objection to some fotos being sent to them when they give credit to the Department and when they send me 2 or 3 copies of the Magazine.

Since Mr. Crandall also took some pictures of mine, one of these may be selected perhaps, too.

Well, I leave this whole matter over to your judgment.

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK R. MEYER

c/o American Consul

St. Petersburg, Russia

St. Petersburg, Russia.

Jan. 22, 1912.

Dear Mr. Tolstoy:

I am enclosing a letter which I received a couple

of days ago from your brother, New York City, asking me for some photographs of mine. I have it ever so long as not in this case

and wrote Mr. Chan. E. E. whom that I turned over their request to

you. I have no objection to some being sent to him when they

give credit to the Department and when they send me 2 or 3 copies of the

Since Mr. Chan also took some pictures of mine, one

of these may be selected perhaps, too.

Well, I have this letter over to your department.

Yours very sincerely,

John E. Tolstoy

(The enclosed)

St. Petersburg, Russia

St. Petersburg, Russia
Dec. 24, 1913.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Herewith I am enclosing a letter from Mr. George F. Freeman from Tucson, Arizona and my letter to him. Would you be so kind and forward my letter to Mr. Freeman, after having had it copied, and would you also kindly send Mr. Freeman's letter and a copy of my letter to him to Prof. Piper's office, so that they may look this matter up of a possible mistake in these seeds sent.

I am sorry that Mr. Freeman's letter got mislaid, but as it was folded rather small, it got in between some little publications and maps while our Office was being moved over to the new building, and I didn't find it back until a day or two ago.

I got an assistant, but he proves to be not very bright; I wonder if I really ought to take him along. A former interpreter has to pass examinations soon and cannot go, otherwise I would take him again. These assistants are a very difficult question.

Well, with best of regards, also to All in the Office, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK E. MYER

c/o American Consul

St. Petersburg, Russia

St. Petersburg, Russia, Jan. 3, 1913.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

The shipping firm of Gerhard and Hey notified me that on Dec. 25th a package with live plants weighing 13 peods, 39 pounds, left Libau on the S. S. Kursk bound for New York and will be delivered there to Mr. I. P. Bessa. These are the trees and shrubs we bought from Mr. Seikoff about which I wrote you in a former letter. Please direct Mr. Bessa where to send them. It seems that the shipping charges will have to be paid in New York, tho I wrote this firm to send the bills to me. The total amount is 23.10 Roubles. I will write however this firm again asking whether I cannot pay it here.

I have been having some very hard troubles in finding suitable assistants. Several men applied at different times, but practically none was suitable. One man I had for four days in service, but he proved of very coarse manners and could not even speak correct Russian. Such a fellow one cannot take along in interviewing a man like Mr. Mijurin in Veslev. Yesterday I got an ex-British Army officer who has been many years in Russia and worked this summer in Siberia. I will see how he turns out. The British consul here told me that he knew some suitable men, but they didn't think it worth their while to go on a short trip thro Russia and Siberia like this. I am not alone in this difficulty. Some English mining companies in Siberia have the same difficulties in obtaining intalligent supervisors and interpreters and several interesting stories were told me how some of these men even proved to be plain thieves and swindlers. Well, I being alone and generally having quite some money and valuable papers in my possession, cannot afford to run

into the hands of such sort of people and I therefore like to get my men thro' somebody who has some standing here.

Well, this is all for the present.

With best of regards, also to All in the Office,

I am, Yours sincerely,

FRANK T. HAYES

c/o American Consul

St. Petersburg, Russia

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

ADOPTED AT A MEETING HELD AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

ON THE 15TH DAY OF MARCH, 1901

AND

AT A MEETING HELD AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

ON THE 15TH DAY OF MARCH, 1901

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AT A MEETING HELD AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

ON THE 15TH DAY OF MARCH, 1901

St. Petersburg, Russia

January 16, 1913.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Herewith I am sending you my accounts for the period of October 10 - December 31, 1912. Also a package of bills and transportation requests. These accounts were very difficult to make up since I lost my original little notes about them. I believe, however, that in the main they are pretty well correct.

I like to draw the attention of Mr. Carson to the fact that the trip from New York to Boston was performed under authorization 3509, while the rest is under auth. No. 3275; also that the bill for trees and shrubs for Mandan, which I bought from Mr. A. D. Woeikoff on Dec. 14, 1912, has to be entered under a separate heading. Further, I have nothing to say about these account.

Trusting no difficulties will arise in connection with them, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

St. Petersburg, Russia

January 17, 1913.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Herewith please find enclosed my itinerary reports for the period of October 10, 1912 - Dec. 31, 1912. Trusting you will receive them in good shape, I remain,

Yours sincerely

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Mr. [Name], [Address]

January 12, 1912

Dear Mr. [Name]:

Herewith I am sending you my account for the period of

October 19 - December 31, 1911. Also a report of bills and a

summary of my work. These accounts are very difficult to make up

and I lost my original notes when they were lost. I believe, how-

ever, that in the main they are pretty well correct.

I like to draw the attention of Mr. [Name] to the fact that

the trip from New York to Boston was performed under conditions

which the rest is under much the same, also that the bill for

press and stamps for London, which I bought from Mr. [Name],

on Dec. 14, 1911, has to be entered under a separate heading.

Further, I have nothing to say about these accounts.

Trusting no difficulties will arise in connection with them,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank B. Rowley

Mr. [Name], [Address]

January 17, 1912

Dear Mr. [Name]:

Herewith please find enclosed my summary report for the

period of October 19, 1911 - Dec. 31, 1911. I trust you will re-

ceive them in good shape. I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank B. Rowley

St. Petersburg, Russia

January 18, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As you see I am still here in this dark, uncongenial city and utterly against my own will. I never expected to have as much trouble as I have had to find the right sort of an assistant to go with me. And even now I haven't found the proper sort of a fellow yet. I had been in hopes to pick up a man somewhat the same as I am, whom I could have taken as a companion as well as an assistant along with me, one who went in more for the love of the work itself than for the remuneration, but it seems that I cannot find such a fellow here just now. My present assistant and interpreter is not the least bit scientifically inclined and apparently not very resourceful, so that the main part of the work will as always depend entirely upon my own self.

This week I shipped off the bigger part of my baggage to Harbin, for I have too much stuff with me to take it along everywhere. We found that the Russian transport offices are but very poorly equipped to handle shipments of the nature as my baggage is. They say that everything has to be examined at the frontier between Siberia and Manchuria. Well, I had the stuff insured for 600 Roubles and if things disappear en route we will make it a strong official claim.

My plans are now to depart tomorrow or Monday morning from here to Kazlov, where I want to make arrangements with Mr. Mijurin about some of his plants; then on to Kishmish in the Ural, where the

St. Petersburg, Russia

January 18, 1918.

Dear Mr. Kefauver:

As you see I am still here in this dark, unaccustomed city and utterly against my own will. I never expected to have as much trouble as I have had to find the right sort of an assistant to go with me. And even now I haven't found the proper sort of a fellow yet. I had been in hopes to pick up a man somewhat the same as I am, whom I could have taken as a companion as well as an assistant along with me, one who went in more for the love of the work itself than for the remuneration, but it seems that I cannot find such a fellow here just now. My present assistant and interpreter is not the least bit scientifically inclined and apparently not very resourceful, so that the main part of the work will be always depend entirely upon my self.

This week I shipped off the bigger part of my baggage to Harbin, for I have too much stuff with me to take it along everywhere. We found that the Russian transport offices are but very poorly equipped to handle shipments of the nature as my baggage is. They say that everything has to be examined at the frontier between Siberia and Manchuria. Well, I had the stuff insured for 500 London and it things disappear en route we will have it a strong official

Sincerely,

My plans are now to depart tomorrow or Monday morning from here to Lajon, where I want to make arrangements with Mr. ... about some of the plants; then on to Kichin in the Ural, where the

largest fruited varieties of bush-cherries (*Prunus chamae cerasus*) are said to be cultivated; then on So Tseyr-Kyl, Western Siberia, where a Mr. Carsin, lives who has been collecting "sholteek" seeds for us; then to Kare-Nikolayefsk, where a Mr. Svend Lange has also perhaps accumulated a small quantity of sholteek seed. From there to Tomsk, where I have to speak with some people of the University about collecting of wild trees and shrubs; then on to Krasnoyarsk, where a governmental nursery exists where hardy fruits are being iriginated. In Irkytsk there are some people who collect seeds of Siberian trees, whom I want to interview and make arrangements with them, especially in view of the demands of the Mandan Station. In Kuztchensk I hope to make an excursion to the locality where the large fruited mañas baccata occurs and various other plants. In Harbin I'll have to attend to my baggage matters and perhaps trying to get a good Chinese assistant. Of course, these are only my plans. Some things I may give up and others may be put in instead, depending all upon my present assistant and upon new information being gained.

I received your letter of Dec. 26, 1912, a few days ago. Yes, I agree with you that it is very unfortunate that I am being delayed here, as it makes the Chinese harvest so much smaller; but what can one do? In China, too, I may have many difficulties also with assistants and interpreters, as I have so bitterly experienced so many times. Such difficulties seem, helas, to be eternally connected with exploration work of any kind.

Latest British varieties of high-starched (brown sugar species)

are said to be cultivated; then on the East-India, Western Indies.

where a Mr. Curtis, lives who has been collecting "choicest" seeds

for us; then the East-India, where a Mr. Swann says he has also

perhaps accumulated a small quantity of choicest seeds. From these

to London, where I have to speak with some people of the University

about collecting of wild grass and shrubs; then on the East-India.

where a Governmental nursery sends some early letters and being

informed. It is very true that the same people who collect seeds of

diverse trees, when I was in London and had conversations with

them, especially in view of the East-India of the East-India Co.

London I hope to make an excursion to the locality where the

large East-India Company grows and sows other plants. It is

likely that I will have to spend some days in London and perhaps

to get a good Chinese assistant. Of course, there are only very few

some things I may give up and others may be put in London, depend-

ing all upon my present assistant and upon new information being gained.

I received your letter of Dec. 28, 1812, a few days ago. Yes,

I agree with you that it is very unfortunate that I am being delayed

here, as it makes the Chinese harvest so much earlier; but what can

one do? In China, too, I may have many difficulties also with English

and Interpreters, as I have no literary acquaintance as yet.

and difficulties now, but to be generally successful in

exploration was of my kind.

...

...

I see also that in the Mandan proposition you are experiencing the same troubles as I have here, that is, not having found the right sort of a man to do the work required.

About this Chinese bush cherry *Prunus tomentosa*, whether it is very variable or not. Well, it is quite variable within its range, but it is not as much given over to variation as for instance the apple or pear. It is more like the red currant. I will try to get as many plants and seeds as possible on this coming trip in China. I have been sending in from China and from Chinese Turkestan several shipments of clones of this bush-cherry; I wonder if there are some alive yet somewhere.

Potanin's peach from Kansu, as I saw it here in the herbarium, did not look particular edible, a hairy skin with a large stone inside, that's about all, but one cannot go by herbarium material for qualities of eating.

About another parchment certificate from the Secretary. Well, I first will see how matters go in China, down there in the interior nobody reads a foreign language anyway so may be I will not feel in need of such a showy recommendation. I will let you know later on.

I spoke with Mrs. Lorraguine, the clerk to the Consulate here, about translating the titles of publications issued by the Department of Agriculture here in connection with our special work and she will enter into direct communication with you, after she has obtained such a list.

I thank you for your Xmas wishes and I hope you received mine also on the right time. Too bad indeed that your Christmas was marred by the illness of Mrs. Fairchild. I hope everything is all right again now.

The weather here in St. Petersburg has been extraordinary this winter. So dark a winter they have seldom experienced. Some days ago

I see also that in the various propositions you are expounding the same
troubles as I have here, that is, not having found the right sort of a
var to do the work required.

About this Chinese showy fungus whether it

is very variable or not. Well, it is quite variable within its range,
but it is not as much given over to variation as for instance the apple or
pear. It is more like the red currant. I will try to get as many plants
and seeds as possible on this coming trip in China. I have been sending
in from China and from various European sources several specimens of about of
this bush-berry; I wonder if there are some also yet somewhere.
Pomaria's growth from Japan, as I saw it here in the herbarium,
did not look particularly odd, a heavy stem with a large succulent
that's about all, but can't be taken as by herbarium material for purposes
of eating.

About another specimen mentioned from the herbarium, well,
I first will see how matters go in China, then there in the interior no-
body reads a foreign language anyway so say as I will not feel in need
of such a showy recommendation. I will let you know later on.

I agree with Mrs. Parry, the clerk to the Consulate here,
about translating the titles of publications issued by the Department of
Agriculture here in connection with our special work and she will enter
into direct communication with you, after she has obtained such a list.
I thank you for your kind wishes and I hope you received mine

also on the right time. Too bad indeed that your Christmas was marred
by the illness of Mrs. Llewellyn. I hope everything is all right again now.
The weather here in St. Petersburg has been extraordinary this
winter. So dark a winter they have seldom experienced. Some days ago

the barometer stood at 739 and the weather has been sorely depressing, so much in fact, that the number of suicides daily is something amazing. I don't think we have seen any sun now for three weeks already and one doubts at times whether there really could be a summer in this climate.

My next mail I may receive in Irkysk, but for our office it is better to direct mail to Peking, China, from now on.

With kindest of regards, also to all in the Office, I remain,
yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank M. Meyer

Tomsk, Siberia.

January 31, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As you see at last I am advancing on to China and when all goes well I hope to be in Peking sometime in February. I herewith will give you an account how I spent these last days.

On Sunday, Jan. 19, we left St. Petersburg at 10 p.m. bound for Kozlov, via Moscow and we arrived there on Tuesday morning 7 a.m. My aim was to make some sort of an arrangement with Mr. T. V. Mijurin, by which we would be able to obtain various novelties and hybrids he has been originating these last years. Well, Mr. M. is a rather peculiar sort of a man, as I wrote you more than a year ago and I found that he hadn't changed much. He asked me why I hadn't visited him in September, as he had expected me and I could have taken

The parameter stood at 733 and the weather has been severely depressing.

so much in fact, that the number of vehicles daily is mounting

amazingly. I don't think we have seen any one for some weeks

already and one doubts at times whether there really could be a

summer in this climate.

By mail will I say receive in Istanbul, for the same reason it

is better to direct mail to being, I mean, from now on.

With kindest of regards, also to all in the Office, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank B. Meyer

Frank B. Meyer

January 21, 1913.

Dear Mr. Meyer,

I have just received your letter of the 17th and am glad to hear that you

will be in Istanbul in the near future. I am sure you will

give me an account of your trip.

On Sunday, Jan. 13, we left St. Petersburg at 10 P.M.

bound for Moscow, via Moscow and we arrived there on Tuesday morning

at 10 A.M. My aim was to see the city of the Tsars and to

visit the various monuments, by which we would be able to obtain various

and besides he has been organizing these last years. Well, but it is

in a rather peculiar sort of a way, as I wish you had had a look at

and I found that the last changed mail. He asked me why I had

visited him in Moscow, as he had expected me and I would have been

various things right with me. Well, I told him that to our regret this hadn't been possible, but we would like to make some arrangement with him to obtain certain of his plants anyway. Well, yes, he said, this is all good and well, but I am not a business man and I do not ship plants, he who wants my plants has to come and fetch them and pack them in himself and then he said the Russian Government has been more kind to him of late and he had been decorated with an order and an offer had been to him to enter State service, so he felt he rather would supply Russia first. Well, we spoke a whole lot and I told him that horticulture was really international and that we wanted only part of his plants etc., etc., and at last he veered around and said that if he gave all his products away, the world would be much richer but he himself wouldn't receive anything for his labors. To this remark I replied that we were willing to pay a price for everything he had to offer that we could use, but that we had to go into negotiations of course about such things.

And now to make a long story short, Mr. Mijurin is willing to compile a list of various plants he has and which plants are hardier than the ordinary types and which plants he is willing to send to us after we have come to an understanding with him. To make a suitable beginning he wants to receive from you a letter asking him to compile such a list and then he will enter into communication with our Office and when terms can be arranged he will send us material next fall. He wants all communications in Russian. In case nobody in our Department will be able to translate your letters to him into Russian, some translation bureau in New York might be able to do it or perhaps the Berlitz people in Washington. It really is a pity that I couldn't

various things right with me. Well, I said that to our people
this hadn't been possible, but we would like to make some arrange-
ment with the special agents of the State Department. Well, we
he said, this is all good and well, but I am not a business man
and I do not wish plants, he who wants my plants has to come and
take them and pay them as himself and then we will get them
Government has been more kind to him of late and he had been furnished
with an order and an offer had been to him to enter State service, so
he felt he rather would supply Russia first. Well, we spoke a whole
lot and I told him that horticulture was really international and
that we wanted only part of his plants etc., etc., and at last he
veered around and said that if he gave all his products away, the
world would be much richer but he himself wouldn't receive anything
for his labor. To this remark I replied that we were willing to pay
a price for everything he had to offer that we could use, but that we
had to go into negotiations of course about such things.
and now to make a long story short, Mr. Hiltner is willing
to compile a list of various plants he has and which plants are harder
to grow the ordinary types and which plants he is willing to send to us
after we have come to an understanding with him. To make a matter
beginning he wants to receive from you a letter asking him to compile
such a list and then he will enter into communication with our Office
and when terms can be arranged he will send us material next fall.
He wants all communications in Russian. In case nobody in our de-
partment will be able to translate your letters to him into Russian,
some translation bureau in New York might be able to do it or perhaps
the Berlin people in Washington. It really is a pity that I couldn't

have been in Russia before the winter had set in, I am sure we could have gotten Mr. Mijurin's plants much easier than will be the case now. He did not offer any scions or cuttings now and even if he had, we couldn't have gotten them, for his experimental garden was covered with snow from 3-4 feet deep for they have had a very heavy snowfall this winter all over Central and Southern Russia to the delight of the farmers.

Mr. Mijurin told me that he is working now with Achmidia Koloniota, which plant he says has a big promise as a garden fruit for Northern regions. The plants vary remarkably in productive qualities and the fruits also show much variation in size and in taste. He says that he has a few plants on which both male and female flowers are to be found.

He also has now fruiting plants of hybrids between Canadian cultivated forms of Vitis riparia with the wild Amurgrape Vitis amurensis. These hybrids need no cover whatsoever and produce grapes of fair quality, that ripen even in short summers.

Then he has obtained hybrids between Rubus Xanthocarpus and Rubus idaeus, while the leaves are of the Xanthocarpus type. A second generation may bring even more striking results.

His peach hybrids, Amygdalus nana, A. Davidiana and A. Persica, of which he had only 6 plants, have proven to be too weak and died from a form of root-rot, but he is going to try to make hybrids between peaches and all species of Amygdalus that are hardy at Kozlov. He had just recently obtained kernels of A. pedunculata from Mongolia and A. nana var sibirica from Almaliak, Western Siberia.

This trying to originate a perfectly hardy peach is in my opinion one of the most worthy objects a plant breeder can give his time to and I am certain we are going to have some of these days hardy bush-peaches and hardy bush-almonds, fit to thrive wherever the bush-cherries (*prunus tomentosa*) grow.

Well, this about all I have to say about Mr. Migurin and I had better terminate this letter.

With kindest of regards, also to all in the Office, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Tomsk, Siberia.

February 1, 1913.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Your letter of Jan. 6, 1913, with the enclosures of Mr. Henry S. Cousens letter and Mr. Maurice L. de Vilmarins' card, has been received by me just a few hours before I left St. Petersburg. I return herewith Mr. Cousens' letter, which I answered as a personal message; this letter can be filed now. I have written Mr. Cousens to address future correspondence to our Office for so far as it relates to the obtaining of seeds and plants, etc.

I also wish you would kindly find out what became of two personal letters that were sent to me care of our Office, one is from Mr. de Leun from Heerlen in Holland and written in Dutch and the other from a Mr. Vertepny, in St. Petersburg, written in broken German and

This being the case, I have no objection to your
 copying one of our most worthy objects a glass of water and five
 lines to me. I am certain as you have seen of some days
 lastly, I have no objection to your copying one of our
 publications (from the same) now.
 Well, this about all I have to say about Mr. Wagner and I
 am better convinced than before.

With kindest regards, also to all in the Office, I am,
 Yours very sincerely,
 (s) Frank B. Meyer

Frank B. Meyer
 Secretary, I. M. S.

Dear Mr. Corcoran:
 Your letter of Jan. 6, 1888, with the enclosure of Mr. Henry
 S. Corcoran's letter and Mr. Maurice L. de Villiers' card, has been
 received by me just a few hours before I left St. Petersburg. I
 return herewith Mr. Corcoran's letter, which I answered as a personal
 message; this letter can be filed now. I have written Mr. Corcoran
 to address future communications to our Office for so far as it
 relates to the obtaining of seeds and plants, etc.
 I also wish you would kindly find out what amount of two
 personal letters that were sent to me care of our Office, one is from
 Mr. de laan from Heerlen in Holland and written in Dutch and the other
 from a Mr. Verheyen, in St. Petersburg, written in Russian German and

containing a photograph. Should these letters by some misfortune still be lying on Mr. Stuntz's desk, waiting to be translated, I wish you would see that they be sent to me by return mail.

We got a very cold day here today; the thermometer registers -22° Reaumur - 10° below F. and a fierce wind howls around the street-corners, driving clouds of fine snow in front of it. How is Washington this winter?

Well goodby, yours sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Tomsk, Siberia

February 1, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I will give you a continuation of this present trip of mine. Well, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, after having seen Mr. Nijurin, we left Kozlov again that same night, crossed the Wolga River. The next night, went thro the Ural Mountains on Thursday night and arrived Friday morning, Jan. 24, in Chelyabinsk. In this town my interpreter had a friend living whom he thought knew all about the products of the country. Unfortunately, however, this gentleman was very little acquainted with the vegetable products and couldn't put us in contact with anyone who could collect wild steppe cherries for us (Prunus chamae-cerasus) and various other steppe-plants. The region where the wild cherries occur is said to be 10 Wersts away from the town of Chelyabinsk and with everything deeply covered with

occasional 4-5 foot waves, which were felt by the observer.

will be lying on the beach, waiting to be translated.

which you would see that they be sent to me by return mail.

It got a very cold day today, the temperature fell to

-23 degrees below zero, and a strong wind blew around the street.

corners, driving clouds of the snow in front of it. Now in morning

Well goodby, yours sincerely,

(s) Frank B. Rowley

Frank B. Rowley

February 1, 1913

Dear Mr. Fairbridge:

Herewith I will give you a continuation of this present trip

of mine. Well, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, after having seen Mr. Winters

at Kozlov again that same night, crossed the Weiga River. The

next night, went into the Ural Mountains on Thursday night and

arrived Friday morning, Jan. 24, in Chelyabinsk. In this town my

interpreter had a friend living whom he thought knew all about the

produce of the country. Unfortunately, however, this gentleman was

very little acquainted with the vegetable products and couldn't put

us in contact with anyone who could collect wild sponge sponges for

us (Urtica stans-cornuta) and various other spongy plants. The

region where the wild sponges occur is said to be 10 miles away

from the town of Chelyabinsk and with everything deeply covered with

snow and the thermometer at zero there was little use for us of trying to visit these cherry localities. The region around Chelyabinsk has suffered now from a two years drought and business was at a standstill; this coming season, however, things are looking brighter, as the melting of this winter's snow will saturate the soil considerably and make the raising of a crop a possibility.

On Saturday morning, Jan. 25, we left by train for Kistin to the North of Chelyabinsk, a place where very large steppe-cherries are said to occur. Here I found a young Englishman, Mr. E. G. Lawford by name, Kistin Mining Works, Perm Govt. Russia, who will buy for us this coming summer 5 pounds of cherries at a maximum of 4 Roubles per pound and will send the seeds to you, together with his bills. These steppe-cherries again do not occur right in Kistin, but come from Kaslinsk, as one old man assured us. Here in Russia and Siberia it is almost as difficult as in China to find out where things really do come from.

Saturday afternoon we left Kistin again and after a tiresome R. R. journey we landed Sunday night at Tsyyl-Vul, where a Mr. I. K. Karsin lives, who works on the improvement of native Western Siberian forage crops and grains and who had been asked by Mr. Woeikoff to collect 5 pounds of "sholteek" seeds for us. Well, on Monday morning, Jan. 27, we made the ten Versts from the village to Mr. Karsin's home in a sleigh, while a biting cold wind blew across the scantily wooded, snowcovered steppe.

Well, I expected Mr. Karsin to receive me rather coldly as Mr. Woeikoff had not stuck to his offer of buying 5 pounds of *Medicago falcata* seed from him, the more so as Mr. Karsin never answered,

now and the transportation of the seeds was left to us of
to visit these great localities. The seeds were
obtained and returned from a few years ago and
at a distance of 100 miles from the place of
origin, as the seeds of this species will
not germinate and make the raising of a crop a possibility.

On Saturday morning, Jan. 28, we left by train for Krasno

to the north of Krasno, a place where very large
are said to occur. Here I found a good specimen, Dr. H. J. Lawrence
by name, Krasno Krasno, and will pay for
this coming summer 5 pounds of seeds at a maximum of 4
pounds and will send the seeds to you, together with the bills.
These seeds-berries again do not seem right in Krasno, but
from Krasno, as one old man assured me. Here in Krasno and Siberia
it is almost as difficult as in China to find out where things really
do come from.

Between Krasno and the place where I found
Dr. H. J. Lawrence on his journey to Krasno, there is a
Krasno line, and work on the improvement of the Krasno
Krasno and grain and has been done by Dr. Lawrence as
a number of "choicer" seeds for us. Well, on Sunday morning, Jan. 29,
we went to the house from the village to Dr. Lawrence's house in a
field, while a blinding cold wind blew across the nearly wooded
mountain slopes.

Well, I expected to find to receive in return seeds
Dr. Lawrence had not time to do other of seeds of
Krasno Krasno and from it, the seeds are Dr. Lawrence's

the telegram Mr. Woeikoff sent him while he and I had our conferences in St. Petersburg this winter about this problem. To my great relief however, Mr. Karsin made his apologies for not having collected any sholteek seed, as the summer had been vdry bad for the ripening of seed and as the collecting itself was such an immense job. I told Mr. Karsin that for the present we had enough seed and wouldn't need any more for some time to come, the more as *M. falcata* as it is, is too variable to be recommended as farmer's crop. He agreed with me perfectly on the last and listened with much interest to my telling him of the work of Messrs. Bogdan, at Krasny Koot, Prof. Hansen at Brookings S. D. and of Mr. Oakley at Highmoor, S. D. in selecting and breeding this wild lucerne. Mr. Karsin said that he found out that in a dry steppe climate like Western Siberia, ~~is~~ one has to grow several different plants to supply forage to one's domestic animals; and he finds that the ordinary alfalfa gives the first crop then comes *M. falcata* and last of all the native form of sainfoin, *Onobrychis nativa*. He is also working with native Siberian grasses and finds that the Western Siberian *Bromus inermis* is a far greater hay producer in his vicinity than the European forms are. In wheats he is selecting such durum wheats that need but a short season to ripen and that have the ears dense and full with the individual bracts of a felty or hairy nature so as to conserve the moisture in the plant as much as possible. He also originated these remarkable varieties of pantser-plated sunflowers, whose seed hulls cannot be penetrated by weevils. It took him 10 years (10) work to accomplish this feat which I take to be one of the most remarkable achievements in selection work.

the telegram Mr. ... and I had our conference
 in St. Petersburg ... To my great relief
 however, Mr. ... made his apologies for not having collected any
 alcohol seed, as the summer had been very bad for the raising of
 seed and as the collected stuff was such an immense job, I told
 Mr. ... that for the present we had enough seed and wouldn't need
 any more for some time to come, the more as ... is
 too variable to be recommended as a farmer's crop. He agreed with
 me perfectly on the last and I parted with much interest by calling
 him of the work of ... at ...
 ... and of ... is collecting
 and ... Mr. ... said that he found out
 that in a dry steppe climate like Western Siberia, in one has to
 use several different plants to supply ...
 ... and he finds that the ordinary alfalfa gives the first crop
 then comes ... and last of all the native form of ...
 ... he is also working with native Siberian grasses
 and finds that the ... is a far greater
 hay producer in his vicinity than the European form ...
 ... he is collecting such forms which that need but a short season
 to ripen and that have the ears dense and full with the individual
 heads of a large or heavy nature so as to conserve the moisture in
 the plant as well as possible. He also cultivated some ...
 varieties of ... whose seed balls cannot be
 ... It took him 10 years (it took to accomplish
 this feat which I take to be one of the most remarkable achievements
 in ...

Mr. Karsin gave me some seed of *Medicago falcata*; *Onobrychis sativa* and a few ears of his drought resistant wheat and he would like to enter into exchange with our Department. From us he likes to get hardy, drought resistant wheats; short seasoned Sorghums; drought resistant forage plants and some seeds of hardy species and hybrids of *Prunus*. I suggest to send him a few packages this coming spring of various things, for I deem it well worth our while to have a correspondent in Western Siberia, where the climate is so uncongenial and so like the North Western Plains of our own country.

His address is Mr. I. M. Karsin, Sta. Issyl-Kul, Almolinsk Govt. Siberia.

On that same day, Jan 27, we left Issyl-Kul again and took a train to Novo-Nikolayefsk where we arrived the next night. On Wednesday Jan. 29, I went to see my former interpreter Mr. Svend Lange about the problem of collecting seeds of wild forage plants for us. Well, he had been in correspondence with several parties but as yet nobody had actually sent in any seed altho' promises had been made. Well, I told him, as I had written him already, that we didn't need any more seed of *Medicago falcata* and as seed of this plant is to be gotten with great difficulties only and with much persuasion, I do not think people will pester us much anymore with this problem. I also saw Mr. O. H. Wentcher, an American and manager of the Novo-Nikolayefsk branch of the International Harvesting Co. of America, in whose employ my former interpreter is now.

Novo-Nikolayefsk is a widely-spread-out town and does not look too cheerful in the dead of winter with big snowheaps all over and the piercing steppe wind howling thro the naked poplar trees

and so we left again at night and arrived Thursday afternoon here in Tomsk, where we needed a well-earned bath and change of clothes.

Here in Tomsk I have to see some botanists and collectors at the University and after that we will leave for Krasnoyarsk where a Governmental nursery exists where fruit trees are being cultivated. Then on to Irkutsk, then Chita and after that either to Nertchensk, known for its large wild crab-apples, or straight on to Harbin, from where I am only a few days distance from Peking.

I still have the same interpreter with me, whom I wrote you about from St. Petersburg; it is a great pity he is not the least bit interested in our work!

Well, Mr. Fairchild, this is about all for the present; in Harbin and in Peking I hope to find some mail from you. I received your letter of Jan. 6, 1913, re the request of Brown Bros. for a photo of mine. Allright!

With best of regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Chita, Trans-Baikal, Siberia

February 14, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

The last letter I wrote you was dated Feb. 1, 1913, I believe, from Tomsk, now two weeks have expired again and you find me in far away Chita, close to the borders of Manchuria.

I will relate herewith my experiences with various people I visited here and there.

and so we left again at night and arrived Thursday afternoon here in

town, where we found a well-kept farm and a large collection of

fruit in town. I have to see some specimens and collectors at the

University and after that we will leave for Krasnodar where a govern-

mental nursery exists where fruit trees are being cultivated. Then on to

Trnava, then Oita and after that either to Krasnodar, known for its

large wild cran-apples, or straight on to Krasnodar, from where I am only

a few days distance from Krasnodar.

I still have the same impression with me, when I wrote you about

from St. Petersburg, it is a great pity he is not the least bit interested

in our work!

Well, Mr. Reichert, this is about all for the present, in Krasnodar

and in taking I hope to find some well-kept farms. I received your letter

of Jan. 6, 1913, re the request of Brown Bros. for a photo of mine. All right!

With best regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank W. Boyer

Director, Krasnodar, Krasnodar

January 14, 1913.

Dear Mr. Reichert:

The last letter I wrote you was dated Feb. 1, 1913, I believe.

From Krasnodar, now two weeks have expired again and you find me in the way

of going close to the borders of Krasnodar.

I will relate briefly my experiences with various people I

visited here and there.

In Tomsk I had a conference with Professor P. N. Krylov at the University, about collecting seeds of hardy trees and shrubs for us and about exchange of herbarium material of Siberian trees and shrubs with the ^{at} Arnold Arboretum.

Well, Prof. Krylov will try to make it a point to collect especially seeds from trees and shrubs found in dry and cold localities and he will send such seeds up to Washington; he said, however, that they will be small quantities only and that we must not count on him as being able to handle large amounts.

About the exchange of herbarium material, he and Prof. Sargent will enter into correspondence.

Then I went to see Mr. P. M. Floss, headgardener at the University of Tomsk. This gentleman had promised me in July 1911 to collect seeds of Medicago falcata for us and other wild forage plants. Well, he said he had had no assistants and hadn't been able to do any collecting at all and that the farmers around Tomsk were too lazy and too independent to do any collecting.

To my great sorrow I found that Professor N. F. Kastchenko had left Tomsk for good and had sold his property and was living now in Kief. His neat, little experimental garden, of which I took some photos in the summer of 1911 was now being neglected, as the new owner took no interest in this sort of work. A real pity this is, as Prof. Kastchenko had some very interesting selections of the Siberian bush-cherry in his garden.

Then I visited a Lutheran clergyman, Pastor A. Lesta, by name, who has travelled much in Siberia and who knows many German and Lattish farmers. I gave him your address and told him to send seeds of Siberian forest trees to you. I hope he will be able to obtain some material for us.

In 1911 I had a conference with Professor V. K. Klyukhin at the University, about collecting seeds of hardy trees and shrubs for us and about exchange of botanical material at different times and places with the Arnold Arboretum, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Klyukhin will try to make it a point to collect especially seeds from trees and shrubs found in dry and cold localities and he will send much seed up to Washington; he said, however, that they will be small quantities only and that we must not count on him as being able to handle large amounts. About the exchange of herbarium material, he and Prof. Sargent will have late correspondence.

Then I went to see Mr. P. K. Kost, headgardener at the University of Toronto. This gentleman had purchased me in July 1911 to collect seeds of Medicago falcata for us and other wild forage plants. Well, he said he had had no assistants and hadn't been able to do any collecting at all and that the farmers around Toronto were too busy and too independent to do any collecting.

To my great sorrow I found that Professor W. F. Kesteven had left Toronto for good and had sold his property and was living now in Kiel. His new little experimental garden, of which I took some photos in the summer of 1911 was now being neglected, as the new owner took no interest in this sort of work. A real pity this is, as Prof. Kesteven had some very interesting selections of the Siberian bush-cherry in his garden. I visited a Latvian citizen, Victor A. Laitis, by name, who has travelled much in Siberia and who knows many German and Italian farmers; I gave him your address and told him to send seeds of Siberian forest trees to you. I hope he will be able to obtain some material for us.

While in Tomsk, we also received a visit from a mining engineer, Mr. A. Speight by name, who said that the American Government ought to establish a Consular Agency in Tomsk or Irkutsk, for it often happened that American mining people and American investors were visiting Central Siberia and that there was nobody to guide them or give them advice. The two nearest agencies in Central Siberia being Omsk on the West and Harbin and Vladivostok to the East.

Do you think this information is worth while to communicate to the Department of State? The British Government has a Vice-Consul at Krasnoyarsk, which is also a very convenient central place.

On Feb. 4, 1915, we got up at 4 a.m. and drove to the R. R. Station while it was about 25 Reaumur and there blew a strong wind too; well, Siberia certainly is not very inviting in wintertime. On Feb. 6, we arrived at 3 a.m. in Krasnoyarsk and found the hotels nearly all filled up, many mining people being in town, for there is considerable gold-mining being done in this part of the world.

I went out to enquire for the Governmental Experimental Station, but we heard that it was only being organized and nothing had been done as yet, only the plans were there to do certain work.

We then saw a Mr. Galish, who runs a small flower and vegetable garden, where there wasn't anything of particular interest. After that we went to a Mr. V. A. Keslovski, who is a private experimenter with all sorts of fruit trees, flowers and vegetables. This gentleman told us that the climate of Krasnoyarsk is very uncongential to fruit trees at large, as the summers are very hot, the winters quite cold and the rainfall is not always sufficient. Ordinary apples do not succeed at all; only crab-apples and small hybrid crabs. Steppe-cherries (*prunus chamae cerasus*) Raspberries, gooseberries, red and black currants, sand-thorn

(Hippophae rhamnoides var Sibirica) these all succeed, but the people want more variety and especially larger apples.

I also visited a gentleman by name of Lopuchin, who formerly was Governor of the Baltic Provinces, but is exiled now to Siberia. My interpreter was acquainted with him and both he and Mrs. Lopuchin belong to the higher Russian society and are very charming and hospitable people. As Mr. L's crime was of a technical nature, he is in strong hopes that a pardon may soon be forthcoming. Mr. L. gave me addresses of various people.

On Thursday, Feb. 8, we went to see Dr. V. M. Krutofski, a physician, who loves plants and who works on the hybridisation of fruits with the aim to make them hardier and fit to thrive under Central Siberian conditions. I had been informed that he had even pears in his garden. Well, this last bit of news turned out to be not quite correct. He has some specimens of Pyrus sinensis Lindl. var ussuriensis Max. and he stated that in his opinion this is the only pear able to stand Siberian temperatures, but as the fruit is so bad that it has to be frozen or steamed before it can be eaten and even then is not first class, a tremendous lot of work has to be done yet on it to make it a passable fruit.

Dr. Krutofski has some distance away from Krasnoyarsk a small estate, where he keeps his real experimental garden and he told me that he has found a few hybrid crab-apples that are able to stand the climate, one being a seedling of his own; another called "Wijurin's Yeranik" and another Japanesel redchesnika this last one coming from Samara.

He also finds that the Yellow Ussurian plum is very hardy and its fruits possess a fine characteristic aroma, he thinks it ought to be used especially in hybridisation work, to create perfectly hardy plums for cold regions.

The man who could supply us with large quantities of this plum is a Mr. Ustil Gudjakoff, Sta. Razdolnaya, Ussuri K. R. Siberia. (This R. R. sta. is only a short distance North of Wladiwostock F.W.M.)

Dr. Krutofski told me that altho he collected Vitis amurensis way up in Blagovestohensk, where the climate is much more severe than at Krasnoyarsk, still this wild grape does not prove to be hardy with him and he is at a loss to know why. I told him it is probably the dry, hot wind at Krasnoyarsk which robs the plants of their vitality, for this Vitis amurensis is pre-eminently a denizen of the forest.

A shrub which proves to be hardy at Krasnoyarsk is Halimodendron argenteum and I suggest that in case the seeds I sent in from Turkestan have germinated well, to plant a few bushes at Wanda as an experiment.

Dr. Krutofski assured me that the best nursery in the Government of Yemissisk is the one of Mr. M. G. Mikiforof near Minussinsk, Siberia. there one can obtain seeds of various native Siberian trees and hardy fruit trees also. Of seeds of the real Siberian crab-apple, Malus baccata var. Sibirica and of Malus prunifolia this nurseryman makes a specialty.

There is also an acclimatization Station in Minussinsk, where a Mr. I. P. Bedro has charge of $\frac{1}{2}$, they also seem to deal in various hardy trees and shrubs but I could not find out whether they have any particular specialty.

This Dr. V. E. Krutofski, Krasnoyarsk, Siberia, will be very pleased to enter into exchange of seeds with our office. We can supply us this coming year with some plumseeds and perhaps a couple

The man could supply us with large quantities of this

fruit tree as Mr. Ushakov, Ushakov, Ushakov, Ushakov.

(This is a very good variety of fruit tree.)

Dr. Kuznetsov told me that when he collected this

variety of fruit tree, there the climate is much more

than at Krasnodar, still this wild grape does not

to hardy with him and he is at a loss to know why. I told him it is

probably the dry hot wind at Krasnodar which robs the plants of

their vitality, for this variety is pre-eminently a

of the forest.

A shrub which grows to be hardy at Krasnodar is

and I suggest that in case the seeds I sent in

from Krasnodar have germinated well, to plant a few bushes at

as an experiment.

Dr. Kuznetsov assured me that the best nursery in the Government

of Krasnodar is the one of Mr. Ushakov, Ushakov, Ushakov.

there one can obtain seeds of various native Siberian trees and

fruit trees also. Of seeds of the real Siberian

varieties of Prunella and Prunella this nursery

is especially

There is also an excellent station in Krasnodar where

Mr. Ushakov has charge of it, they also seem to deal in various

fruit trees and shrubs but I could not find out whether they have any

particular specialties.

This Mr. Ushakov, Ushakov, Ushakov will be very

pleased to enter into exchange of seeds with our office. In an

supply of this fruit tree with some plants and perhaps a couple

of hybrid apple trees and from us he likes to get seeds of our northern-most grapes, plums and apples. It is no use sending live plants, as the Russian Government does not admit live plants any longer, if they come from America.

In Dr. Krutofski I found a man keenly interested in the problem of breeding and selecting hardier fruits and if a man of his type had been only given somewhat encouragement by his own government he would have accomplished certainly much more than he has done now with his limited time and means.

On Friday, Feb. 7, I visited an English fur-dealer in Krasnoyarsk, Mr. H. Peacock by name and I saw the live Sable that he has in a cage. You may have heard that the sable is in process of total extermination and to stave off this calamity the Russian Government has forbidden to hunt or trap sables after Feb. 15, 1913, this period to last until Feb. 15, 1916; by giving these animals a three years rest they hope to increase them again in sufficient numbers so as not to exterminate them altogether. Now I spoke to several people about breeding sables in captivity, like our Canadian friends do blue and silver foxes on Prince Edward Island and the general opinion here among Russian hunters and furdealers is that the sable is not a difficult animal to manage, except that he is remarkably fierce, cruel and bloodthirsty. The prices of sable are rising all the time, varying at the present from 40 Roubles to 500 "oubles per skin, according to color, depth of fur and some minor requirements. With the closing of sable hunting for three years, the prices are bound to leap still higher and I wonder if it might not pay some people out in the Northern Rocky Mountain regions to try to obtain

a few pairs of the dark-skinned sables from the Minussinsk district or from the region around the town of Yeniseisk, to the north of Krasnoyarsk, both these regions are in the big province of Yeniseisk, Siberia.

I enclose herewith a photo of this live sable, taken by Mr. A. Y. Tugarinoff, Curator of the Krasnoyarsk Museum and should there be any publication in the United States willing to publish something on this matter I have no doubt this photo could be used when due credit was given and copies of the publication sent to both Mr. Peacock and Mr. Tugarinoff.

After having seen this interesting sable we went to the museum of Krasnoyarsk, where the afore mentioned Mr. Tugarinoff showed me the collections and the herbarium. In this last we spent several hours.

I heard that in the Minussinsk district there occur several rare berries, one is called "Kazirka" and seems to be Ribes procumbens, it only grows on moist places, in the shade and the berries make a preserve that is famous for its delicious taste.

Then there is the polar-raspberry, Rubus arcticus, also coming from the Minussinsk district, which is a delicious little berry with a pine-apple-like taste. In Russian it is called "Knaishenika". (also "Namura", which is Finnish)

In the northern parts of the Yeniseish Gov't there grows a berry, which in Mr. Tugarinoff's opinion is the queen of all berries, it is called in Russian "Maroshko" (Rubus chamaemorus) and possess a most delightful aroma. All of these three berries might be grown in Alaska, I surmise and I wish you would draw Mr. Georgeson's attention

the name of the plant which grows in the

of the region around the city of

the name of the plant which grows in the

...

I believe that the name of this plant, which is

... the name of the plant which grows in the

... the name of the plant which grows in the

on this matter I have no doubt that this plant should be given the

credit was given and copies of the publication sent to both

...

After having seen this illustration I am sure

... the name of the plant which grows in the

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I heard that in the mountain district there are several

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to these fruits. (that is if he is still at Sitka).

Then I heard that the berries of the Siberian bird-cherry, (*Prunus padus* var. *Sibirica*) called "Chirunga" in Russian, are in great favour in Siberia as filling for little cakes, pastries, etc. The berries are first dried and are then ground up fine, like flour, then hot water is added and as a sort of dough they are used as filling in pies and various pasties. Mr. Tugarinoff said that in regions where fruits of any kind are so scarce as in Siberia, these "Chirunga" berries are not among the worst.

I obtained a few seeds of this "Kazirkan" berry, Ribes procumbens, and Mr. J. is willing to collect seeds of trees and shrubs for us, whenever, he is out on some expedition. I assured him that we are willing to reimburse him for the outlays he makes in employing some hired help and for postage, as long as it were small amounts and I trust he will send us some material this coming autumn.

On Feb. 8, we left Krasnoyarsk again at the unholy hour of 3 a.m. and the next day we arrived in Irkutsk at 3 p.m. where the cold was not as excessive as we had experienced at Tomsk, where my interpreters ears got frostbitten.

Well, in a next letter some more about this trip. As you see, actual material one obtains but little here in Siberia, but some of the addresses may prove to be of great value later on.

With best of regards to everybody, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Moyer

of these things (which is in itself a mistake).

Then I heard that the names of the Albanian nobles,

by means of the Albanian nobles (which is a mistake), the in-

crease of the Albanian nobles as filling for little names, names, etc.

The names are first added and are then given as they are, the first,

then the names are added and as a sort of name they are used as

filling in gaps and various passages, Mr. Thompson said that in

various other parts of the book are in Albanian, these

"Albanian" names are not among the words.

I obtained a few words of the Albanian nobles, which

are given in the Albanian nobles, and in the Albanian nobles

names for us, however, as is out of the Albanian nobles, I learned

the fact we are willing to recognize the fact the names in Albanian

explaining some kind of names and for names, as long as it was well

known and I want to tell you as some Albanian nobles, which

in fact, as I told you, the names are the Albanian nobles

and the names are given in Albanian as I told you, which the

names are not as excessive as we had expected, as I told you, which

Albanian names are for Albanian.

There is a great number of names about this type. As you see,

actual names are given but little more is given, but some of

the names may prove to be of great value later on.

With best of regards to everyone, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

(a) 1860

Chita, Trans-Baikal, Siberia

Feb. 15, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I will continue my letter on this recent trip. As I stated we arrived in Irkutsk on Sunday Feb. 9, 1913.

On Monday Feb. 10, we hunted up Mr. A. F. Schreäber, a botanist, newspaper-editor and collector, all combined. This gentleman we found at last and he certainly made a strange impression with his long hairs, long bony face and his remarkable absent-mindedness. Thro Mr. W. J. Kesselring at St. Petersburg, I had asked this gentleman to collect seeds for us of Siberian trees and shrubs, but I never had received any answer. Now when we were face to face, Mr. Schreiber told us that the season had been very wet and that what little he had collected he had left in Chita. Well, it was another case of finding collecting easier to write about than to do it and we left almost as wise as when we came. We then went to the Museum at Irkutsk, but the collection of plant-material they have there is very ancient and there is apparently no botanist connected with the museum. In the parks and city squares of Irkutsk one notices how severe the climate is, for there are only a very limited number of trees and shrubs that thrive. Populus laurifolia is one of the most common trees, then there are birches (Betula verrucosa) Pines, (Pinus Sylvestris sibirica) Siberian Crab-apples (Malus Baccata) bird's cherries (Prunus padus) var sibirica) Caragana arborescens, Crataegus sanguinea, Cotoneaster acutifolia, Spiraea sp. and Sorbaris sorbifolia.

On Tues. Feb. 11, we received a visit from Mr. Schreiber and this time he had a little list prepared of what seeds he had collected. It was mostly wild flowers and when I asked for the few tree seeds that were among them he said that it were only a few seeds and he had received them from the Caucasus and St. Petersburg. I have wondered since whether this Mr. Schreiber is entirely normal, for not only in this seed-business he acted queer, but he also gave us absolute wrong information as regards stopping off in Chita and he made us therewith spend a miserable night in a dirty little railway station, while the town of Chita II was only a very short distance away, but as it was after midnight we couldn't obtain a cart any more to take us to town.

After our visitor had left we repaired to the Department of the Management of the Imperial Domains in Siberia, where we found Mr. F. F. Meyer, who is in charge. This gentleman, like Mr. Schreiber, altho both possissing perfect Teutonic names, does not speak a word of German, altho they can both read some.

Well, Mr. Meyer stated that ^{he} had charge over several millions of desertines of Imperial properties there in Central-Eastern Siberia and that he could have his foresters collect seeds in quantities. I gave him an order for

2	pound	of	seeds	of	<u>Larix sibirica</u> ,	costing	about	50	rbis.
1	"	"	"	"	<u>" dahurica</u>	"	"	50	"
1	"	"	"	"	<u>Pinus sylvestris var sibirica</u>			40	"
$\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"	"	<u>Behla verrucosa</u>	"	"	50	"
					Total			<u>170</u>	rbis

He will write you within a reasonable time whether he will be able to get such seeds and expects the money in advance. He will also

On Tues. Feb. 11, we received a visit from Mr. F. Schreiber and this time he had a little list prepared of what seeds he had collected.

It was mostly wild flowers and when I asked for the few crosses that were among them he said that it was only a few seeds and he had received them from the Germans and St. Petersburg. I have wondered also whether the seeds are entirely correct, for not only in this seed-business he added queries, but he also gave me absolute assurance as regards everything off in China and he made me believe that a specimen of it is a little like the other, while the form of the seeds is not very different from the other, but as it was a very slight one, I could not see any more in the

as to the seeds, I have not seen any more in the

Management of the Imperial Museum in Siberia, where we found Mr. V. V. Meyer, who is in charge. This gentleman, like Mr. Schreiber,

of the seeds, also they can both read some.

Mr. Meyer stated that he had charge over several millions of dollars of Imperial properties, but he could not give me any

and that he could have his flowers and seeds in quantities. I

gave him an order for

of the seeds of lancea sibirica, which I had to take

to get such seeds and expects the money in advance. He will also

send a list of seeds that he may be able to furnish. In case you find it difficult to send money in advance from Washington, I can take that matter on ~~my~~ from Peking. And in case these afore-mentioned quantities of seed are too large to be handled thro our office, please remember that the Forestry Department is keenly interested in these things and they they will buy from you whatever we cannot use. In connection with Mandan, however, we surely can use 10 pounds of seed of each good tree. Mr. Dorsett will remember how well the Larise sibirica and the Betula alba from Siberia looked at the Forestry farm at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, when Mr. Ross was showing us over that place.

Correspondence with Mr. F. V. Meyer, Manager in charge of Imperial Domains, Irkutsk, Siberia, should be in French or in German as English is practically an unknown language in these parts of the world.

On wed. Feb. 12, we left Irkutsk again and after travelling thro a very picturesque country where mountains and valleys interchanged, we arrived after the unpleasant delay at Chita ⁵, on Friday morning 8 a.m., Feb. 14, here in Chita. After having washed, breakfasted and rested awhile we went to see Mr. M. M. Timogowitsch, a collector of wild plants here in Chita and we spoke for many hours about plants and things of interest in this part of the world.

Well, I heard several interesting points. Mr. T. says that there is no part on the globe where temperatures vary as much as they do in Chita. In mid-winter it may go down to 45 Reaumur with no snow covering the ground, while in July it is so hot that one can hardly breathe. Often in early June there are still severe frosts

and on the 10th of June a few years ago the flowers of *Rhododendron dahuricum* got all frozen. Then the dust and sandstorms in summer are often so severe as to make travel impossible at times. Mr. T. was formerly connected with the Imperial Domain and was connected more particularly with the Forestry Department of these domains and he has travelled much over Siberia. Just fancy, Mr. Fairchild, that this Russian Imperial Family possesses 40,000,000 desertines of land in the Altai and 22,000,000 desertines here in Eastern Siberia, an area larger than the whole of France and in these areas valuable forests occur and metals of all descriptions, even radium and irridium.

Mr. Tinogonitsch was very shy in giving the exact localities of plants or of minerals and he being a collector himself now has his reasons of course. He gave me a list of seeds he will be able to collect, with their prices and in case we agree, he would like to have the money deposited with the Siberian Bank of Commerce at Chita, to be drawn by him upon the shipment of seeds. I wonder in how far we can do this, but no doubt an arrangement can be made. I herewith give you his list

<i>Pyrus baccata genuina vera</i>	1 lb.	5 Rbls;	1 pood	180 Rbls.
<i>Armeniaca sibirica</i>	1	3	1	110
<i>Amygdalus pedunculata</i>	1	6	1	300
<i>Hippophae rhamnoides sibirica</i>	1	90 Kop.	1	32
<i>Ribes glabellum</i>	1	14 Rbls	1 lot	50 Kop.
" <i>procumbens</i>	1	14 "	1 "	50 "
" <i>diacantha</i>	1	6 "	1 "	30 "
<i>Prunus padus sibirica</i> (dr. berries)	1	30 Kop.	1 pood	8 Rbls
<i>Crataegus sanguinea</i> " "	1	30	1	8
" "(cleaned seeds)	1	45	1	14
<i>Rosa dahurica</i>	1	1 Rbl.	1	35
<i>Lonicera coerulea edulis</i> var.	1	14	1 lot	50 Kop.
<i>Larix dahurica</i>	1	2.25	1 pood	70 Rbls.
<i>Juniperus</i> "	1	2.50	----	
<i>Rhododendron dahuricum</i>	1	14	1 lot	50 Kop.
<i>Pinus sylvestris sibirica</i>	1	1.75	1 pood	55 Rbls
<i>Ulmus pumila</i> var.	1	2	----	

<i>Betula nigra</i>	1 lb. 50 Rbls.
" <i>fruticosa</i>	1 " 50 Kop.
<i>Caragana microphylla</i>	1 " 1.50 Rbls.
" <i>pygmaea</i>	1 " 50 Kop.
" <i>spinosa</i>	1 " 75 "

Now I'll come to the dissection of this list.

Pyrus baccata remuina vera = *Malus baccata* var.

Mandschurica, the native Siberian crabapple, an excellent hedgeplant in dry, cold countries, also good as a stock for slow-growing apples. For Mandan we could use 5 lbs. -- 25 Rbls.

Armeniaca sibirica = *Prunus sibirica*, a wild Siberian and Mongolian apricot. Fruits are of no value, but the shrub, sometimes growing into a small tree, is of value as an ornamental garden shrub for dry cold regions and also of promise as a factor in breeding experiments. 2 lbs. are sufficient for the present -- 6 Rbls.

Amygdalus pedunculata, a rare dwarf almond, occurring in the mountains near Nertschensk and here and there in North Mongolia. Of value in breeding experiments so as to create a hardy dwarf almond, also possibly of value as a hardy stock for peaches and almonds in cold but dry countries. 1 lb. sufficient for the present -- 6 Rbls.

Himelochae fransiscana v. *sibirica*; the Siberian form of the sea-buckthorn or sandthorn, of great value as hedge material in dry, cold regions, also good for windbreaks and as an ornamental shrub around the home. Much used by Prof. Hansen at Brookings, S. D. The fruits supply a rather poor sort of preserve. 10 lbs. can be safely used esp. for Mandan -- 9 Rbls.

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Ribes cissampum. A native eastern Siberian current. 1 lot of seed -- 50 kop.

Ribes grossularia, a native rare current, making fine preserves, growing on boggy places, loving shade. Good for Alaska and the higher mountain regions in the West. 1 lot sufficient --50 kop.

Ribes alacantha, a native Siberian gooseberry, sometimes found growing to a height of 10 feet; berries small, good for preserves; can also be used for breeding purposes; stands lots of drought, cold and adverse conditions in general. May be useful at Mandan. Need 5 lot-- 1.50 Rbls.

Prunus vulgaris sibirica, the native Siberian form of bird-cherry, called in Russian "Ziranga," a very hardy tall shrub or small tree, the fruits of which are dried, ground up and used as fillings in cakes, pies and pastry. Also quite an ornamental shrub around the home. Need $\frac{1}{2}$ pood --4 Rbls.

Crataegus sanguinea (cleaned seeds) The common Siberian hawthorn, much used for hedges in Siberia, also a good shrub around the home. The ripe fruits are eagerly eaten by children. 10 lb. of cleaned seeds are sufficient - 4.50 Rbls.

Rosa sibirica, a native Eastern Siberian rose, very hardy, can be used as a stock for more tender roses in cold countries, may also possibly be used in breeding experiments. 1 lb is quite sufficient --1 Rbl.

Lonicera caerulea edulis var. an eastern Siberian var. of bush-honeysuckle, bearing blue berries that are edible and of which a good jam and preserves can be made. There is much variation among the

Alnus glutinosa, a native western European tree, 1 1/2

at least - 30 ft.

Alnus incana, a native west European tree, 1 1/2

at least - 30 ft. It is a native west European tree, 1 1/2

at least - 30 ft. It is a native west European tree, 1 1/2

Alnus glutinosa, a native western European tree, 1 1/2

growing to a height of 10 feet; berries small, good for preservation; can

also be used for printing purposes; stems lots of dross, cold and ab-

verse conditions in general. May be useful at times. 1 1/2

1.50 1/2 lb.

Prunus cerasifera, the native Chinese tree, 1 1/2

cherry, called in Russian "kirscha", a very hard fruit, 1 1/2

tree, the fruits of which are eaten, ground up and used as fillings in

cakes, pies and pastries. Also called in German "Kirschen". 1 1/2

1 1/2 lb. - 1 1/2 lb.

Prunus spinosa, the common European

hawthorn, much used for hedges in Europe, also a good wood around

the home. The ripe fruits are eagerly eaten by children. 1 1/2

of cleaned seeds are sufficient - 1.50 1/2 lb.

Prunus spinosa, a native European tree, 1 1/2

can be used as a stock for new hedges in Europe, also a good wood around

the home. It is in fruit. 1 1/2

1 1/2 lb. - 1 1/2 lb.

Prunus spinosa, a native European tree, 1 1/2

can be used as a stock for new hedges in Europe, also a good wood around

the home. It is in fruit. 1 1/2

bushes and possibly some good selections can be made. Of value especially for the colder regions and higher altitudes in America. Sow on a somewhat shady spot, keep the soil damp. Needed 2 lot -1 Rbl.

Larix dahurica, a native larch from eastern Asia, supplying good poles for building purposes, stands dry air very well, but loves moist soil. Good especially for the most northern regions of America. Seeds are very hard to obtain. Needed in connection with the Forestry Bureau, $\frac{1}{2}$ pood --35 Rbls.

Juniperus dahurica, a lowgrowing, spreading juniper, limited apparently to a few localities only in eastern Siberia, of value as a decorative garden evergreen in cold and dry regions. To be tested especially at Mandan. 1 lb. sufficient for the present - 2.50 Rbls.

Rhododendron dahuricum, probably the hardiest Rhododendron in existence, withstanding temperatures where the mercury freezes. Flowering in early summer with masses of small bluish-purple flowers. May be used in hybridization work. Sow out on peaty, moisture-retaining soil, in a semi-shady place. 1 lot is sufficient --50 Kop.

Pinus sylvestris sibirica, a native form of the well-known timber pine, apparently much hardier and needing less moisture to form heavy trunks than the ordinary Scotch pine. Of value esp. for the drier cold regions of N. W. America. Needed in connection with the Bureau of Forestry. 1 pood of seed --55 Rbls.

Ulmus pumila var. a native form of this hardy elm, able to withstand remarkable extremes of temperatures. Of value esp. in practically treeless regions like the N. W. plains. 1 lb. being sufficient for the present --2 Rbls.

...and possibly some good selections can be made. Of value

especially for the winter regions and higher altitudes in America.

...as a general rule, the soil is very poor, and the vegetation

is very poor, and the vegetation is very poor.

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...and the soil is very poor, and the vegetation is very poor.

Betula nigra, an Eastern Siberian birch, able to withstand great extremes of temperatures. May be tested especially at Mandan. 1 lb. of seed being sufficient for the present - 1.50 Rbls.

Betula fruticosa, a small birch, native to Siberia, may be tested at Mandan, probably fit to form belts of shelter from winds. 1 lb. sufficient --50 kopéks.

Sarcocolla microphylla, a native shrub, growing to medium heights only; very hardy and drouth-resistant, of value as a low hedge material in dry, cold regions. Of special use probably at Mandan. 1 lb. of seed sufficient for the present 1.50 Rbls.

Sarcocolla pygmaea, a very low growing shrub, very hardy and drouth resistant; of special use as a lining shrub along pathways in gardens. Valuable for Mandan. 1 lb. of seed sufficient - 50 kop.

Sarcocolla spinosa, a very spiny shrub, occurring on extremely dry and sandy places. To be tested for its usefulness at Mandan. 1 lb. of seed being sufficient --75 kop.

In connection with these Russian weights, I may explain that 1 Russian lot - 0.45 Oz. English weight

1 " lb. - 0.9 lb. " "

1 " pood - 36.11 lb. " "

In case you agree to the way I made out this list, please write so to Mr. Timogowitch, and in case you do not agree please make such changes as you deem necessary. When I can arrange money matters from this side of the globe, I will be willing to do so.

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There is in Chita also a branch of the Russo-Asiatic bank and there is also a branch in New York City, so you might be able to arrange financial matters thro this New York branch and notify Mr. T. to that effect, correspondence to be in German, as Mrs. T. speaks and writes this language. It may also be that he cannot get the quantities of seed desired and in that case might perhaps make arrangements to deposit in the bank only one half of the money desired. Anyway I also like to be kept informed roughly whether you are able to do business with him, as in all of these matters my own personal prestige and that of our Department at large enters a good deal more, in fact, than we at times suppose, as I noticed already in my dealings with Mr. Woeikoff and Mr. Mijurin.

Today has been a big holiday here and everything was closed up; tomorrow I hope to see a Mr. Tolmatchof, a botanist at the local museum here. After that I will be thro with Chita and hope to advance on to Harbin, where I may get some mail, if all goes well. At the end of next week I may be in Peking, perhaps, and then quickly on to Shantung to get the seedless jujubes and other things.

The weather here in Chita is cold - -20° to -30° Reaumur but the sky is beautifully blue, the sun shines all day, the mountains are all covered with pine forests, and the air is exhilarating; all so different from dreary, gloomy, brooding St. Petersburg, which is situated in one of the most rotten localities for a capital. It beats even Washington or Madrid.

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In case I had an interpreter with me who knew something about plants and about this section of the country I would be tempted to run over to Nertschenak and look for the large-fruited crab-apples, which are said to occur wild in the neighboring mountains. I suppose, however, I better cut that out and go more speedily to Peking, where fresh troubles await me with new assistants, etc.

Well, from Harbin I'll let you hear again.

I remain, Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MAYER

c/o American Legation

Peking, China

Harbin, Manchuria. Febr. 25, 1913.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Your letter of Jan. 16, 1913 was forwarded to me up here and I see therefrom that Prof. Sargent has sent me some seedbags c/o American Legation, Peking, China. All right, I hope to find them there when I arrive some days from now. --No, I was not in need for any bags while on the road, as there was mighty little indeed to collect in Siberia in this time of the year. --This whole trip has been started too late and with the failure of getting competent assistants has become worse yet. I ought to have left in early August instead of early November.

I received a personal letter from Mr. A. D. Woeikoff at Novo-Spaskoe, Sysran Govt., that while cleaning the *Medicago falcata* seeds, he found out that there was so much sand and waste material in between that instead of having two pods, he only has 27 pounds. He asked me whether the money I had paid him in advance (80 Roubles) could be returned partly to me. I have written him to try to collect the remaining 13 lbs. of seeds this coming summer and if he could not do this, to send us later on a collection of native willows from his section or a collection of various varieties of Steppe-cherries (*Prunus chamaecerasus*). Both such collections we can very well use in this Mandan proposition.

I also had a talk some weeks ago with a former interpreter of mine, Mr. Svend Lange, in Novo-Nikolayefsk, Siberia, and this gentleman told me that he never received an answer upon some packages of apple seed that he had forwarded to our Office. Did we receive such seeds? This same Mr. Lange wrote me since and told me that in case we should be in need of more seeds of *Medicago falcata*, his chief, Mr. G. H. Wentcher, Manager of the Novo-Nikolayefsk branch of the International Harvester Company, would be willing to lend us the assistance of his company. I suggest, therefore, that his name be listed in connection with such a possible request.

The General Forwarding Agency of Gerhard and Hey at Libau also wrote me, stating that the shipping charges on the shipment of live trees sent by Mr. A. D. Woeikoff, from Novo-Spask, Sysran Govt., to Mr. I. P. Roesa, New York City, will amount to Roubles 26.10 and will have to be paid at New York. In case it is deemed advisable, I

I received a personal letter from Mr. A. M. ...

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I could pay this money out of my expenses, so as to facilitate financial administration in connection with the Mandan Garden.

I see from your letter that Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild left for Florida to try to restore Mrs. Fairchild's good health again. I certainly hope that this may be accomplished.

Mr. Fairchild wrote me about this awful freeze in California. My heavens, I hope that Chico escaped somewhat, anyway. I suppose the damage must be immense all over the state. Let the Californians learn their lesson now and move further south. Mexico and Central America are the regions we need, and ill-advised sentimentality ought not to stand any longer in the way to put a protectorate over the regions south of us clear down to Panama. The tropics are bound to become more and more important as sanitary science moves along.

Well, a few days from now I will move down to Peking, where passport and assistant matters will require a good deal of my attention.

With kindest regards also to All in the Office, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK H. MEYER

c/o American Legation

Peking, China

Harbin, Manchuria

Febr. 25, 1913

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

The last long report I wrote you was from Chita, and was dated I believe Febr. 15, 1913. Well, we struck some Russian holidays there in Chita and everything was closed up, even foodstores.

On Monday, Febr. 17, I paid visits to Mr. P. M. Tolmatchoff acting director of the local museum and arranged with him to see the botanical collections the next day. Then I hunted up a Mr. A. M. Suvari, who is the Governmental agronomist for the Chita district. This last gentleman speaks German very well and we spoke about a good many topics. The Russian Govt. is going to establish an experimental station near Petrofski Bayed, to the west of Chita, as the soil immediately around this last town is too sandy to be of any use for agriculture. Mr. S. himself does not know very much as yet about local Eastern Siberian conditions, as his field for many years was the Steppe-territory of S. W. Siberia, which he knows very well. He told me that way off of the beaten tracks one finds that in old Kirghiz settlements varieties of grains are being cultivated, like wheats, barley and millets, which are quite different from any sorts he ever saw. Especially in the dry Karakalinsk district one finds them, this is to the southwest of Semipalatinsk. Mr. S. also told me that the Government was intending to experiment with local wild grasses, but that they find it almost impossible to obtain seeds enough to work with, the native people being too indolent and too dull; Mr. S. had offered as much as 10 Rbls. for a tumbler full of wild lucerne seed and not even a nimblefull had been

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brought in. I asked about this Amur wild rice, Zizania latifolia, but Mr. S. did not quite know it; we have written now to the Agricultural Society at Blagowestchensk, where this grass occurs. You may remember that Mr. Scofield wanted it for his experiments.

I also went to the office of the International Harvesting Company and heard that agriculture is slowly spreading over the whole of Siberia and that more and more machines are sold every year. To obtain, however, native grasses and forage plants is a thing one would have to go after himself in that short season, called late summer, which is very short indeed in Siberia.

On Febr. 18, I went again to the Museum and having waited for a couple of hours, Mr. Tolmatchoff showed up; but when we wanted to have a look at the botanical collections, I saw to my disgust that they had not even been unpacked and that Mr. T. himself did practically know nothing whatsoever about them.

I found the material stored in a loft, where dirt and dust were rampant and where the thermometer hovered about at zero Fahrenheit. It then came out that the real botanist, a Professor Stukoff, had quite recently died, that the museum had had a fire, and that everything was up set for the moment. Well, what can one do here in such a land; so few people seem to take life serious there in Siberia.

I saw Mr. Suvari also again; he had promised me some samples of a good rye that grows some distance away from Chita. He had not been able, however, to obtain it, but he will send it to you at

I have been thinking about you a great deal lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I will try to find some time to write to you soon.

I am sure you will understand my situation. I have been very busy lately, but I will try to find some time to write to you soon. I have been thinking about you a great deal lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy.

On June 18, I went again to the office and stayed until for a couple of hours. Mr. Johnson called on me and we had a long talk. I was in a hurry, but I will try to find some time to write to you soon.

I found the situation very interesting. I was in a hurry, but I will try to find some time to write to you soon. I have been thinking about you a great deal lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy.

I am sure you will understand my situation. I have been very busy lately, but I will try to find some time to write to you soon. I have been thinking about you a great deal lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy.

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at Washington. Mr. Suvari likes to obtain from us names of firms dealing in grains and forage plants from the most northern parts of America. I suggest to open up correspondence with him, especially when the Agri. Expt. Sta. there near Petrofski Samed will be established, as he may supply us then with seeds of local foddergrasses.

His address is Mr. A. M. Suvari, Agronom, Chita, Trans-Baikal, Siberia. (Correspondence to be in German)

Well, the next day, Febr. 19, I left Chita, which possesses a fine, sunny, dry winter climate and we took our tickets to Harbin, or rather to the Sta. Manchuria, as for some reason or another they would not sell us thro tickets, apparently in connection with delays at the Manchurian frontier. And we were delayed for many, many hours, but on Frid. Febr. 21, we arrived here in this town. Both my interpreter and myself caught bad colds and we do not feel too well. Then I have some trouble with the bulky baggage that I sent up from St. Petersburg. They have the most nonsensical arrangements here in sending things to Peking; they will for instance not insure the stuff when it is sent by the quickest way; sending it, however, by rail to Dalny and then by water and rail again to Peking, then they can insure it. What purpose there is in this seems rather obscure, unless the clever Japanese want to develop trade at Dalny at any price. I haven't found a fellow as yet who might act as an interpreter from here to Peking, where one with much baggage, like I have, almost needs somebody to look after things while en route.

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Well, this is about all for the present; with best of regards
also to all in the Office. I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK E. NEYER

c/o American Legation

Peking, China

POST CARD

Mukden, Manchuria, Mar. 9, 1918

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

A few minutes ago I arrived here from Harbin, all
alone, as I couldn't get a suitable interpreter in Harbin. I also
have been laid up there with a bad attack of fever. I hope things
will move more smooth in Peking. Goodbye. Best of regards to All.

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK E. NEYER

c/o American Legation

Peking, China

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Peking, China, March 19, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As you see, I am at last here in old Peking, after all these delays in Russia and Siberia. I arrived last Friday night, March 14th, and when I called next day at the Legation, a big stack of mail, coming from all quarters of the globe, was handed to me. As the number of my acquaintances increases, so the bulk of my correspondence grows, too; a thing one cannot always be quite at ease with.

I have been hunting here for some good interpreter and if possible a white companion, and strange to say I have found both. The white companion is a young Hollander who is out here in China on his own hook and probably will get in position with the Chinese government some of these but for the present he rather will travel a little while with me and learn more about the Chinese and their ways. The interpreter I have now is a stranger case yet, for the he is the same one I had before in eastern China, when I lent to Mr. Sowers and whom I had again in Russian and Chinese Turkestan. He deserted me in Kashgar, which is not a point in his favor, but then his English and Chinese is so good that I decided to take him again, the more as I had some meetings with others who were far inferior to him in knowledge. This interpreter, whose name is Chow Kai Ting, has been around this globe a good bit and knows well how to act in different dilemmas. The pity is, that he wants to go with me, for the present at least, to Shantung only; he says Kansu is too far and too bad. Perhaps he will change his mind further on.

Tuesday, March 27, 1877.

Dear Mr. Fairbridge:

As you see, I am at last here in old Peking, after all these

delays in Russia and Siberia. I arrived last Friday night, March 14th,

and when I called next day at the Legation, a big stack of mail, coming

from all quarters of the globe, was handed to me. As the number of my

acquaintances increases, so the bulk of my correspondence grows; but a

thing one cannot always be quite at ease with.

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sible a white companion, and strange to say I have found both. The white

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and probably will get in position with the Chinese government some of these

days. For the present he rather will travel a little while with me and

learn more about the Chinese and their ways. The interpreter I have

now is a stranger name yet, for he is the same one I had before in

western China, when I sent to Mr. Sowers and when I had again in this

time and Chinese Tongshan. He deserted me in Kangfoo, which is not a

point in his favor, but then his English and Chinese is so good that I

decided to take him again, the more as I had some matters with others

who were for instance to him in knowledge. The interpreter, whose

name is Chow Hai Ting, has been around this place a good bit and knows

well not to get in different illnesses. The pay is, but he will do for

with me, for the present at least, to thank you only; he says I know as for

the end of the day. Perhaps he will change his mind further on.

I have been at the Legation several times, talking about a new passport. There are some difficulties in sight about western China, as the country is very unsettled. I hope, however, that all things may pass off well.

I have been visited these last days by several old acquaintances here in Peking, also newspaper correspondents have hunted me up and I suppose some stories about our work will crop up here and there. It has also been intimated to me that the Chinese Government might make me some offers to act as an advisor in matters relating to forestry and general agriculture.

Then you remember Dr. Hing Kwai Fung, who worked with Mr. Swingle; well, he is here and had a long talk with me; he expects a big position as soon as the new Council of the Republic has settled down to business. China has changed immensely since I was here last. The people are beginning to imitate us in all possible ways. One notices Chinese walking about in black evening suits, with high silk hats on, with lacquered American shoes, etc., etc. The queues have gone for a great deal and Chinese gentlemen are beginning to live in European hotels and eat our food. They even have brass bands of which the members are soldiers, dressed in scarlet jackets and wearing bright blue trousers, and these bands play our own music. The changes are so great as to make us rub our eyes and say, "What next?" The attitude of the people, here in Peking, at least, toward us foreigners is very sympathetic, and our manners are commented upon as something the Chinese want to learn, so different from a few years ago, when shouts of

I have been at the location several times, talking about it
 and passing. There are some difficulties in this regard
 China, as the country is very mountainous. I hope, however, that all
 things will go well.
 I have been visiting these last days by road and by
 train in Beijing. The newspaper correspondents have stayed on the
 express some times about one week and some on the train. It
 has also been indicated to me that the Chinese Government might
 be less strict in its attitude in matters relating to forestry
 and general agriculture.
 There has been a report of the fact that the
 situation will be as before and that a large part of the
 big position as well as the new position of the forestry
 have to be done. This has changed somewhat since I was last
 there. The people are beginning to indicate as in all possible ways, the
 forest areas which have been under the control of the
 and the forestry authorities. The forest has been
 a good deal and these questions are beginning to live in
 minds and in the fact. They seem to have made it clear that
 have the situation, however in various respects and working out
 forestry, and these things are very serious. The situation is
 as to what is the way and the way. The situation of the
 people, have in Beijing, and in fact, found in forestry in very
 China, and our interests are concerned with the forestry
 and to learn, as I think from a few years ago, that there is

"foreign devil" greeted one's ears at times. I only hope the Chinese will retain some of their old good habits and customs and not throw away the good with the bad.

I am in receipt of three letters from you, which I haven't answered in full, as yet.

Letter of Jan. 9, 1913, with enclosure of a copy of an interview you had with Messrs. Gillespie and Chopp about the woodnut oil problems. There is quite some interesting information in this interview. I should say that a company ought to be formed to grow woodnut oil trees in Mexico, as there are regions both in western and eastern Mexico that must suit this *Aleurites Fordii* simply to perfection.

Imagine your remark re Prof. Hansen wanting to go again after alfalfas. I wonder in what region of the world he wanted to wander. I suppose the Caucasus and Asia Minor ^h were numerous good things still may be found.

You say that Mr. Grosvenor wants me to bring back from ~~Spain~~ a magnificent collection of photographs. Well, also fotos of non-agricultural matters, like towns, monuments, ruins, etc.? I like to hear somewhat more about this.

I am very sorry that some of my old films have gone bad already. I wonder how we are going to stem this process. The water here in China is not always pure; here in Peking, for instance, it is charged with salts; perhaps this might cause the deterioration.

"foreign devil" passed on a card at times. I only hope the Chinese

will remain some of their old habits and customs and not show

any of the good with the bad.

I am in receipt of three letters from you, which I have

entered in this book.

One is a letter of Jan. 9, 1918, with enclosure of a copy of an

article you had with Messrs. Gillette and Day about the western

all system. There is quite some interesting information in this in-

terview. I should say that a company ought to be formed to grow

woodland all over in Mexico, as there are regions both in western

and eastern Mexico that need this class of work.

I have your letter to you. I am writing to you again.

I am writing in this letter of the work in Mexico in order to

show the progress and the work that is being done there.

My best

You say that the Government made me in being back from Mexico.

A magnificent collection of photographs, also letters of interest

and material, like books, documents, etc. I like the

idea of having a book about this.

I am very sorry that one of our old friends has

already. I wonder how we are going to have this matter. The work

has in fact is not alone but has in fact, the interest in

is always with the people and with the Government.

I thank you for the address of Mr. K. P. Chen at Shanghai. I hope to call on him whenever I go to that busy town.

Letter of Jan. 13, 1913, with enclosure of a carbon of an interview with Mr. Geo. Campbell, of Kia ying, China. Yes, this region Mr. C. speaks about must be very interesting; it seems, however, to be decidedly semitropical, more so than either our own southern states or California. The absence of mountains, or rather ranges, running from coast to coast make both North and South America regions where hot waves and blizzards have such free play; while China is full of ranges running in every direction, cutting up the country in so many different districts each having its own special climate and often its own local flora even.

I have not the least idea whether we will be able to do much good work in Fukien and neighboring regions. The question of establishing these semitropical fruittrees, like Lychees, Longans, Carambolas and others is certainly no child's play. All such plants first have to be grown for at least a year with confined roots before they can be shipped to America and it must mean the establishment of a temporary nursery somewhere in S. E. China.

Letter of Febr. 14, 1913. Yes, our good wishes and good hopes about obtaining a real competent assistant in Russia have not been materialized. Since Russia has been paying such more attention to matters agricultural these last years than formerly, it seems that almost every available man is being taken into the Russian Governmental Service and apparently very few men worth having can be gotten by a traveller like I am. Well, I feel more at home here than in Russia

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and since the Chinese are learning more and more western methods I can perhaps obtain good assistants again, even if my present ones should desert or refuse to go too far away from the coast.

I met Mr. Moore already. He knows much about our work; we didn't speak very long, as I met him at Mr. E. T. William's home, our present Charge d' Affaires here, with whom I spent many a pleasant hour in the years from 1905 to 1908.

It was a great pleasure indeed to hear that Mrs. Fairchild has improved so much there in So. Florida. I would almost suggest to establish there a branch of "In the Woods." It takes only a 24 hours now to run down there, isn't it?

Well, in another letter I will state a few things yet that I noticed while in Harbin and Mukden.

With kindest of regards, also to All in the Office, I remain,
Mr. Fairchild,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK W. MEYER

c/o American Legation

Peking, China

I should be glad to hear from you again and also the latest news from your family. I hope you are all well and happy.

I am, dear friends, ever your affectionate father,

Yours very truly,
John D. Smith

Enclosed find a check for \$100.00 as per your request.

Very truly,
John D. Smith

I am glad to hear that you are all well and happy.

I hope you will continue to enjoy good health and happiness.

I am, dear friends, ever your affectionate father,

Yours very truly,
John D. Smith

Well, in another letter I will state a few things for you.

I noticed while in Berlin and London.

With kindest regards, also to all in the office, I remain,

Yours truly,
John D. Smith

Yours very truly,
John D. Smith

John D. Smith

John D. Smith

John D. Smith

Peking, China. March 20, 1913

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Of late I have come into the possession of quite a pile of letters from you, there are eight all told, and I herewith will try and answer them chronologically.

Letter of Jan. 13, 1913, telling me about you having sent Mr. Freeman and Prof. Piper the correspondence about those beans.

Thank you!

Letter of Jan. 20, 1913, with enclosure of a copy of my Authorization for the present fiscal year. Merci bien!

I also see your suggestion of not sending any money back until I am being requested to do so. O. K.

And Prof. Hansen wanting to go out again after Medicago falcata. Well, I suppose he meant nothing but the trip, for surely where I have been instructed to cancel orders for seeds of this plant, he certainly could not get after it again. What an impression such an affair would make on our Russian friends!

About this persimmon problem. Well, I will see what I can do about it. It seems strange indeed that fruits should become full of seeds in America while in North China they are devoid of them. Grapes and oranges don't change that way, for so far as I am aware. I am interested in these experiments of comparison between plants grafted on Diospyros lotus and on D. virginica. For California I hold that D. lotus will be much better suited than D. virginiana as the first is used to protracted droughts and to saline matter in the soil.

Beijing, China. March 20, 1918

Dear Mr. Henshaw:

Of late I have come into the possession of quite a

pile of letters from you, there are eight all told, and I herewith

will try and answer them chronologically.

Letter of Jan. 18, 1918, telling me about the postage and

Mr. Brown and Wolf. From the correspondence about these letters.

Thank you!

Letter of Jan. 20, 1918, with enclosure of a copy of

my authorization for the present fiscal year. Herewith find

I also see your suggestion of not sending any money back

until I am being requested to do so. O. K.

And Prof. Hansen wanting to go out again after Waller

Waller. Well, I suppose he meant nothing but the trip, for surely

where I have been instructed to cancel orders for seeds of this kind,

he certainly could not get after it again. What an impression such

an affair would make on our Russian friends!

These are serious matters, Mr. H., I will see what I can

do about it. It seems strange indeed that Walter should become full

of seeds in America while in North China they are devoid of them.

Graves and oranges don't change their way, for so far as I am aware.

I am interested in these arrangements of cooperation between plants

traded in America with us in Alaska. For whatever I

will that I hope will be much better realized than in Alaska.

as the first is used to protected grounds and in other matter

in the north.

And this cold there in California truly something appalling. I wonder how many groves will recover. I suppose Chico has suffered severely.

About the opening of private mail; well, this is a sore topic, and has reached of late such dimensions, when even a letter is being opened that was addressed to my former home-address, that I have taken it to be a desire to look into my private affairs. Who does this sort of a work I do not know, but I have appealed to Mr. Fairchild personally to try to stop such a business. If I were at Washington, I probably would have a conference about such affairs, for I hold mail rather sacred; it may be an old-fashioned idea, but I was brought up that way, and even my parents respected our mail, when we lived at home. In my own case, that of a wanderer, I cannot always have a home address, and many of my acquaintances may keep on addressing me care of the Department.

Then I see that Mandan is slowly advancing, even if only slowly. I hope you will be able to arrange with the Supt. of the Mandan Reform School to take care of material until you have the situation well in hand.

Letter of Jan. 22, 1913, informing me that the trees and shrubs Mr. Weikeff shipped, reached you in very good condition. I am glad to hear so, the more as I told Mr. W. to pack them in especially good, as they might have to be shipped way out west.

Letter of Jan. 24, 1913, with several clippings enclosed about the undersigned. Whether I am a subscriber to the Argus Bureau? Well, once I believe I did subscribe, but of late I suppose they sent

And this case is certainly very interesting.

I realize you may prefer with me, I suppose this has been

severely.

About the opening of private mail; well, this is a very

topic, and has reached of late with dimensions, than even a letter

is being opened that was addressed to my former home - address, that

I have taken it to be a desire to look into my private affairs, the

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personally to try to stop such a business. If I were in

Washington, I probably would have a conference about such affairs, for

I hold mail rather sacred; it may be an old-fashioned idea, but I was

brought up that way, and even my parents respected our mail, when we

lived at home. In my own case, that of a minister, I cannot always

have a free right, and many of my correspondents may have to answer

ing in care of the Department.

Then I see that Boston is really interesting, even if only

slowly. I hope you will be able to arrange with the Post, or the

London Reform School, to take care of material until you have the other

after will in hand.

Letter of Jan. 22, 1875, inquiring as to the trees and

grounds of the school, enclosed for in your next edition. I am

glad to hear of the work as I felt Mr. V. to have been in a position

good, as they will have to be allowed for the year.

Letter of Jan. 24, 1875, inquiring as to the trees and

about the material. Whether I am a subscriber to the same I cannot

say, but I believe I did subscribe, but at least I regret that you

such things to me for charity's sake or some unknown friend might have sent in a subscription for me. I am always interested in such clippings, even if all is not correct what is stated.

About this test of Jujube fruits at the National Geographical Society's banquet, I see that a few points crept in that were not quite so. For instance, it is stated by Mr. Fairchild that the great Chinese Encyclopedia was presented to the Library of Congress in 1908; that Mr. Swingle found therein the descriptions of this old industry; and that I, guided by notes abstracted from this encyclopedia, obtained material for the introduction of these jujubes. Now, as a matter of fact, the notes abstracted by Mr. Swingle from these big books reached me in Shanghai in the spring of 1908 just a few weeks before I sailed. The material I introduced came in the years of 1906, 1907 and early in 1908, and I had not received many notes about them, beyond translations that Dr. Barchet in Shanghai had made for us. The thing is that the Jujube made a big impression upon me, after I had seen how remarkably resistant it was to drought, heat and alkali, and how the preserved large varieties compared favorably with the ordinary dates. I also have stated that in general only the so-called seedless Jujube is ringed every year, the common kinds are nearly always left alone.

--Our first thoughts about this jujube industry came by reading Dr. Bretschneider's books where he describes how large jujubes are yearly brought into Peking from Shantung. Mr. Fairchild had also stated that while crossing over from Japan to Shanghai, he had been served with fine jujube fruits while aboard.

Letter of Jan. 28, 1913, with enclosures of a letter from Mr. A. Zappone and a returned personal check for \$1.00. All right. I am returning herewith Mr. Zappone's letter, which may be filed or destroyed after Mr. Carson has notified Mr. Zappone that I received my check and thank him for his troubles. Yes, I will retain in the future any money that I owe the Government until they call for it, but-- I receive every year a letter that I have to return into the United States Treasury any money which I did not spend up until July 1st. --This year I suppose there will be a surplus, they may telegraph me the amount I have to return, after my accounts, up to July 1st, have been settled.

Letter of Feb. 4, 1913, with enclosure of a newsletter of our Office. Yes, these interpreter troubles in St. Petersburg were something fierce, nobody at all to be gotten. Since Russia is paying so much more attention to Agriculture now of late than she did formerly it seems almost impossible to obtain the right sort of assistants. The coast towns of China seem to be much better to find decent help. I don't hope to go back to Russia very soon any more; there are too many difficulties there. Thank you for your good words expressed in this case. I do wish one could get along with one or two languages only, then all these interpreter matters would fade away like snow before the sun.

About this Chinese bush-cherry, Prunus tomentosa, I will try to obtain a bushel or so of seeds here in North China this early summer, then you can make some big tests with them at Mandan and Ames.

Letter of Feb. 24, 1918, with enclosure of a letter from Mr.

A. B. Brown and a reference to the letter of Feb. 11, 1918. I am

recommending to the Board of Directors, which may be filed or destroyed

after the Board has received Mr. Brown's letter, that I suggest we check and

keep the file for his reference. Yes, I will return it to the Board as soon

that I see the Board's action. I will call you on Feb. 24, 1918, and I

will be glad to have a letter from you in return for the letter from

my company which I did not send up until Feb. 11, 1918. I am

very glad that you will be a writer, and my letter to the Board I have

to return, after my return, up to Mr. Brown, have been written.

Letter of Feb. 24, 1918, with enclosure of a letter from Mr.

Mr. Brown. Yes, these letters are in the file, and I will

return them to you, after my return, if you please. I am

very glad to hear of your interest in the file, and I will

be glad to have a letter from you in return for the letter from

the Board, which I did not send up until Feb. 11, 1918. I am

very glad that you will be a writer, and my letter to the Board I have

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the Board, which I did not send up until Feb. 11, 1918. I am

very glad that you will be a writer, and my letter to the Board I have

to return, after my return, up to Mr. Brown, have been written.

And you say in case I require a parchment certificate from the Secretary, you will procure it. Well, for the present, I think I won't need it, as in the interior of China my Chinese passport is sufficient.

I notice your remarks re the big freeze in California. Well, it must have been a sorry sight in some places. The radical remedy will be to move various industries further South.

You ask me to say something about this Plant Introduction News Letter and to make some suggestions. Well, to begin with, its name suffers from the same inconvenience as your own title, viz., it is too long. Make it the Plant-Counter, the Plant Immigrant, Agricultural Explorer, or any other "catchy" title; then put behind it: A monthly news letters, etc., etc. For so far the contents are concerned, I should say "it fills a long felt want," especially now that our office has grown so much and that so many of us have little or no opportunity to search the files and see what is being done. I for instance found a mass of news in it that I certainly would never have gotten in any other way, like the movements of former associates of our Office, and this interesting letter of Mr. Bideout about the frost damages at Whittier, California. My advice is: Keep it up, as it brings all of us more together and makes us more interested in all the good work that is going on.

2d letter of Feb. 4, 1913, with enclosure of a letter to me from Dr. E. S. Hopkins, at Peking, China, informing me that he had shipped off a box with Jujubes to Chico. Well, I saw Dr. Hopkins the other day and he said he expected the material would have arrived

And you see in case I receive a favourable decision from the Secretary, you will receive it. Well, for the present, I don't want to say anything more about it. I don't want to say anything more about it.

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already. I haven't settled expenses as yet with him, for I suppose we will soon know how matters stand. He told me he had received your letter about these affairs.

Letter of Feb. 5, 1913, telling me that both my accounts and itinerary report up to Dec. 31, 1912, have been received. I am glad you sent me the correct expenditures in advance, as it may take several months before the Treasury Department sends me the final settlements.

Then I received a letter from a Mr. Darnford in Canada, who asks me for a new wheat and some bulletins. I am enclosing this letter to you; please put him in contact with the right parties. I am also advising this Mr. D. that I have put his letter in your hands.

I am also in receipt of a personal letter from you which I will answer later on. As I wrote Mr. Fairchild already, I have been quite lucky in getting assistants; only my old interpreter wanted to go to his home in Tientsin to prepare himself for the journey and left me now for a couple of days. With my passport, however, there seem to be a few difficulties, as the Chinese Government tells us that we have to travel at our own risks in the interior, on account of the still disturbed conditions in the country. Part of my baggage which I sent off from Harbin to Peking hasn't arrived yet, altho the Japanese forwarding company promised us to have it delivered within a week. We shipped it Feb. 27, 1913. This is the way things go all over the East; promises are made only to be broken. I have written to Harbin for explanations and hope to

I have not yet received your letter of the 10th.

I am sorry to hear that you are not well.

I have just received your letter about the matter.

I am sorry to hear that you are not well.

I have just received your letter about the matter.

I am sorry to hear that you are not well.

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I am sorry to hear that you are not well.

I have just received your letter about the matter.

I am sorry to hear that you are not well.

1888

get a speedy answer. Even if my baggage doesn't arrive within a day or two I will leave anyway for Shantung to obtain jujube seeds, which still may arrive in good shape at Chiao, as jujubes bud-out very late. At large, however, we won't get much any more this year; I ought to have been here earlier, but then again the problem of safety in the interior; now it is slowly getting better, altho in faraway Kansu things seem to be humming yet, with garrisons in mutiny and robberbands all over the roadside. Let us hope things clear up there before another year has passed. I am packing in seeds now and hope to send you a number of bags within a couple of days.

With kindest of regards, also to All in our Office, I remain

Yours sincerely,

WALTER H. WATSON

c/o American Legation

Peking, China

Via Siberia

I have a great pleasure in writing to you
and hope you will find it interesting. I
will be glad to hear from you again.

I am very glad to hear that you are
well and hope you will continue to be so.

I am sure you will find the enclosed
of interest and hope you will enjoy it.

I am sure you will find the enclosed
of interest and hope you will enjoy it.

I am sure you will find the enclosed
of interest and hope you will enjoy it.

I am sure you will find the enclosed
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I am sure you will find the enclosed
of interest and hope you will enjoy it.

Peking, China. Mar. 23, 1913.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Tomorrow morning I will deliver to the American Legation here 10 parcels, containing seeds, samples and some botanical books. I herewith will enumerate some things. There are 28 different lots of seeds, bearing the numbers 1782a - 1809a, incl.

There are 3 Botanical samples and there are 11 publications (separate pieces); also 25 small empty seedbags and 10 large empty ones, these to be sent to the Arnold Arboretum when material has been put into them. And now some details.

No. 1782a, the wild Zizyphus vulgaris var. spinosa, 3 bags; they may be given a trial on some very dry or alkaline land. They are a weed, however; let people be careful with them.

No. 1783a. Corylus mandshurica, 1 bag, to be tested especially at Mandan.

No. 1784a. Pinus cembra sibirica, 2 bags. Send a handful of seeds to Prof. Sargent; the Forestry people may also want some of it. Send some to Alaska and the mountains of New Hampshire.

No. 1785a. Pinus cembra sibirica, 1 bag. Send some to Prof. Sargent. See notes I took in the Altai in June, 1911, in case anything should be published about it in the bimonthly bulletin.

No. 1786a. Pinus kordensis, 1 bag. Some of it to be sent to Prof. Sargent and perhaps to the Bureau of Forestry.

No. 1787a. Pinus koraiensis. A few seeds may go to Prof. Sargent.

London, Oct. 25, 1881.

Dear Mr. Darwin:

Somehow I still believe in the Darwinian hypothesis

but in general I am not sure, because I have not seen

I have not seen any evidence of it, and I have not seen

of any, but the evidence is not so clear as I

think it is, and I am not sure if it is

at all (perhaps I am not sure); also I have not seen

any evidence of it, and I have not seen any evidence

of it, and I have not seen any evidence of it.

To Mr. Darwin, the only evidence of it is

that it is not a fact, but a hypothesis, and I

think it is not a fact, but a hypothesis, and I

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think it is not a fact, but a hypothesis, and I

- No. 1788a. Pinus densiflora. A few seeds may go to Prof. Sargent.
- No. 1789a. Pinus thunbergii. A few seeds may go to Prof. Sargent.
- No. 1790a. Larix lentolepis. A few seeds may go to Prof. Sargent. Test a few at Mandan.
- No. 1791a. Abies firma. A few seeds may go to Prof. Sargent. Send Mr. Hicks some at Westbury, Nassau Co., L.I.N.Y.
- No. 1792a. Cryptomeria japonica. May be planted at Brooksville, Fla., to form dense evergreen windbreaks around the bamboo garden. Send also some to Avery Island, La. Plant in dense groves in such places down south where severe washouts are being experienced; the Chinese use them for that purpose in central China.
- No. 1793a. Chamaecyparis pisifera. Plant down south for evergreen windbreaks.
- No. 1794a. Chamaecyparis obtusa. Treat same as above.
- No. 1795a. A coniferous tree. Test down south. Send Prof. Sargent some seeds.
- No. 1796a. Malva mucronata. Send Prof. Sargent a few seeds. Test here and there down South, especially along the coast in Texas. It supplies fine lumber for carts, tool-handles, furniture, etc., etc.
- No. 1797a. Ehus vernicifera. Test with care down south.
- Keep away from sensitive people!
- No. 1798a. Juglans mandshurica. Plant these at some point on the Pacific Coast. Perhaps Chico might do, altho they enjoy cold, dry winters. See what sort of a stock it makes for ordinary walnuts.

No. 1735. Plantain. A few seeds only to be

sent.

No. 1736. Plantain. A few seeds only to be

sent.

No. 1737. Plantain. A few seeds only to be

sent.

No. 1738. Plantain. A few seeds only to be

sent. Seed of Plantain, Mass. Co., E.I.R.

No. 1739. Plantain. A few seeds only to be

sent. Seed of Plantain, Mass. Co., E.I.R.

No. 1740. Plantain. A few seeds only to be

sent. Seed of Plantain, Mass. Co., E.I.R.

No. 1741. Plantain. A few seeds only to be

sent. Seed of Plantain, Mass. Co., E.I.R.

No. 1742. Plantain. A few seeds only to be

sent. Seed of Plantain, Mass. Co., E.I.R.

No. 1743. Plantain. A few seeds only to be

sent.

No. 1744. Plantain. A few seeds only to be

sent. Seed of Plantain, Mass. Co., E.I.R.

No. 1745. Plantain. A few seeds only to be

sent.

No. 1746. Plantain. A few seeds only to be

sent.

No. 1747. Plantain. A few seeds only to be

sent. Seed of Plantain, Mass. Co., E.I.R.

No. 1748. Plantain. A few seeds only to be

No. 1799a. Pyrus sinensis Lindl. var. ussuriensis Max.

Test at Ames and Mandan, treat with care. I have put some fruits in alcohol which I will send us later on and in which Prof. Sargent and Mr. Alfred Rehder are very much interested.

No. 1800a. Sorbus aucuparia. var. fructi dulcis. May

possibly find a good home on the North Pacific Coast. You told me you never saw mountain-ashes finer than in the city of roses. (Portland, Oreg.)

No. 1801a. Vitis amurensis x V. riparia. Probably a

good vine for Ames, St. Paul, Minn., possibly Mandan. By sowing out these hybrid seeds, breaking up into different strains is bound to follow.

No. 1802a. Amygdalus davidiana. Nothing need be said about

this. How many pounds can you use next year? If I make a secret contract now, that is, within a month or so, I can corner the market here in North China. I probably could get as much as 500 lbs. when the season is good, at a cost not over 100 or 200 American dollars, the stuff to be delivered in September or October, 1913. Let us hear re this matter.

No. 1803a. Ribes sp. This to be sown out at some northern

point. Treat with care. Prof. Sargent ought to get a few seeds, too.

No. 1804a. Ribes procumbens (V). May be sent to E. Alaska

and to some parties in the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, etc.

No. 1805a. Juniperus dahurica. A very hardy juniper.

May thrive well at Mandan. Sow out on a somewhat sandy soil.

No. 1806a and 1807a. Melicope falcata. Too well known to

Mr. [Name], [Address], [City], [State]

I have just received your letter of the 15th and am glad to hear from you. I will send you a copy of the report as soon as it is ready.

Very truly yours,
[Name]

I am sorry to hear that you are not well. I hope you will get better soon. I will send you a copy of the report as soon as it is ready.

Very truly yours,
[Name]

I am sorry to hear that you are not well. I hope you will get better soon. I will send you a copy of the report as soon as it is ready.

Very truly yours,
[Name]

I am sorry to hear that you are not well. I hope you will get better soon. I will send you a copy of the report as soon as it is ready.

Very truly yours,
[Name]

I am sorry to hear that you are not well. I hope you will get better soon. I will send you a copy of the report as soon as it is ready.

Very truly yours,
[Name]

I am sorry to hear that you are not well. I hope you will get better soon. I will send you a copy of the report as soon as it is ready.

Very truly yours,
[Name]

I am sorry to hear that you are not well. I hope you will get better soon. I will send you a copy of the report as soon as it is ready.

say much about; only in the last lot, No. 1807a, there is a species of Siberian cuscuta; let them be careful with it; some girl in the seed office may clean this lot.

No. 1808a. Onobrychis sativa var. sibirica. This plant is not looked upon with much favor in America. Some of it may be tested at Mandan.

No. 1809a. Triticum durum melanopus. A valuable dry land durum wheat. I hope it falls in the hands of the right people. I have never as yet heard whether any of the cereals I send in were of any value! Strange, indeed! I suppose, however, some things must have been of use.

A botanical sample: Cones of Pinus sylvestris sibirica from Chita, Transbaikal, Siberia. I would like to see these cones being sent to Prof. C. S. Sargent, who makes a special study of these things.

A botanical sample: a rosary, made from stones of a wild peach, Amygdalus davidiana. I wish you would kindly have a photograph made of this curio and in case our Office cannot retain it, to send it to the Botanical Museum at New York or to some other worth institution. It is too interesting to be lost, like several of the things I brought with me or send in from time to time.

A botanical sample: 3 fresh seeds of a Chinese olive, Cabarium pimela (?) for the seed collection of the Dept. of Agriculture.

Some seedbags to be sent to the Arnold Arboretum after seeds have been placed into them. Now that I am not allowed to send seeds directly, the Office in Washington can just as well fill us these

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as that I do it here, for should any insect be discovered among the material, the fact will be that certain material will be destroyed and it causes me nothing but extra work. From now on I only will suggest which seeds to send to Prof. Sargent and which not, then you may act upon these suggestions without always implicitly solving them up. In case this should not quite agree with your own ideas, please tell me your thoughts and we will barter about this matter.

There are also some books in this lot, viz., 6 volumes of the Flora Altaia, which are a present from Prof. P. Krylov at Tomsk to Prof. C. S. Sargent at Boston; would you please reforward them to Prof. Sargent?

Vol. No. 6 of the Flora Altaia, which is a present from Prof. P. Krylov to the undersigned. Would you kindly ask Mr. Stunts to put this volume in file with the 5 other vols. I left on the shelf in my room? The books are open to all who may want to peruse them, as long as they are being returned.

2 Russian Bot. publications, issued at Chita, Siberia. These also may be put up in my room.

2 Chinese books, presented to me at the Agricultural Exp. Sta. at Mukden, Manchuria, being the report of that institution and presented to us by the clerk who received the American Consul and I when we went there on March 10, 1913. The Departmental Library may get these.

Well, I trust this information will help you in disposing of the material. I hope the whole lot will go in the Diplomatic Pouch, then we pay no postage and it is safer, too.

as that I do not, for should my name be mentioned...

...the fact that I do not, for should my name be mentioned...

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I received from Prof. Sargent 4 packages with seedbags; I will acknowledge them to him. There was no letter with this shipment.

I also enclose herewith 28 inventory notes and 3 sample notes, giving information about this aforesaid shipment.

Trusting everything reaches you in good condition, I remain, with kindest regards to everybody in the Office,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK W. MYERS

c/o American Legation

Peking China, Via Siberia

Peking, China, March. 24, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This morning my assistant delivered to the American Legation here 10 packages, containing seeds and books, which will be forwarded to our Department via Diplomatic Pouch. I wrote Mr. Dorssett details about this shipment, so as to relieve you of all this routine matter. I enclose however a set of inventory notes in duplicate, in case the letter to Mr. Dorssett should be miscarried.

I received your letter of the 10th and was glad to hear from you.

Will you please let me know when you will be in the city.

I am very glad to hear that you are well.

I hope you will have a very successful trip.

With best wishes to you and yours,

I remain, dear friend, as ever,

Your affectionate friend,

John G. Thompson

1000 Broadway, New York

Enclosed find the check for \$100.00.

Very truly yours,

John G. Thompson

1000 Broadway, New York

John G. Thompson

1000 Broadway, New York

The money is enclosed in the envelope.

It will be paid to you when you call.

I will be glad to see you.

With best wishes to you and yours,

I remain, dear friend, as ever,

Your affectionate friend,

John G. Thompson

1000 Broadway, New York

John G. Thompson

1000 Broadway, New York

John G. Thompson

1898

I have been paying the penalty of late of becoming well known. Many old friends and acquaintances have been paying me visits and occupying my rather valuable time, but of course one simply has to submit to such inconveniences, especially here in China, where time has not got exactly the same value as in hurrying America.

Well, I have one duty to fulfill yet, viz., a report on my journey from Mukden, or rather Harbin to here.

I believe I wrote you that we arrived in Harbin on Feb. 21, 1913. Well, I have not been feeling very well there in that city and I got an attack of fever that put me to bed for almost a whole week, and I had some moments that I felt really downright bad, which means in the words of an explorer that I really was pretty ill. Well, I got over it again, by taking quite some quinine and hot tea and by making up my will not to let this thing keep me away from reaching Peking.

Pientsin, China, Mar. 26, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

While in Peking I had several people interrupting me and as I left in the afternoon for this city here, I will continue my letter this morning. In Harbin I called on Febr. 26 on a Mr. V. F. Ladigine, who is a specialist in Oriental languages and who had been the main assistant of Col. F. Rexlov whom I met in St. Petersburg and who gave me a letter to this gentleman. Mr. Ladigine has been in Kansu, Tibet, Turkestan and and practically all points in Northern and Central Asia and has roughed it more perhaps than

I have been paying the penalty of late of becoming self
know. Every day I think and arrangements have been paying me
Vladis and computing on rather serious time, but of course we
stagnate due to which so many investments, especially have to
Crisis, there that has not yet really the same time as in many
lay further.

Well, I have one way to tell it, it's a report on
or theory from which, or other books in case.

I believe I wish you that we arrived in Berlin on
Feb. 11, 1918. Well, I have not been feeling very well since
that day and I got an attack of fever that has to bed for the
most a whole week, and I had some moments that I felt really down-
right bad, which means in the words of an explorer that I really was
sick. Well, I am ever so glad, by taking with you certain
and not for me but making up my mind not to let this thing keep me
away from reading books.

Respectfully, Mrs. M. J. J.

Dear Mr. Friedman:

While in Berlin I had several people interested in me
and I felt in the afternoon for this city, I will continue to
leave this morning. In Berlin I stayed in Hotel de Ville, No. 1, 2,
Berlin, who is a specialist in Oriental languages and who has
been the main assistant of Prof. P. Berlin when I was in Berlin.
They had also given me a letter to this gentleman. Mr. Berlin
has been in Berlin, that, Friedman and personally all points
in Berlin and Central Asia and has traveled it more perhaps than

most other explorers, having made for instance journeys on camels that lasted months and sometimes with only 1 native companion. He studied botany in his younger days and did the collecting of plants for Col. Koslov, but he is not a botanist, however.

Well, Mr. Ladigine insisted, with true Russian hospitality that my interpreter and myself should make his home our own, and he entertained us for practically two days without giving as many details about his travels as I would have liked to have heard, which is also typically Russian again. The gist of our conversations is this: Kansu is a very interesting land, but-- very wild, also; there are tremendous regions that haven't been mapped out yet; there are quite some robber bands in existence, and I was advised to be careful as there are some bad fellows in these lands who haven't got the respect for a white man like the Eastern Chinese robbers have. As a whole there is little arboreal vegetation in Kansu, with the exception of the Southwest; some of the northern mountains are quite barren, but here and there there is lots of low, stunted shrubbery. The genus Fragaria is especially plentiful, and Mr. Ladigine said he is very certain that many new species can still be brought out. In the higher mountains one finds beautiful alpines, poppies, primroses, gentians, orchids and many others; some of these are undoubtedly valuable. To obtain food supplies is at times exceedingly difficult, as the country is here and there very sparsely populated. The question of getting reliable local guides and assistants also is very difficult. Mr. L. advised me to get men thro the mediumship of the higher Lama priests, to whom one has to

make presents of smaller or greater value. Well, at large it seems that Kansu is not as easy as we would like it to be, but we will see how things move there.

On Febr. 27 I shipped my surplus baggage from Harbin and the now a month has passed, the stuff has not turned up yet, which is quite inconvenient to me, as the bulk of my photographic outfit and notebooks are in it. I have written already to Harbin and will write again today.

On Febr. 28 I visited in Harbin the grain firm of Clementoffski and Meteson, and inspected samples of grain they had. The results were negative. Mr. Clementoffski explained that the wheat trade in North Manchuria moves along entirely different lines from the wheat trade in the other parts of the world, for, while in America and Europe the highest prices are paid for the best quality of wheat, in Manchuria it is just the high-priced wheat that is not wanted. Quality counts for very little; cheapness is the thing. The wheat growing is practically entirely in the hands of Chinese farmers, who practice no selection and pay no special attention to secure a better quality of wheat. Then in the last six years the prices of the three staple crops in Manchuria, viz., Soy beans, wheat and Sorghum, have all been doubled, and the wheat is 1.07 Rbl. p. pood, soybeans 66-67 kpp. p. pood and Sorghum only 40 kpp. p. pood, still the profit per acreage is to the Chinese farmer exactly the same, and now with the big demand for soybeans it only means a few kopecks more p. pood and our Chinese cut his wheat acreage to a minimum and Russian milling factories have to stop work, and wheat must be imported from

other parts of the world. So Mr. Clementoffaki said that unless really the Chinese should change their ways, there was not much hope of Manchuria ever becoming a big short-growing country. He even went as far as saying that of late many Russian farmers are moving away from eastern Siberia and depart for Australia as they find competition with the Chinese farmer too keen.

Such things give certainly food for thought for us white races.

I looked around some parks and gardens in Harbin and I herewith will enumerate the trees and shrubs I noticed:

Ulmus pumila (big specimens)
Populus simonii " "
Fraxinus manchurica (medium sized)
Phellodendron amurense " "
Cladestris amurensis " "
Syringa " (vigorous)
Rhamnus dahurica (fine specimens)
Malus baccata mandshurica (some very old ones)
Pyrus ussuriensis (vigorous young trees)
Tilia mandshurica (small, few specimens)
Quercus " " " "
Salix sp. (rather stunted)
Sambucus racemosa (vigorous)
Corylus mandshurica (medium only)
Spiraea sp. (small shrubs)

Strange to say, I did not see a single conifer in the whole of Harbin and environs, tho I suppose that Larix dahurica could perhaps be cultivated. I took some fotos of a few trees which I will forward one of these days when I have a few more accumulated.

While in Harbin I tried hard to obtain a decent Chinese assistant, but luck was against me; then there arose many rascals there that one almost does not dare to take a mere stranger into one's service. The whole atmosphere of Harbin is not quite right;

other parts of the world. In the...
 really the Chinese...
 face of...
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I found...

...I followed...

Ums...

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...I did not see a single...

...I suppose that...

...I took some notes...

...I gave a few...

...I tried...

...then there...

...does not...

...the whole...

...is not...

something sinister, something suspicious broods over that whole town.

On Sat. March 9, 1913, I felt sufficiently better to leave my room and took the train to Mukden, where I arrived the next afternoon, all by myself.

On Monday, March 10, I called upon the Acting Am. Consul-General, Mr. Myrl S. Myers, whom I well know from Peking several years ago. We went together to the Mukden Agricultural Experiment Station and were received by a clerk, for the Director and asst.-director were both in Peking. There are no foreign advisors there any longer, so we missed the chance of hearing some good information, as our clerk was of a very dense nature, and practically know nothing at all about practice.

Well, one notices the ordinary equipment of an Expt. Sta., some instruments, some collections of seeds, a few implements, classrooms, students loafing about, some bulls, cows, horses, pigs, a stray dog and then the plantations. I saw experiments on a modest scale of afforestation; Japanese larches, Larix leptoceluis has been mainly used, also American yellow locusts (*Robinia pseudacacia*). The last ones seem to enjoy themselves here in this dry climate and some of the trees had made a remarkable growth. The larches were slightly stunted and I am not so sure that they can be made into paying timber trees there in Central Manchuria.

...the

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On Sat. March 9, 1911, I left

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On Monday, March 13, I

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Ulmus pumila was being experimented with as a hedge material and for windbreaks; planted in a double row with 2 feet space in between the outer and the inner row, they had made a fine windbreak in 3 or 4 years time, but they seem to grow so fast that considerable cutting-back may have to be performed. We may test this Ulmus pumila at Mandan for windbreak purposes.

Mr. Parker had set out many American apple trees; they were all wrapped up in straw and I doubt if our best varieties will ever become big trees here. Manchuria will have to breed her own strains. There are also many varieties of pears and these in the main look very vigorous. There was also a plot with American grapes, but they were all buried, like the Chinese always do with their grapes in North China; the clerk told us that the Chinese didn't like the flavor of the American grapes. It is rather a pity they couldn't have retained a white man at the head of this station, at least for a somewhat longer time than Mr. Parker was kept. By the way, the white people I met in Manchuria all had the highest regard for Mr. Parker and they say that stories thrown out from a certain Chinese side as to some dishonest practices said to have been indulged by him just fell back upon a certain Chinaman who wanted to benefit by certain orders and who found out that Mr. Parker did not agree with him on this point.

On March 11, a Mr. Faulkner, constable of the American Consulate, and myself called upon a Dr. Nishimura, a naturalist connected with the South Manchurian R. R. I looked over the manuscript of a new book that he has written, concerning the South Manchurian Flora, saw some herbarium material, spoke about afforestation experiments the

These results were being accompanied with a paper...

...in a double row with 2 feet space

in between the outer and the inner row, they had made a little window

in 3 or 4 years time, but they seem to grow so fast that considerable

...to be in the ground. It may be that the Chinese

at present for a single purpose.

Mr. Parker had not any particular ...

All ... in this and I doubt if any other ...

... will have to be done for our ...

There are also many varieties of grapes and these in the main look very

... There was also a plot with American grapes, but they were

all ... like the Chinese always do with their grapes in North

China; the clerk told us that the Chinese didn't like the flavor of

the American grapes. It is rather a pity they couldn't have retained

a white man at the head of this station, at least for a somewhat

longer time than Mr. Parker was here. By the way, the white people

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upon a certain Chinese who wanted to benefit by certain orders and

who found out that Mr. Parker did not agree with him on this point.

... a Mr. ... of the American ...

... called upon a Mr. ... a ...

... I looked over the manuscript of a

... containing the ...

... about ...

Japanese Government is carrying out all over Korea and in South Manchuria, and I obtained from this Dr. Nishizawa a collection of 12 different kinds of seeds, which are now enroute to you. Dr. N. will probably write you and obtain seeds or information. The Japanese there in South Manchuria certainly are hustlers. They have transformed the whole country and imposing buildings and model settlements have arisen, where formerly Chinese hovels and garbage-heaps were found.

Since I was last in Mukden, that is, in Jan., 1907, a city park has been established and I noticed these the following trees and shrubs:

Robinia pseud. acacia (fine specimens)
Catalpa bignonioides (full of fruits)
Ulmus pumila (vigorous)
Acer negundo "
 * *tataricum* (small)
 * *ginnala* "
 * *truncatum* (small, slow-growing)
Tamarix sp. (Resistant to alkali)
Prunus armenisaca (vigorous)
Pyrus sinensis (thriving)
Populus simonii (Stunted and with galls)
Larix leptolepis (small)
Fraxinus hungaria (vigorous)
Salix sp. (Dragon's claw)
Lonicera tatarica (somewhat stunted)
Rosa rugosa (thriving well)
Pinus densiflora (poorly)
Thuja orientalis "

Well, this is about all I have to report this time. Tomorrow we hope to leave for Laoláng to get the seedless jujube, and after that more varieties of jujubes and other fruits I have to obtain in Shantung; a few weeks from now I hope to come back again, either here or in Peking. This is more or less of a trial trip with my new

The first part of the document is devoted to a general
 description of the country and its resources. It is
 situated in the north-western part of the island
 and is bounded by the sea on the north and west.
 The climate is temperate and the soil is fertile.
 The principal occupations of the inhabitants are
 agriculture and stock raising. The principal
 crops are sugar, coffee, and rice. The principal
 animals are cattle, sheep, and pigs. The
 population is estimated at 100,000. The
 principal towns are ...

- 1. Sugar
- 2. Coffee
- 3. Rice
- 4. Cattle
- 5. Sheep
- 6. Pigs
- 7. ...
- 8. ...
- 9. ...
- 10. ...

The second part of the document is devoted to a
 description of the principal towns and their
 resources. The principal towns are ...

personnel; in how far they do not agree among each other this trip will teach me some and then changes will have to be made again. We are having here very cool weather and I am in hopes that it will stay so for a while, giving me a chance therewith to get some material yet.

With kindest regards, also to All in our Office, I remain,

Mr. Fairchild,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK W. MEYER

c/o American Legation,

Peking, China, via Siberia

Tsinanfu, Shantung, China,

April 4, 1913.

Dear Mr. Seagles:

This morning I delivered to the Chinese Post Office in this city 3 parcels containing together 10 bundles of scions and cuttings, bearing the numbers 1021-1030 incl. - I also enclose a duplicate set of inventory notes, which, later on they may want at the main office at Washington. Upon receipt of this shipment I wish you would kindly telegraph Mr. Dorsett about it and ask him whether he wants part of the jujube scions sent to various addresses in Texas as we have some very successful cooperators there in regard to jujubes. Of course should these jujube scions arrive in bad condition, then nothing further need be

personnel; in how far they do not agree among each other this will
will be made as soon as their changes will have to be made again. It
and having been very cool weather and I am in hopes that it will stay
so for a while, giving me a chance to finish it as soon as possible.
With kindest regards, also to all in our office, I remain,

Mr. Washburn

Very truly yours,

Wm. W. Miller

c/o American Legation

Legation, Canton, 12/27/12

Washburn, Washburn, 12/27/12

April 4, 1913

Dear Mr. Washburn:

This morning I delivered to the Chinese Post Office in
Sole City 3 parcels containing material for the office and
returning the number 100-1000. I also enclosed
a duplicate set of inventory notes, which, later on the way
went to the main office at Washington. Upon receipt of this
shipment I wish you would kindly deliver to Mr. Downes about 10
and ask him whether he wants part of the goods unless you
wishes otherwise. It would be very much appreciated if you
could show in regard to the same. It would be very much
appreciated if you would advise me as to the result of the
shipment arriving in bed condition. This matter would be

done about it. I hope that the jujube stocks you possess there at Chico still admit being worked and that these scions also have not sprouted en route.

With kind regards to everybody, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK H. MEYER

c/o American Legation,

Peking, China.

Tsinanfu, Shantung, China.

April 5, 1913

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

This morning I delivered, after several difficulties with the Post Office had been overcome, 3 parcels to the local Chinese P. O. here. These 3 parcels contain 10 separate packages with cuttings, bearing the numbers 1021-1030, incl. and I addressed them to Mr. R. L. Beagles, in charge of the U. S. Plant Introduction Garden at Chico, California. I sent Mr. Beagles also a letter, telling him to telegraph you about this shipment when it arrives in good shape, because you may think it advisable to send part of the jujube scions to some of our Texas cooperators, some of whom were quite successful in saving some of the rarer varieties of former shipments.

Some about 44. I hope that the future books for present years
of this will show that the present volume is not a mere
but covered in your
with this regard to every day, I remain, I remain,
Yours sincerely,

Wm. E. Hall

10 Boston Street,
Boston, Mass.

Wm. E. Hall,
April 2, 1874

Dear Mr. Torrey:

This country I delivered, after several difficulties
with the New York and New England, I believe to the
Chinese, I have. There is much to be done in
the matter, I believe the number will be 100, and I believe
that to Mr. A. Jackson in charge of the U. S. Fish Commission
I sent Mr. Bentley and a letter,
I believe to be in the hands of the U. S. Fish Commission
and hope you will be able to send me the
copy of the same. I believe to be in the hands of the
U. S. Fish Commission and hope you will be able to send me the
copy of the same. I believe to be in the hands of the
U. S. Fish Commission and hope you will be able to send me the
copy of the same.

as Mr. Green several times informed us. I enclose herewith a set of Inventory notes belonging to this shipment, while I sent Mr. Beagles a duplicate set, which, I informed him, may be wanted again later on at the Main Office.

I do hope that this shipment reaches Chiao O. K. and that the stocks there are not too far advanced, for there are among this lot the interesting seedless jujube, No. 1021, 1022 and 1028, and a large-fruited variety, No. 1023, the size of the fruits being like small hen's eggs. I suppose that, even if the scions of the seedless jujube should not succeed, the one root, No. 1028, will surely grow and put us into possession of this highly interesting variety.

I have also been getting some interesting varieties of vegetables, like a variety of the eggplant with large, round white fruits, a great rarity apparently; also fine muskmelons and cucumbers. These seeds I hope to send shortly.

The weather all of a sudden has become very warm here, and poplars and willows have already good-sized leaves, while lilacs, ornamental crabapples, apricots and plums are in full bloom. I am afraid that scions cannot be set any more for that long distance to America and several things will have to be gotten this coming winter. With my present interpreter and assistant I am getting on the track of several things of which I had heard nothing before and as I probably have another two years before me here in China, I suppose I will be able to bag the major part, as time advances.

A week or so from now I hope to return to Peking, and after having finished accounts and reports, prepare myself for the big trip

I have also been looking for interesting varieties of
vegetables, like a variety of the eggplant with large, round fruits.
These seeds I hope to send shortly.

The varieties all of a certain type, some very early, and
others that will bear through the winter, with thick
overwintered crop. I am
I am sure that you will find these seeds of
interest and several things will have to be gotten this coming winter.
With my present refrigerator and assistant I am getting on the track
of several things of which I had heard nothing before and as I probably
have another two years before we have in China, I suppose I will be
able to get the major part, as far as concerns.

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of several things of which I had heard nothing before and as I probably
have another two years before we have in China, I suppose I will be
able to get the major part, as far as concerns.

to Honan, Shansi, Shensi and Kansu which will last perhaps up to Januari, 1914. After which time I have to return again to this rich province of Shantung. I will write Mr. Fairchild, however, more fully about these matters. I remain, with kindest regards, also to All in the Office,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK W. MYER

v/o American Legation, Peking China

Via Siberia

Tsinanfu, Shantung, China

April 11, 1913

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

A few hours ago I sent by Chinese parcels post 1 tin box, addressed to the Department. This box contains 1 Chinese quince (*Cydonia cathayensis*) which the Chinese use as rose perfumers; I would like to see the seeds being sown out at Chico; 2 pears (*Pyrus sinensis*, var. Ma huang li, of which the seeds also may be sown and the fruits preserved if they are still in good condition. Then there are a number of fruits of this beautiful, large fruited Chinese Haw, *Crataegus pinnatifida*. I would like to see these fruits being photographed, and some put in alcohol. This Chinese haw is in my opinion of very great importance and certainly will rank in the future with the Chinese jujube. For preserves it is of special value, as it possesses a flavor all of its own which is appreciated straight away by us Cau-

casians, without we first having to cultivate a taste for it.

Tomorrow I will return to Peking by rail and ship off some more things.

Well, trusting you will receive this shipment in good condition, I remain, with kind regards,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK Y. STYER

c/o American Legation
Peking, China
Via Siberia

Peking, China, May 6, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, via Diplomatic Pouch, 2 small packages, containing fotos and films.

Package A contains 37 films and 37 prints, size 9x12 and bearing the numbers from 861 to 897, incl.

Package B has as contents 14 films and 14 prints, size 4x5 inches and being numbered 898-911, incl.

There are a few interesting pictures among these 51 fotos and I do not doubt that many can be used in our work in one way or another. There are a few which are not strictly botanical, but maybe they will come in handy for lanternslide work.

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Of some subjects, like the Bamboo project, for instance, we are acquiring little additions all the time in the photographic line and after some years there will be material enough to be of great value to the one who is going to write a practical book on this whole difficult Bamboo subject.

The ice-house pictures, Nos. 904 and 905, I consider very interesting, showing how cleverly the Chinese manage such things in such crude ways. I am collecting more of the fotos, as one of the cold-storage companies asked us some time ago for pictures.

In case you want a few pictures enlarged, I recommend foto 881, this row of tall Chinese poplars, reminding one so much of Meindert Hobbema's celebrated oilpainting of the Avenue of Elms at Middelharnis, Zeeland. The garden pictures, Nos. 908, 909, 910 and 911, may offer suggestions to you and others whose houses are of more or less Oriental style and where certain features of Chinese garden architecture might be taken notice of with reward.

The fotos of Fraxus triloba in bloom, Nos. 884, 885 and 886 give but little idea of the beauty of this early flowering shrub and of the immense variation there exists in colors and nuances of color of the flowers and of the many sizes; ways the flowers are grouped; earliness, lateness, gracefulness, relative stiffness, etc., etc. When grafted or budded on Amygdalus davidiana, it ought to become of special value to the more arid sections of the United States.

There are many fotos of this lot which are of interest to dendrologists and should you still exchange with the Arnold Arboretum, then I suggest to send copies of the following numbers to Professor Sargent:

Nos. 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873,
874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 884, 890 and 903.

I wonder whether you received the fotos of the chestnut
bark fungus already and what the opinion is about them. It is too
bad that it takes over two months before one's messages are answered.

We are having here a remarkable heat, so in fact that one
cannot work steady at a thing and as Peking has such a high wall
around it and the Foreign Quarter is right close up to the wall fac-
ing the South, we are being baked here.

Well, we will get thro with all of this.

With kindest regards, also to All in the Office, I remain,
Mr. Fairchild,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK W. MEYER

c/o American Legation
Peking, China
Via Siberia

Peking, China. May 9, 1913.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

This morning I shipped, via Diplomatic Pouch of the Le-
gation here, three parcels, addressed to the Department and con-
taining 14 samples of Chinese jujubes. They are numbered 10 - 14b
incl. I enclose herewith a set of inventory notes relating to them
and also 14 yellow slips with the Chinese characters on them.

I have come to the conclusion that it is very desirable at times to give detailed information about samples and also to retain a copy of such information for myself, and therefore I have come to design all samples with a small b, in distinction with the small g for seeds and the letterless number for fresh material.

I have some special suggestions to make as regards these jujubes. 1st. I would like to have them photographed, then they might be sampled, and after that a good sized sample of each kind might be put up into show-bottles and be kept at a place where visitors may see them. You also might offer perhaps a few samples to the New York Botanical Garden for their Museum and to Prof. C. S. Sargent for his collection. Mrs. Baagles might perhaps be sent one or two specimens of this large "Mi tsao" to show here how the Chinese, too, understand the art of making fine preserves.

Of this famous "Yu hi tsao" or seedless jujube, I suppose the Kew Museum might even be willing to get a small sample and perhaps also a few fruits of a large variety to show what sizes they attain.

When the seedless jujubes are being photographed, I wish a few fruits would be cut open lengthwise and a few adios, to make their seedless characteristics come out.

Of late I have received quite some mail, among which also two letters from you, but, ever since returning from Cheating, I have not been well and the last two weeks I have had some serious attacks of fever. For many nights I haven't been able now to sleep and I do not know how long this will keep up. Medicines do not help me, but as soon as I am somewhat stronger, I will try to move to a Chinese temple

I have been by the committee that it is very desirable
 as there is some difficulty in getting the books and also in
 getting a copy of the information for myself, and therefore I have
 to hedge all copies with a small fee in acknowledgment of the
 small fee for books and the postage under the same number.

I have some special suggestions to make in regard to
 the books. I would like to have the books published, that they
 might be complete, and after that a good class might be made
 might be put up into two classes and be put in a more simple
 one way than the other. The first is the simple in the
 two first historical books for their names and in fact, I. N. 1845
 the first collection. The books of the postage to send me as far
 as possible of this large fee to the best for the library, and
 whatever the use of making the postage.

In the future we have to consider the books, I suppose
 the two books about even as well as the small books and perhaps
 also a few books of a large variety to give them more variety.
 When the weather begins to get disagreeable, I do not
 the books would be all your interests and a few others, as well
 that we should be interested in them.

Of late I have received quite some mail, and with this
 the books from you, but very little information for the books, I have
 not been well and the last few weeks I have had some trouble
 at home. The next night I haven't been able to sleep and I do
 not know how long this will last. Therefore do not hold me out
 as I am somewhat stronger, I will try to see to a Chinese book

high up in the mountains. Then I have this baggage trouble, that is, the baggage I forwarded from Harbin on the 27th of February hasn't turned up yet and the bigger part of photographic apparatus, all my books and many other things are in it, and the worry about this all has made me so bad, that at times one's mind is simply not normal any longer. Things are not lost, however, I have been assured, simply delayed somewhere, and with all the tracing we have done of late, I have been told by the agents here in Peking that matters will be straightened out within a week. It seems at last that they have located most of it at Tientsin. Well, we will see.

Trusting that some other day I will ^{be} able to report more cheerfully, I remain, Mr. Dorsett, with best of regards, also to All
of yours,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK H. MEYER

c/o American Legation
Peking, China
Via Siberia

Peking, China, May 10, 1913.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Herewith I am enclosing my long delayed financial accounts for the past quarter, also a bundle of bills which belong to it. Hadn't I been so unwell all these last weeks you would have no doubt received it several weeks ago, but in matters of sickness one cannot control everything as usual.

I have been thinking of you very much lately, and
 wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are
 well and happy. I have been very busy lately,
 but I will try to write to you more often.
 I have been thinking of you very much lately, and
 wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are
 well and happy. I have been very busy lately,
 but I will try to write to you more often.

Yours sincerely,

John Smith

The Secretary
 of the
 Committee

John Smith, Esq., 10, St. James's Street, London, W.

Dear Mr. Smith,

I have been thinking of you very much lately, and
 wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are
 well and happy. I have been very busy lately,
 but I will try to write to you more often.

As you see, the total amount is quite large, viz: Rbls. 1122.25, which is roughly \$665.00; then 333.72 in Tsun dollars, which is roughly \$130.00; and then last not least my own salary and subsistence amounting to \$1000.00. Together roughly \$1695.00.

You will notice that excess on baggage and handling of same occupies a very large item. This is to be regretted, as it is so profitless, but on such an immense stretch of territory as I have covered these matters cannot be prevented. I did ship the bulky baggage, like herbarium paper, books, most of the packing materials, etc., direct from St. Petersburg, where I had things stored for nearly a year, to Harbin, otherwise the amount would have been much greater yet. In the Transbaikal region, that is between Irkutsk and Station Manchuria, they charge still more on baggage than in Western Siberia, for what reason I do not know, except that there is very little local traffic as the country is but sparsely settled.

You will also notice that the sleeping car charges are but very small. Well, we didn't use the regular sleeping cars, but simply had a whole bench for ourselves on which one spreads out one's own bedding.

Now with these later large expenditures I will have to face the first time in this exploration work a deficit. Mr. Fairchild asked me in a letter of March 22, 1913, to let you know as quickly as possible whether I will have a balance left or whether not. Well, the last is the case.

As you see, the total amount is quite large, viz: \$1,250,000.

which is roughly \$100,000 in your dollars, which is roughly

\$100,000; and from last year we have a surplus of about

\$100,000, roughly \$100,000.

The bill states that there is a surplus of about

\$100,000, which is to be repaid, so it is to profit-

less, but we want to increase the portion of territory as I have covered time

and the amount of population. I do not think the bill covers, like the

bill now before, but it is the purpose of the bill, and I think

it is necessary, when I look at the things which are nearly a year, in order

to increase the amount which would have been paid. In the year-

ended report, that is before the House and before the Senate, they

state that there is a surplus of \$1,250,000, for what reason

I do not know, except that there is very little land in the

country is not generally settled.

You will also notice that the increasing our charges are but

very small. Well, we didn't see the regular sleeping cars, but simply

had a whole bunch for ourselves on which one spends out one's own

money.

The bill states that the expenditures I will have to face

are that there is a surplus of \$1,250,000, which is roughly

\$100,000 in your dollars, which is roughly \$100,000; and from last

year we have a surplus of about \$100,000, roughly \$100,000.

In the year

1913

As you wrote me under date of February 6, 1913, the balance due to the United States was \$3605.63; \$378.75 of which is Warden money, which we may distrust, also there was left \$3226.88; now this last account amounts to roughly \$1895.00, therefore there is left for this present quarter roughly \$1341.88.

This amount will not be large enough, as my own salary and subsistence eats up the major part, so I estimate I will be short of about \$200.00. I am willing however to stand for this myself, as my salary is quite sufficient and even more than that, so the Office need not worry about this, only there will be no balance left this year.

On this last journey through Russia and Siberia I put down for my interpreter 75 Roubles per month as subsistence, but it cost me much more, of course, as Siberia is by no means cheap, and especially not hotel life. I also did not charge any medicines or special clothing, as I rather pay these things out of my own allowance.

Trusting you will receive these accounts in good shape, and apologizing that there will be nothing left this time in the shape of a balance, I remain, Mr. Dersett,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK S. MYER

c/o American Legation
Peking, China
Via Siberia

in the year of 1857, the first
to be published in the year 1857, the first
to be published in the year 1857, the first
to be published in the year 1857, the first

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to be published in the year 1857, the first
to be published in the year 1857, the first
to be published in the year 1857, the first

Peking, China

May 12, 1913.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Enclosed please find my itinerary report for the past quarter (Jan. 1 - March 31, 1913). My yellow sheets gave out and so I put the March report on ordinary white paper. I think it hardly necessary however to send me out more of these yellow sheets as they are quite heavy and add but weight to my too bulky baggage already. I received news that my baggage has arrived in Wientsin and is now in progress of passing thro the customs and the hands of the forwarding people. I suppose it will be here within a few days. This news has relieved me considerably and I have slept this night for the first time in a couple of weeks.

I will send this letter and also the one with the accounts by Diplomatic pouch for greater safety sake. Trusting you will get it in good order, I remain with best of regards, also to All in the Office.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK E. MEYER

c/o American Legation
Peking China, Via Siberia

Peking, China, May 15, 1913.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

This morning my assistant delivered at the American Legation here 7 parcels, containing seeds, samples and envelopes. The seeds consist out of 48 different kinds, and are numbered 1810a-1857a, incl. The sample are 8 all told, and they are numbered 15b-22b incl. (I also

Paris, June 1914

Dear Mr. [Name]

Dear Mr. [Name]

I received your letter of the 15th and was glad to hear from you.

I am sorry to hear that you are not well and hope you will soon be better.

I am sure you will find the enclosed report on ordinary white paper.

I have also enclosed a few sheets of these yellow sheets as they are quite

heavy and add but weight to my too bulky baggage already. I received

news that my baggage has arrived in Tientsin and in now in progress of

waiting for the customs and the hands of the forwarding people. I

expect it will be here within a few days. This news has relieved me

considerably and I have slept this night for the first time in a couple

of weeks.

I will send the letter and also the one with the comments

of [Name] back for greater safety also. I trust you will get it

in good order. I remain with best of regards, also to all in the Office.

Yours sincerely,

[Name]

c/o American Legation

Paris, June 1914

Dear Mr. [Name]

I am sorry to hear that you are not well and hope you will soon be better.

I am sure you will find the enclosed report on ordinary white paper.

I have also enclosed a few sheets of these yellow sheets as they are quite

heavy and add but weight to my too bulky baggage already. I received

and herewith 3 small yellow slips with the Chinese characters on them and which belong to these samples.

There is one package containing 100 large envelopes, 250 medium ones and 250 small ones. These all belong to the Arnold Arboretum and may be kept at Washington to put seeds in that have to go to said Arboretum. I have still retained a sufficient number for my own use here in case I am short of envelopes. There is also a little box with brass fasteners among the envelopes I sent you.

I have a few things to say in regard to this shipment. The Persimmon samples 15b, 16b and 17b might perhaps be photographed and then put into bottles for preservation. Some day a big industry will spring up in the southern United States in connection with these dried persimmons, which are a wholesome food, that is easily shipped, kept and handled.

The seedless Diospyros lotus 18b is very interesting on account of this being a wild seedless form.

Trapa natans (?) might be analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry. I suppose it will turn out to be almost pure starch.

Burreale ferax, 20b, may also be analyzed.

The hulled praxe, 21b, might be boiled by someone, together with some jujube fruits and those in charge might pass their opinion about the outcome.

Of the walnuts, 1810a, 1811a, 1812a, and 1812a, one or two nuts of each number may be sent to Prof. Sargent for his collection, especially a few nuts of the flat walnut, No. 1812a.

and the other side of the street...
and with a view to the future...

There is one package containing 100 large envelopes, 500

small ones and 200 small ones...
I have a few letters in my pocket to give to you...
I have a few letters in my pocket to give to you...

I have a few letters in my pocket to give to you...
I have a few letters in my pocket to give to you...
I have a few letters in my pocket to give to you...

The package containing 100 large envelopes is very interesting...
I have a few letters in my pocket to give to you...

I suppose it will turn out to be almost the same...
I have a few letters in my pocket to give to you...

The package containing 100 large envelopes is very interesting...
I have a few letters in my pocket to give to you...

I have a few letters in my pocket to give to you...
I have a few letters in my pocket to give to you...

Of Pinus densiflora, 1814a and Pinus koraiensis, 1815a, Prof. Sargent might also receive small quantities, also one or two pods of Medicago sinensis 1826a may be his share.

To Prof. Freeman, at Tucson, Arizona, some small samples might be sent of Polichos lablab, 1821a and of the Kuhg beans 1829a, 1830a and 1831a, also some of the Adzuki-bean 1832a.

The round, white-fruited eggplant, No. 1835a I would like to see treated with special care; it is a rarity.

Pyrus sinensis, 1837a, might be sown out at Chico and later on the trees might be allowed to bear fruit. There surely will come some interesting varieties out of this lot.

The Chinese quinces, 1839a, should also be sown out at Chico immediately, like the pear-, apple- and haz-seeds and they all may lie dormant for a full year.

1840a is a small, sweet cherry, rare and deserves special treatment.

The cucumbers, Nos. 1843a and 1844a are rare, local cucumbers and may be given extra care.

The melons, Nos. 1845a-1857a, I obtained thro the assistance of the magistrate of Loeling, Shantung. There are rare, local varieties among them, which may turn out valuable varieties for the drier sections of the United States. No. 1854a has ridiculously small seeds, of which some may be kept in the seed collection.

I am enclosing herewith a set of inventory notes covering this shipment, also #3 & little paper clips belonging to the samples, and I trust you will receive everything in good shape.

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My baggage at last has come into my hands, viz., yesterday, and I feel much better now. My health has been slowly but steadily on the improve these last days and after a short while I'll be my old self again.

Well, this is all for the present. With best of regards, also to All in the Office, I remain

Yours sincerely,

FRANK H. MEYER

c/o American Legation
Peking, China, Via Siberia

Peking, China, May 17, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find enclosed one package containing 33 photographs, numbered 511-542 incl. In another letter I will send you the films. While in Washington you made the suggestion to me to work out a certain subject and then send a report on it, well illustrated with fotos. Well, I would like to do so, but as I am a travelling man the risks are very great that, should I retain all fotos and descriptions of a certain subject and some calamity befall me, that everything will be gone then, while now, altho it does not make such an impression, I am on the safer side by transmitting information and fotos as I go along. I have the examples before me of Dr. Merzbacher, an Asiatic explorer, who kept all his exposed plates with him and would not send them off, and behold, one day the horse which carried this precious load fell into a wild mount in torrent and the work of two years was gone.

of course it is not the same as the...
and I feel much better now. My health has been slowly but steadily...
the figures show that after a short while I'll be my old

with you.

Well, this is all for the present. But don't forget, also
to all in the office, I remain

Yours sincerely,

W. H. H. H.

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And Mr. Purdon also lost a whole lot of stuff that he could have sent off. Then, to work out a problem here in China is something immense, unless one takes a very local problem. For instance these Jujubes, one comes all the time across new varieties and one hears of others in various parts of China and I myself do not think that one man will ever get hold of all the various varieties that are scattered over this immense land. With Persimmons it is the same and with Bamboos, too, each one of these three projects will take a man a lifetime and even then one will hear again something new the moment one thought one knew the subject pretty well. I suppose you will in the main agree with me on this point that it is perhaps safer to send in information every so many months as to wait and run the risk of perhaps losing all.

Miss Cramer wrote me in a recent letter whether I had any interesting pictures from Russia and Siberia which could be published in the bi-monthly Bulletin. Well, no, these two countries offer in summer even relatively little and in winter still less. Trees and plains covered with so many feet or so many inches of snow offer but very little of scientific interest, unless it makes the observer, who sits in a warm room, feel good that he isn't in it. Then the ridiculous regulations about taking fotos do not permit travellers to take fotos at and around the Railway stations in Siberia and there are always gendarmes enough to give one an uncomfortable time.

Among the pictures sent now I suggest for publication Ulmus pumila, 812 and 813, especially since you have a fair supply of plants and as it has proven to be so universally hardy.

and Mr. Johnson also lost a whole lot of weight since we left.

There, to work out a problem here in China is something unusual, unless

you have a very good English, the language class English, and some all

the time errors are corrected and one hour or others in various parts

of China and I myself do not think that English will ever get hold of

all the various matters that are covered over this immense land.

With English it is the same and with English, too, each one of these

three projects will take a man a lifetime and even then one will have

some knowledge and the amount one knows on the subject partly

well. I suppose you will be the one to agree with me on this point that

it is perhaps safer to send in information every so many months as to

wait and run the risk of perhaps losing all.

Miss Gurner wrote me in a recent letter whether I had any

interesting material from English and English which would be possible

to the English English. Well, my dear friend, I am sorry to

report even English English and English English English English

covered with so many holes of so many holes of so many holes

of scientific interest, unless it makes the error, the one in a year

you find that it is in it. Then the English English

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around the English English in English and there are always English

amounts in English English English English English English

mean the English English and I suggest the English English

English. English English especially since you have a fair supply of English

and as it has proven to be so English English English English

All this English English English English English English English

The the dried persimmon pictures are not bad for publication. The jujube pictures also can be employed and a few added from the dried jujube fruits that I sent off a week or so ago.

I also suggest that copies of the following numbers be sent to Prof. C. S. Sargent for his collection: Nos. 812, 813, 814, 815, 824, 825, 829, 830, 831, 833, 834, 835 and 836. (14 pieces)

I am enclosing herewith a number of duplicate inventory cards for safety sake. Mr. Dersett received the first lot, I hope. My interpreter has been busy these last days in trying to make contracts for the supply of several hundreds of pounds of wild peach stones but what do you think we are running up against? Something unexpected. Namely, the Chinese government, three Chinese who have been in America, has heard of our success with the wild peaches as grafting stocks, and they are planning to make big experiments with them. My interpreter also tells me that some foreigners are buying these stones, he didn't know whether they were French or German. I suppose it must be the French for this *amygdalus davidiana* is the very stock they could use in the south of France and in North Africa. We are also busy trying to make a contract to supply me with several bushels of seeds of the Chinese bush cherry, *Prunus tomentosa*, which will soon appear in the market.

Well, this is about all for the present. With best of regards, also to All in the Office, I remain, Mr. Fairchild

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK H. MAYER
c/o American Legation Peking China

Via Siberia

1947

The first part of the report is devoted to a description of the situation in the country at the present time. It is pointed out that the country is still in a state of chaos and that the government is unable to carry out its duties. The report also mentions that the economy is in a state of collapse and that the population is suffering from severe shortages of food and clothing.

The second part of the report deals with the political situation. It is noted that the various political groups are still active and that there is a possibility of a new government being formed. However, it is also pointed out that the military is still a powerful force in the country and that it may be able to establish a dictatorship.

The third part of the report discusses the social situation. It is noted that the population is still suffering from the effects of the war and that there is a high level of unemployment. It is also pointed out that the education system is in a state of collapse and that the majority of the population is illiterate.

The fourth part of the report deals with the economic situation. It is noted that the country is still in a state of economic collapse and that the government is unable to carry out its duties. It is also pointed out that the economy is in a state of collapse and that the population is suffering from severe shortages of food and clothing.

The fifth part of the report discusses the international situation. It is noted that the country is still a member of the United Nations and that it is being assisted by various international organizations. It is also pointed out that the country is still a target of international terrorism and that it is being threatened by various international groups.

The sixth part of the report deals with the future of the country. It is noted that the country is still in a state of chaos and that the government is unable to carry out its duties. It is also pointed out that the economy is in a state of collapse and that the population is suffering from severe shortages of food and clothing.

THE SECRETARY
 OF THE
 UNITED STATES
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

Peking, China. May 18, 1913.

Dear Mr. Walrechild:

All told, I have 14 letters from you in my possession which I haven't acknowledged yet, but herewith I will tackle this task and answer all these messages chronologically.

Letter of Febr. 26, 1913, about Mr. Mijurin. Yes, if some one could visit him in the late autumn, perhaps one might obtain many things by having them dug up, packed in and shipped straightaway. You must, however, send a man who is somewhat diplomatic in his ways, as Mr. M. is peculiar, not to say anything stronger.

About the Actinidias: First, many thanks for your interesting paper on this subject. Yes, there is a future for some of these species as fruiting vines, but at the present they are nearly all too unwieldy, too rank, to be of great value. Grafting upon some near-related genus might dwarf them, like the pear is being done, when put on quince stock or the Lilac, when on privet root.

Letter of Febr. 26, in duplicate. This chestnut blight! I received the specimens, too. I will do my level best on this subject. Chestnuts are not too common in North China and one only finds them here and there in the mountains. I think I will make some special trip shortly trying to discover any fungi that might be found on these chestnuts. Have these two Chinese chestnut trees on your place "In the Woods" proven to be immune to this blight?

Letter of Feb. 27, 1913. Whether I obtained seed from this Western Siberian strain of *Broussinera inermis*, selected by Mr. Karsin at Iscyl-kul. No, Mr. Karsin had but very little seed left from last summer. I am writing him however telling him to send the seed straight to you, if he has any to spare this summer.

London, March 27, 1881.

Dear Mr. Darwin:

I have just received your letter of the 21st inst. and am glad to hear that you are still interested in the subject of the origin of the species.

I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on.

I have been very busy lately, and have not had time to write you more fully.

I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on.

I have been very busy lately, and have not had time to write you more fully.

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I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on.

I have been very busy lately, and have not had time to write you more fully.

About fotos and herbarium material, as soon as all is in good working order, then matters will improve all the time. Now, that my bulky baggage has arrived at last I am able to work much better. My present assistant knows somewhat about taking fotos, but still our work requires something special, which only those who are continually being influenced by others surrounding them, can really see all the time. The man out in the field very often does not know quite what to fotograf and what not. If I look at Professor King's book, "Farmers of 40 Centuries," I see many a picture that I personally never would have taken, while others I would have put in.

Letter of March 7, 1913, announcing you were sending me another package of seed-envelopes from Prof. Sargent. Well, I received these and last week I sent part back again, so that they may be used in the office whenever seeds are sent to the Arnold Arboretum.

Letter of March 8, 1913, informing me about Mr. Moore going to Peking. I have not seen him as yet. I will call on him, however, as soon as I am thro the heaviest work. My illness has made me put off several things that otherwise I would have done long ago.

I am very glad indeed to hear that our new Secretary, Mr. Houston, is a real scientific man. Certain things will improve considerably now and as I notice by the issue of the latest circulars of our Bureau, have already done so. Are we soon going to have an Agricultural illustrated weekly? Or even a bimonthly?

These things are necessary, as soon as all is in

order, then we will have all the things we

need for our journey, and I am sure you will

be able to get them for me, as you are so

kind and helpful. I am sure you will

be able to get them for me, as you are so

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I am truly surprised to hear that the lantern pictures of your backyard monsters didn't frighten anybody. To me personally some of these creatures looked so devilishly wicked and cruel, esp. one of these spiders, that I really pitied the poor flies and other insects that fell prey to them. (One feels at times the pains of the victim). We, as warm-blooded animals, really have no enemies as abominably cruel looking like the insects have.

Then I see that Mr. Simmonds has grafted the Papaya. Hurrah! That's another triumph for our Office. I also read with much interest the article you and Mr. Simmonds wrote on it. Strange, that no one else ever should have tried it. It looks so simple now.

My best congratulations with this \$14,000.00 increase for our work. I do hope Mr. Popenoe will be as successful in his Avocado work as he has been in his date-collecting.

Yes, Mr. Dorsett sent me a report on that banquet of the National Geographic Society where preserved jujubes were served. I would like to have been there, just to see how people took these little morsels. Among the jujube samples which I sent off a week or two ago, you probably will find things like these large Mi taco's which will more than ever bring the facts to mind that the jujube is one of the coming fruit trees for the warmer, semi-arid sections of our land.

Well, for the present I had better stop. In another letter I hope to continue. With best of regards, also to all in the Office, I am,
Mr. Fairchild,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

I am fully satisfied as regards the interest picture of your business because of the excellent record. It is especially true in those countries which are especially active and well, and in those countries that I really liked the best. Like and other things that I like to read. (The fact is that the picture of the state) for the past several months, which have been recorded as follows:

... the interest rate. ... I am sure that the picture is very good. I also read with much interest the article you sent me. It is very good. It is also very good. It is also very good. It is also very good.

My best congratulations are to the \$14,000,000 increase in our work. I am sure that the picture will be as successful as the picture was in the past in the future.

Yes, Mr. Bennett sent me a report on the picture of the interest picture. I am sure that the picture is very good. I am sure that the picture is very good. I am sure that the picture is very good. I am sure that the picture is very good.

For the purpose of the interest picture of the picture.

... the picture is very good. I am sure that the picture is very good. I am sure that the picture is very good. I am sure that the picture is very good.

FRANK J. BERRY

Peking, China. May 18, 1913

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am enclosing one package, containing 32 films, numbered 511-542, incl. I trust they will reach you in good condition. They are all small ones, but now that my baggage with the larger apparatus has arrived, I will be able to send you some big pictures in the next lot. I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

Peking, China, May 19, 1913

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I halted at the fujube proposition on page 5 of your letter of March 8, 1913; well, I will continue now. About sending in a fully illustrated report on a special subject, well I wrote about this in my letter accompanying the photos; I will try, however, to do a thing like it as soon as I have cornered a special thing.

I am very glad to receive these miscellaneous bulletins or circulars of our Bureau, as they keep me well posted what there is being done.

And the Dushien seems to come into its own; good for Mr. Young. Some day some historian has to write up about the efforts our Office is making in getting the present-day people of America acquainted

with new vegetable foods. It will make an interesting chapter, al-
 though no slaughter or bloodshed is connected with it, and the average
 man might find it therefore too tame!

Please thank Mr. Dorsett for the series of inauguration
 papers that he so kindly sent me. I perused them with live interest
 and often wished I could have seen matters with my own eyes.

Letter of March 10, 1913. Enclosing two personal letters.
 Many thanks!

Letter of March 17, 1913, stating that a postal card of
 mine from Irkutsk reached the office. O. K.

Letter of March 19, 1913, stating you received my letter
 from Chita of Febr. 14. About those steppe-cherries that Professor
 Kastchenko left in Temuk, well, I suppose he sold his garden with
 the house, and since his plants were not labelled, it would take him
 himself to point out which ones were valuable and which ones were
 not. It is always a loss to the world when a plant breeder is com-
 pelled to give up his collections.

This Mr. Gudjaskoff at Rasdolnaya, Ussuri District, seems to
 act like most other Russians; that is, he doesn't answer letters.
 At least, I haven't gotten any reply as yet, though my interpreter
 wrote in Russian.

About Prof. Hansen having been able to obtain \$25,000 for
 another trip from the state of South Dakota. Great Scott, how is it
 possible! And what special things can he get in Russia and Siberia
 unless he tries to get Wujarin's stuff and Mr. Bogdan's alfalfa hy-
 brids or some wild Melicagras from the Caucasus. We will wait and see.

It will be seen in the following that the
the no attempt is made to discuss the
and that the

and that the

It is clear that the

and often stated I could have been satisfied with my own eyes.

Letter of March 10, 1911, containing the personal history.

Very sincerely

Letter of March 17, 1911, stating that a copy had been

also from the

Letter of March 18, 1911, stating you received my letter

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Letter of March 22, 1913. Whether I will have a balance left this year or not. I am sorry to say there will be a deficit as I wrote Mr. Dorsett last week.

Letter of March 24, 1913, with enclosures of a copy of Ferayth's "Shantung the Sacred Province of China" and a copy of a letter from the Aurora Nurseries in Illinois to Mr. Peter Hisset about a new willow I sent in under Nos. 121, 122, 123 and 124, SPI 17737. Well, He wonder this willow should be appreciated, it being this beautiful globular-headed one, published in Bulletin of Foreign Plant Introductions No. 80.

This extract of Ferayth's book is very interesting and of decided value to me. I hope to make use of its information this coming winter.

Then I see that you have given orders, that all my mail should be forwarded to me immediately. That's fine, and I am much indebted to you for this. The few official letters I receive I'll cheerfully send back with comments, but I do not receive many as a rule. The enclosed personal letter from Mr. A. Kennedy at Tangai was also received in good order.

Letter of March 24, 1913. About Diospyros lotus (SPI 22599) of which you want more material. It is not D. kaki, as is stated on the copy of my note, which I return herewith. As I have sent material of D. lotus under 10 different numbers, I am sure there is enough material somewhere. Still, I will send you some more need by and by.

Letter of April 2, 1913, informing me you received my letter from Harbin, dated Feb. 23. I have not received my answer as yet upon my request to the Agri. Society at Blagowestchensk to supply me with seeds

these letters are bound to become rather large, I would advise to employ the telegraphic style, as Miss Greener in fact is using already at times.

Well, this letter has become rather lengthy again, and since your time is very limited anyway I had better close. With kind regards to everybody, I am

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK E. HYMAN

c/o American Legation, Peking, China
Via Siberia

Peking, China, May 17, 1913.

Dear Mr. Sarantti:

The letters from you have come into my possession here in Peking. One is dated Febr. 27, 1913 and it treats this matter of my mail being opened. Well, as you are aware, Mr. Fairchild has settled this matter now, so I hope this annoyance has come to an end. The two letters from St. Petersburg, Russia and Heerlen, Holland must have been lost somewhere, for they never reached me at least.

This cold there at Chiao is to be regretted, indeed; what a pity all these cards are gone! Yes, the appropriation might have been larger for our work, but still an increase of \$14,000 is not so bad after all, isn't it?

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Letter of April 5, 1913. About those mailing bags for the Arnold Arboretum. Well, I have sent quite a lot back to you, and I trust that they will be kept ready at our office and be used whenever some seeds are sent to Prof. Sargent.

I haven't heard as yet whether Mr. Wosikoff has sent off already these 27 lbs. of "Shaltesk" seed, but I hope you have received it by this time.

I am glad to hear that you are acknowledging Mr. Lange, in Novo-Nikolayevsk, that the apple seeds he sent have been received. He and I, we both thought that they had been lost in the mail.

You say you feel sure you sent me quite a long letter on the cold in California and also some pictures taken at the Garden, when they had 7 inches of snow. Well, I got the letter all right, but the pictures must have taken wings for other regions. Still, now it is hardly worth while to send them, the more as I have seen so much snow in Russia and Siberia that for the present I am somewhat "fed up" on that article. It surprises me truly that the damage by frost to the Oranges should have been far less up north than down south. How can we explain that? If so, how could the Sacramento Valley escape? -unless the wave went up and down, as happened in Florida some 12 years ago, touching the ground in one place and then skipping again often many square miles of territory.

I hope that Prof. Green will make good there in Brazil; I do not envy him going in such an out-of-the-way corner as that unhealthy northern country.

Then I want to tell you that Mr. F. Bado, this German nurseryman in Tientsin, who has collected wild peach seeds for us, died a few

Letter of April 2, 1911. About three weeks ago for the

last time. Well, I have some quite a lot back to you, and I
think that they will be back mostly of our office and be read wherever

some people are sent to you, perhaps.

I haven't heard an acknowledgment of anything but some of

already those 27 lbs. of "light" stuff, but I hope you have received

it by this time.

I am glad to hear that you are enjoying Mr. Long's in

the-entirely, that the right people he sent have been received. He

and I, we both thought that they had been lost in the mail.

You say you feel sure you sent me quite a long letter on the

case in California and also some pictures taken at the Garden, when

they had 7 inches of snow. Well, I got the letter all right, but the

pictures were sent by some other means. Well, now it is

possibly sent by mail to send them, the more as I have seen a man who

is certain not to have sent the pictures I am thinking of. The

you article. It is interesting to know that the change in the

English style has been the loss of words that have been

replaced by others. It is very interesting to know that

how the word went to and from, as proposed in the letter of 11 years

ago. Doubtless the ground in the place and how things again after

my article of 1904.

I hope you will give me some news in the future. I

am very glad to hear in your new-ly-thought-upon in the country

perhaps.

Now I want to tell you that Dr. E. Holt, the former

was in the field, who has collected with you since the war, and a

months ago and from what do you think? From manacles!! It seems almost impossible, for he was a man of about 40 years. (His name might be scrapped now).

Then I received two letters from the Yokohama Nursery Company. The one of Feb. 14, 1913, asks me to send some scions of Chinese walnuts to Dr. D. S. Sager, of Brantford, Canada and in the one of March 26, 1913, our dear (?) friend at Santa Ana wants some good jujubes. Well, I have written this nursery firm that I personally am not allowed to send things directly, but that I am placing these matters before my superiors in Washington and leave it over to them. My suggestion is to send this Dr. Sager a few walnuts of that last lot I sent in and next fall I'll procure some walnut scions for him, which will pass thro the Office first. About this Mr. N. B. P.'s wishes I won't say much. Is he worthy to receive such good things?

I am enclosing both letters, which may be filed.

I have also seen Dr. H. S. Hopkins here, who forwarded these jujube fruits to be sown out and he states he has received the check and everything is settled now.

I suppose you still get my paper on the "Sholtsak." Well, now that we are publishing these circulars of miscellaneous information, this paper might find a place in it. What is the opinion of you all about it?

Would you also be so kind and ask Mr. Young whether he still has my old sets of photos; now that this new lot of 32 pieces is being added, they may be fastened to some graphish paper, so that I have the set complete for my own references when I should come back again. (It

... and five days in your hands (I am sure) it was clear
... you in the way of your ... (I am sure) it was clear
... (I am sure) it was clear

... I received the letter from the ...
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is too much trouble for me to run to Mr. Fairchild's room every time I have to make references and besides that, I can arrange such a loose-sheet lot just to suit myself, that is, according to subjects and not to numbers.

Well, Mr. Barrett, this is about all for the present. Wishing you all continuous strength to keep up the good work, I remain, with kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK B. MAYER

Peking, China, May 20, 1913.

Dear Miss Cramer:

I am in receipt of 5 letters from you, dated resp. March 22, March 29, April 5, April 14 and April 19. There are many items of interest in them which I am very pleased to know. I have, however, some suggestions to make, viz., that you would make it a monthly letter, say for instance written the first week every month; that you may use the telegraphic way of writing, so as to save unnecessary labor; thirdly, to keep a big envelope on your desk on which is written in large letters for Mr. Mayer and in which envelope you may throw all sorts of notes and clippings which you think will interest me. These three suggestions will be of advantage to both of us, don't you agree with me?

About Prof. Green leaving for Brazil; yes, I, too, am sorry I cannot see him before he starts for that unhealthy country. Well, perhaps we will meet again somewhere.

This Miss Scidmore in "going to do the Indoo to death," does not know what she is talking about. It is one of the most difficult groups of plants to handle. There is only one specialist on this earth at the present who knows much about it, and that is Mr. Jean Houzeau de Leuville, at St. Symphorien, Belgium.

I am very glad, indeed, that Mr. Fairchild hasn't become entangled in this Assistant Chief of the Bureau business. But would he have accepted it when it had been offered to him? I hardly think so. I certainly would not exchange such a job for my present roaming life.

Then I see that the fate of the live sable will be published. Fine. In the future we are going to domesticate most of our fur-bearing animals; just wait and see!

About a Consular Agency at Peking not being considered necessary, all right.

I notice with much interest that Mr. Henry Klopfer has rooted bamboo cuttings. That's something of very great value to the world at large. Our office certainly turns out novelties in the horticultural line.

Just like those dachons at Battle Creek Sanitarium, a fine piece of work this seems to be and Mr. Young may be really proud of his labors. How is his health of late? Mr. Bennett wrote me recently that he wasn't at all in the right sort of condition.

I received all these Bureau Circulars, Nos. 110, 111, 115, 117 and 119, also Mr. Fairchild's article on the Chinese root oil tree (Circular No. 108). They supply me with such information that otherwise I never would see and I hope to receive any one that bears on subjects in

which I too am interested. --Yes, these floods in America must have been something fierce. Wouldn't it be better to spend more on river improvements and less on army and navy matters. America must pay a price for the reckless deforestation the country has been subjected to by short-sighted farmers and lumber concerns.

I suppose that by this time the Japanese brothers have landed in America; they seem to have been very successful, indeed, in their "catches." Well, in warmer lands one always can pick up more than in cold regions; still, I guess I'll cling to the northern lands.

About very striking photos from Russia or Siberia, which Mr. Stunts could use for the bimonthly bulletin; well, I wish you would make a trip in winter thro these lands and see what you could pick up.

My, my, Chico has done some work this spring, almost like a commercial nursery. --Well, the Feitchong seedling peach has set fruit at last, let us see whether the mountain will give birth to a mouse.

And dates not doing their best at Brownville. Strange that so few females should be among them.

You say that Mr. Gouss has seen for 4000 more Maikao bamboos; well, couldn't he try to root cuttings of this species like Mr. Klopfer has done now?

No, I am not interested in sports at large, too great a waste of human efforts, with very little practical outcome at large. (Some walking, swimming and skating are good enough to keep almost anyone in good trim.)

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I suppose that by this time the ...
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About this Doctor Friedmann and his consumption cure. Yes, wonderful! Look to Germany for medical efficiency! I hope the thing proves to be all that is being claimed for it. Who would ever have thought the turtle to be good for anything but an ingredient in soup!

This Californian land business may become something serious one of these days. Japan will not always stand such matters. What China and Japan combined will do one of these days is a great open question. I personally do not believe we can keep them forever away from our shores; and really, seeing the modern Chinese in our Western dresses, one hardly perceives that they are another race. Some of the better classes look like southern Europeans or Filipinos. They are beginning to live in increasing numbers in the European hotels and seem to "take" to Western food as much as some of us do to "Chop suey." I noticed several times Chinese ladies sipping beer in our hotel! By and by we may get summer gardens here where a cool "stein" might be had for the asking, plus some of the despised "dirt."

Well, Miss Cramer, that you may prosper. Please give my best regards to everybody and tell 'em I am feeling fine again after this long spell of fever! If it only keeps away until I sit again in the mountains!

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK W. WATSON

I also received the personal
letter enclosed in the letter
of Apr. 14. Many thanks!

c/o American Legation,
Peking, China
Via Siberia

About this latter statement and the accompanying note.

... I am to be sure very much interested in the thing

... to be all that is being asked for it. The work is very heavy

... in the matter of the report but as I have said it is very

... The Commission has been very busy with the matter

... one of the main things. You will not think that that is all.

... and upon which will do me of great use in a great way

... I personally do not believe in one hour that I have ever

... and really, seeing the matter clearly in my mind (perhaps you

... really believe that they are another way. One of the better classes

... look like another business or profession. They are not really in line

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... that I have said to you in my "line" work. I believe I have

... really believe that they are another way. One of the better classes

... look like another business or profession. They are not really in line

Peking, China. May 23, 1913

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This time I am getting through with most of my correspondence and tomorrow I hope to leave for a short trip to the mountains to the N. E. from here to investigate whether fungi can be found on the trunks and branches of Chinese chestnuts. Temporarily I have postponed my leaving for Kanan as I first want to get information on this Chestnut affair, then to get seeds in quantity of the lusk cherry. (*Prunus tomentosa*). The variation in the Japanese persimmon is also being investigated. On this last subject we found out that in the Peking market no attention is being paid to slight variations as regards the constriction being nearer the top or nearer the center. Also slight variations in size and color are not taken account of. How we will see whether the fruit growers themselves hold the same views!

Yesterday I also had a talk with Mr. E. F. Williams, our Charge d'Affaires here, about the Ginseng question, and I suggested to write officially to Yuan Shi kai. Mr. Williams said however that since the President would turn over this question to the Minister of Agriculture anyway, he would write the letter himself for seeds from the Manchurian ginseng.

I also spoke to the photographer here in town who develops my pictures, about films deteriorating so quickly and that you were of the opinion it was due to the fact that these films are not being washed long enough. Well, he told me that the photographers often experience here in China this same trouble, which may be due to the salinity of the ordinary water here, which perhaps neutralizes certain chemical ingredients of the

London, 12th Dec, 1912

Dear Mr. Bell

This is a very interesting letter and I am glad to hear that you are so interested in the subject of the evolution of the human eye. I have been thinking about this for some time and I have been reading a great deal of the literature on the subject. I have been particularly interested in the work of the late Professor Huxley and the late Professor Huxley's work on the evolution of the eye. I have also been reading a great deal of the work of the late Professor Huxley's work on the evolution of the eye. I have also been reading a great deal of the work of the late Professor Huxley's work on the evolution of the eye.

I am glad to hear that you are so interested in the subject of the evolution of the human eye. I have been thinking about this for some time and I have been reading a great deal of the literature on the subject. I have been particularly interested in the work of the late Professor Huxley and the late Professor Huxley's work on the evolution of the eye. I have also been reading a great deal of the work of the late Professor Huxley's work on the evolution of the eye.

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plates and films. He also said that no running water being found in the houses here, one experiences great difficulties in thoroughly washing photographic material, and the more as the Chinese assistants they employ are absolutely careless in these matters. He suggested, as a remedy, to inspect the films in Washington regularly, and to re-photograph such pictures as are important.

A few hours ago I received your letter of April 15, 1918, and I see the difficulties attending sending money in advance to Mr. F. F. Mayer at Irkutsk and to Mr. Timogowitsch at Chita. Well, the trouble is, one knows so very little about the reliableness of such parties. I will however take matters up with the Russo-Chinese Bank here, as soon as I come back from this trip, which possibly will last a couple of weeks. I also have some difficult matters to face yet when going to Shensi and Kansu, where silver by weight alone is being used, and there being numerous robber bands still in the country, one hesitates to take too much with one.

As to some further plans of travel, I wish to subject the following plans to you. First, to investigate the chestnut and persimmon problems here around Peking. Then to get a bushel or two of bush-cherry stones. Then to clinch contracts for several hundreds of pounds of Amelanchier davidiana stones. Then in July or thereabouts to move IX slowly through Shensi, Shensi to Central Kansu, which is about 6 - 8 weeks from here. Then in winter returning, taking dozens of persimmons, jujubes and many other things with me. After that to explore Shantung again for a couple of months.

placed and film, he also said that he would select before long

in the house here, and experiments were discontinued in thoroughly

working apparatuses material, and the case of the Chinese assistants

of my agency was absolutely correct in those matters, his suggestions

as a remedy, to improve the time in Washington weekly, and to re-

turning to the other side of the street, and to re-

A few days ago I received from Mr. J. H. Smith,

and I am sure that the attention of the committee in answer to

Mr. J. H. Smith and to Mr. J. H. Smith as well as

the trouble is, one hour so very little about the collection of

papers. I will be very glad to receive any information from

papers, as well as I can from the other side, which will help

a number of weeks. I also have some different matters to take up

and as I have not time to write, I will close in this way,

and have been very much interested in the matter, and have

faith to take you with me.

As to some further lines of travel, I will be obliged to

following lines to you. First, to investigate the extent and per-

centage of the population of the country. Then to get a general

idea of the general character of the country, and to see

what is the general character of the country, and to see

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In Spring 1914 I will be ready to explore the more outlying districts of Kansu, if thought advisable. From October, 1913, however, to the end of March, 1914, I hope to obtain all varieties of persimmons and jujubes that can be gotten in the territories I pass through. These coming winter months I hope to obtain mostly herbarium material in the mountains and plains of Shensi and Kansu. Of course, these are only plans. Many a thing may come in between yet!

We are having here a hot spell, accompanied by very dry winds and I will be glad to be on the road tomorrow.

With kindest regards to everybody,

I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK H. MUYER

c/o American Legation
Peking, China
Via Siberia

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San Tun Ying, Chili, Prov. China

June 4, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Here I am sitting in a Chinese inn in an old dilapidated town to the North East of Peking, between Tsun hwa tcho and Yehol and have been busy for several days collecting specimens of this bad chestnut-bark-disease and taking photos of same. It seems that this Chinese fungus is apparently the same as the one that kills off the chestnut trees in N. E. America. I hope to send a cable-gram thro the American Legation at Peking about this discovery to the Secretary of Agriculture. I am also enclosing a small piece of bark with this fungus on it. More material I hope to send off from Tientsin and Peking.

Here are my main observations:

This blight does not, by far, do as much damage to Chinese chestnut trees as to the American ones.

Not a single tree could be found which had been killed entirely by this disease, altho there might have been such trees, which had been removed by the ever-active and economic Chinese farmers.

Dead limbs, however, were often seen and many a saw-sound showed where limbs had been removed.

Young trees and trees on level, poor soil were much more severely attacked than old trees or trees growing on richer, sloping soil at the base of rocks and hills.

The disease is apparently losing its virulence and the wounds on the bigger majority of the trees were in the process of healing-over.

The Chinese farmers ascribe this disease to the working of caterpillars, grubs and ants, which are very freely found beneath the bark on these diseased spots on the main trunks and branches.

To combat the disease they scrape the bark clean every winter or early spring. The strips of bark are all collected, tied up in bundles and sold as fuel.

This Chinese Chestnut does not grow to such size as the American one. Trees over 40 feet are rare. They are of low-branching habits with open heads, more or less in the way of the European Chestnut (*Castanea Vesca*).

The lumber is hard, but even a good-sized tree produces relatively little good lumber.

Old wounds are to be observed here and there on ancient trees, showing that 40 or 50 years ago similar outbreaks of fungus disease have taken place.

The maximum age of this Chinese Chestnut as seen in its native habitat seems to be between 250 and 300 years, but when that old they are already in decay.

The tree is not a fast grower and does not begin to bear until 12-15 years old.

The soil best suited to these chestnuts is a warm, well-decomposed granite, with perfect drainage, while as locality they love

The disease is apparently local in the vicinity of the wounds

on the right side of the face and in the process of healing.

The Chinese farmers describe this disease as the working of

corpulence, grubs and ants, which are very freely found beneath the
but on these occasions spots on the skin become and spread.

To combat the disease they employ the best clean every winter

or early spring. The spots of bark are all collected, tied up in

bundles and sold as fuel.

This Chinese Chestnut does not grow to such size as the American

one. Trees over 40 feet are rare. They are of low-branching habits
with open heads, more or less in the way of the European Chestnut

(Castanea Vesca).

The timber is hard, but even a good-sized tree produces rela-

tively little good lumber.

Old wounds are to be observed here and there on ancient trees,

showing that in or 50 years ago similar outbreaks of fungoid disease

have taken place.

The modern age of the Chinese Chestnut is not in the native

habitat seems to be between 250 and 300 years, but when first they

are already in decay.

The tree is not a fast grower and does not begin to bear until

15-20 years old.

The soil best suited to these chestnuts is a warm, well-drained

good granite, which perfect drainage, while as locality they love

the lower slopes of hills and mountains, where they are well sheltered.

The valleys and ravines in the lower altitudes of the Rocky Mountain Regions would probably supply congenial localities for these chestnuts.

This Northern Chinese Chestnut is not a lumber tree, but attempts might be made to cross it with the American species trying to give the last one more hardiness and resistancy against disease.

The nuts of this Chinese Chestnut are not as large as those from the European and Japanese farms, but they are very sweet and are in great demand in China.

The great Chestnut district of North China lies in the mountain valleys between the town of Shan tun ying and the Great Chinese Wall, 4-5 days journey by carts from Peking to the North East or 1 1/2-2 days journey by carts from the R. R. Sta. Tan shan on the R. R. from Tientsin to Shan hai kwan. Most of the trees seen seem to be original growth, but also plantations have been made at the foot of the mountains and hills.

And now I have a few questions to do, which I hope you or somebody else may see fit to answer.

Who is the man who first thought this chestnut-bark fungus might occur in China and what were his reasons for thinking so?

Where was this fungus first found? On Long-Island isn't it? Could it have been brought over in shipments of Japanese plants? If so, this same disease might occur in Japan. Have you written to some

The lower slopes of hills and mountains, where they are well sheltered.

The valleys and plains in the lower altitudes are mostly

mountain regions which probably supply essential localities for many

mountain regions.

This mountain Chinese dialect is not a language, but attempts

to be made on a basis of the Chinese dialects. It is clear that

there are now features and vocabulary which are

the same as those of the Chinese dialects and are not as large as those

from the Japanese and Japanese dialects, but they are very good and are

in great demand in China.

The great Chinese dialect of North China lies in the mountains

regions between the foot of the Great Wall and the Great Chinese Wall.

It is very different from the other dialects in that it is

journey by water from the N. E. coast of the N. E. coast

mountains to the N. E. coast. Most of the great area now to be original

growth, but also plantations have been made at the foot of the mountain.

mountains and hills.

And now I have a few questions to ask, which I hope you can

answer. I have a few questions to ask, which I hope you can

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answer. I have a few questions to ask, which I hope you can

some one living near a chestnut district in Japan?

You say in your letter of Feb. 26, 1913, that "if I discover this same species in China, it will affect the whole chestnut blight situation in America". Please state in what way.

What is the remedy used in American against this blight? What I see of it I would suggest a spraying of the trunks and branches in spring-time before the leaves come out, with an emulsion of an oily substance, like diluted tar, diluted crude petroleum, diluted whale-oil with lime, etc., anything that would cover up these fungi with something sticky and biting, that would prevent them from spreading their spores and would also greatly lessen the chance of healthy trees catching this fungus, by making their bark not a good receiving place for spores floating in the air. Of course, this only applies to districts where the blight is just starting or where it has not made its appearance as yet. In places where it is very serious I suppose the only thing is to cut down all trees which are attacked and to make a chestnut-free belt between the affected region and the non-affected one.

I am, of course, not an expert at this problem and I simply offer these suggestions as they came into my head while thinking about possible means of checking this terrible blight.

We are located here in a truly delightful region, mountains all around and lovely valley running in every direction and the

very few living with a somewhat distant in January

The way in your letter of Feb. 22, 1912, that I discussed

this case together in detail, it will stress the whole situation

relative to the "Village" in that way.

That is the remedy used in American against this light

I see of it I would suggest a spraying of the bushes and vines in

spring-time before the leaves come out, with an emulsion of an oily

substance, like diluted turpentine, diluted with alcohol

with lime, etc., anything that would cover up these fungi with so

that they will not be able to get from swelling their

spores and would also greatly lessen the danger of healthy trees

retaining this fungus, by cutting them out and a good spraying

also the trees growing in the air. Of course, this may apply

to districts where the light is just scattering or where it has not

made its appearance as yet. In places where it is very serious I

suppose the only thing is to cut down all trees which are attacked

and to make a disinfectant belt between the affected region and

the non-affected one.

I am, of course, not an expert at this problem and I simply

offer these suggestions as they come into my head while thinking

about possible means of lessening this terrible light.

It is located here in a truly delightful region, mountains

all around and lovely valley running in every direction and the

process of deforestation has not advanced as much here as in most parts of China. Whole mountainsides are still clothed with pines (*Pinus densiflora*) while at the lower fringes one finds chestnuts, three species of oaks, bladderpod trees (*Koeleria paniculata*) and other woody vegetation. I found one ravine full with wild pagoda trees (*Sophora japonica*). The Chinese call them "shan gwai shu", while the ordinary cultivated *Sophora* is simply "Gwai Shu". In a field with barley, the ordinary long bearded variety, I noticed the other day some specimens of *Hordeum tricuspidatum*; this is the first time I have come across this form, it may interest Mr. Derr.

Today we wanted to leave for Tang shan, a day and a half's journey by cart from here, where I want to take the train to Tientsin, but the rain is pouring down by the buckets full and we have to postpone our trip.

Well, trusting all this information is of value to you.

I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

June 22, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I arrived here in this city after having been absent for 4 weeks exactly and having suffered several delays through various reasons.

Well, I hope you received my letter from San tun ying, of

process of deterioration has not advanced as much here as in most

parts of China, these mountains are still covered with pine

(Pinus densata) while at the lower ranges one finds chestnuts,

these species of oak, rhododendron (Lindley's species)

and other woody vegetation. I found one variety of wild fig

tree (Siphon japonica). The Chinese call them "Shan Gao" while

the ordinary variety of oak is simply "Shan Gao". In a field near

here, the ordinary long leaved variety, I noticed the other day some

specimens of Chinese chestnuts, this is the first time I have

seen them in this part, it is not abundant here.

Today we started to leave for Yang-shan, a day and a half's

journey by cart from here, there I went to take the train to Hsueh-shan,

but the rails running down by the bridge fell and we have to post-

pony ride to Hsueh-shan. The road is very rough and the

journey is very tiring, the information is of value to you.

I remain, Sir, faithfully,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank M. Meyer

Frank M. Meyer

June 17, 1911.

I received your letter of the 15th and was glad to hear from

you and that you were still in the city after being gone

about for 4 weeks exactly and having suffered several days time

without rest.

June 4, 1913, and may be the cablegram reached you also. I haven't seen Mr. Williams as yet here and do not know whether he forwarded it.

On

On June 18, 1913, I sent by the Japanese P. O. at Tientsin

1 little box with samples of the chestnut fungus diseases and some other fungi and samples. Herewith is the list:

1. near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, May 31, 1913. Chestnut bark fungus at base of branch, badly attacked.

2. near San Tun ying, Chili Prov., China, June 3, 1913. Commencement of attacks on higher parts of branch.

3. near Seha ho, Chili Prov., China, June 3, 1913

Chestnut bark fungus on a badly infested trees. (foto taken)

4. San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, May 30, 1913.

A fungus at the base of a chestnut tree, growing on dead wood.

5. near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, June 3, 1913.

Red fungus on dead bark of *Populus alba tomentosa*.

6. near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, June 2, 1913.

Red fungus on dead bark of *Phellodendron amurense*.

7. near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, May 29, 1913.

Castanea sp. Burrs. Botanical material for identification of the Chinese chestnuts.

Would you kindly give this material to Mr. Shear and other pathologists who are interested in this Chestnut disease.

These two samples of fungi on dead bark of *Populus alba tomentosa* and on ~~*Phellodendron amurense*~~ I added because they look somewhat unusual and are occurring in this same district where the real Chestnut bark fungus is at work.

The first part of the report is devoted to a general
 description of the country and its resources. It
 is followed by a detailed account of the
 various districts and their respective
 characteristics. The report then proceeds to
 discuss the state of agriculture, commerce,
 and industry. It also touches upon the
 political and social conditions of the
 country. The concluding part of the report
 contains some observations on the
 future prospects of the country.

On June 14, 1913, I also sent from Tientsin by Japanese Post a small box with Chestnuts to the Office. They are packed in moist, powdered charcoal and are numbered 1857a. I wonder whether they'll arrive alive, for several started to sprout when we packed them in. They may be planted at Yarrow to see if they really prove to be immune to the American form of the Chestnut bark disease.

On June 17, 1913, I delivered a large case with walnuts, and other seeds to the Chinese Forwarding and Express Company's office at Tientsin, to be forwarded to Mr. W. A. Cooper, U. S. Despatch Agent, San Francisco, California, whom I will request to ship it to Chic. The bills of L. have not come in as yet, and I haven't written therefore Mr. Cooper yet. This box contains the following numbers 1858a-1866a incl., 1868a-1872a incl. I enclose herewith the duplicate inventory cards covering these numbers and am writing Mr. Dorsett more fully about this shipment.

I am enclosing herewith a letter I received from the American Legation here with enclosed copy of the letter from Mr. Myrl S. Myers, Acting Consul General at Mukden. As you see it treats entirely the Manchurian Ginseng situation and I personally am afraid that it will be a pretty hard problem to obtain seeds of the Korean form, which Dr. True desires as per your letter of April 19, 1913. Mr. Williams told me that, for so far as he knows, the Korean Ginseng is by far not as highly estimated among the Chinese as the Manchurian one, the last being considered much more powerful.

As I do not know exactly whether Dr. True wants this Manchurian Ginseng or not and as I probably will be far away from Peking for a long time, I suggest that Dr. True takes up correspondence thro the State Department with the American Consulate at Mukden.

1912

On June 14, 1912, I also sent your letter to the
 a well known person in the Office. They are
 positive opinions and are embodied in the
 entire office, for several months or more than
 they may be pleased at them to see if they really
 mean to the American front of the situation.

On June 17, 1912, I delivered a large case with
 other seeds of the Chinese variety and express company's
 at present, to be forwarded to Mr. A. A. Cooper, U. S.
 agent, San Francisco, California, whom I will request to
 check the bills of lading, and I have a witness
 therefore Mr. Cooper yet. This box contains the following
 1888-1889 and 1889-1890 and 1890-1891 and in writing
 these inventory cards covering these numbers and in writing
 forms were fully given this situation.

I am enclosing herewith a letter I received from the
 Agent here with enclosed copy of the letter from Mr. A. A. Cooper,
 Acting General Counsel at Mexico. As you see it reads
 somewhat differently and I personally am afraid that it will
 be a pretty hard problem to obtain seeds of the
 Dr. King desired as per your letter of April 19, 1912. Mr. Williams
 told me that for so far as he knows the Bureau
 not as highly organized as the Bureau of the
 the last being considered was made.

As I do not know exactly whether Mr. Williams
 certain things or not and as I probably will be far away from
 being for a long time, I suggest that Mr. Williams
 give the State Department with the various conditions at

Soon I hope to send off some more collections. I am also in receipt of several letters from you. My own health is all right, but my Chinese interpreter has been feeling bad these last weeks and he also has had sickness in his family, probably due to the change of the season for the rainy season has set in more or less.

With kindest regards, also to all in the office, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

P.S. Herewith please find a rough sketchmap of the route I took when investigating the Chestnut bark disease.

P.S. I have been looking over an old letter of yours, dated June 29, 1908, which also contained a copy of remarks on Manchurian Ginseng taken from Sir Alexander Bosche's book, "Manchuria" pp. 191-195. There it is written that nearly all of the Ginseng imported from Manchuria has been grown in narrow beds in the valleys among the mountains from seed. It therefore ought not to be too difficult for Dr. Free to obtain seeds in the autumn, when they are ripe.

F.N.M.

Peking, China

June 23, 1913.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

On June 17, 1913, I delivered 1 large box with seeds to the Office of the Chinese Forwarding and Express Company at Tientsin. This case is addressed to W. A. Cooper, Esq., U. S. Despatch Agent at San Francisco, California, who I will request to send to to the U. S. Plant Introduction Garden at Chico.

I have been looking over an old issue of your paper, dated June 23, 1908, which also contained a copy of your article on "The History of the American People's Party," and I am glad to see that you have written that nearly all of the things reported from Kansas had been given in earlier issues of the paper among the material from which it is written.

It therefore ought not to be too difficult for you to obtain copies in the future, when they are ready.

I am,

Very truly yours,
 J. E. Hoover

Enclosed for you are two copies of the issue of your paper, dated June 23, 1908, which also contained a copy of your article on "The History of the American People's Party," and I am glad to see that you have written that nearly all of the things reported from Kansas had been given in earlier issues of the paper among the material from which it is written.

It therefore ought not to be too difficult for you to obtain copies in the future, when they are ready.

I am,

Very truly yours,
 J. E. Hoover

The contents bear the following numbers: 1858a-1860a inclusive, 1860a-1872a inclusive, of which numbers I am enclosing herewith the inventory cards.

I have a few remarks to make re disposal of these seeds. No. 1858a, a winter-barley, might partly be given to Mr. Dorr, partly send to other people interested in barleys. The sorghums, No. 1859a, 1860a, 1861a and 1862a may interest Mr. Ball, or his successor in this line of work. The cowpeas (a wrong name for a bean) 1863a and 1864a are of interest to Messrs. Piper and Oliver, while the soybeans 1864a, the Adzuki beans, 1865a, 1870a and 1871a are also for the Office of Forage Crop Investigations. Of the last named beans I wish Mr. Freeman at Tucson, Arizona, would receive a few samples, as he is interested in all species and forms of the Genus Phaseolus. The glutinous varieties of Proso, 1866a, might go to a specialist on these drooping millets.

The walnuts, 1868a, might be sown out at Chico, I don't think all will germinate any longer as they are a trifle old. There are a few thousand however and some stand might be obtained. The Consul General at Tientsin, Mr. Samuel S. Knabenshue, prefers to call these walnuts 'Manchurian walnuts', but I told him that this nomenclature is not exactly right as in Manchurian proper there are no edible walnuts cultivated.

Of the very promising Chinese bush-cherry, *Prunus tomentosa*, 1872a, I obtained about 42,000 stones, perhaps I may get a few more yet. I suggest to send a fair quantity to Mandan, in case they are able to handle them there.

Would you kindly write to Mr. Beagles at Chico, what you

expect him to plant there and what not.

I am also in receipt of several letters from you which I shortly hope to answer.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

June 28, 1913.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

A few days ago I delivered to the American Legation here 1 parcel marked Botanical Specimens containing a number of sticks of a branch of a Chestnut Tree, which branch had been entirely killed by this bark-disease.

The material was collected near Scha-ho, Chili, Prov., China, on June 3, 1913.

Then I also delivered a little box, sewn up in cotton cloth and marked seeds.

This box contains a number of things, which I herewith will enumerate.

1 small quantity of stones of Prunus tomentosa No. 1872a, of which I send the bulk in a case with seeds to Chico, thro Mr. W. A. Cooper, U. S. Despatch Agent at San Francisco, Cal., This quantity might possibly be sown out at our Yarrow Garden.

1873a, Prunus sp. (perhaps Prunus pauciflora, vide E.

Bretschneider: History of European Botanical Discoveries in

amount of the plant material and the soil

I am also in receipt of several letters from you which I enclose

page 2 of 2

with the enclosed material, I remain,

Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

Wm. A. Cooper

June 12, 1881

Dear Mr. Bennett:

A few days ago I delivered to the American Expedition party I parcel marked botanical specimens containing a number of stems of a branch of a chestnut tree, which branch had been entirely killed by

this bark-disease.

The material was collected near Schuylkill, Pa., on June 5, 1881.

on June 5, 1881.

Then I also delivered a little box, some up in which

and marked seeds.

This box contains a number of things, which I herewith will

enclose.

I shall quantity of stems of Fraxinus americana, L., 1870.

of which I send the bulk in a case with seeds to Miss, Ohio

Mr. W. A. Cooper, P. O. Bennett's Post at the University, Cal., 1881

quantity might possibly be seen out at our garden.

Yours truly, (signed) Wm. A. Cooper

Postmaster, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan

China Vol. II P. 1052). This cherry of which I also took a successful photograph of a plate-ful of fruits is an interesting fellow and I wish it would be treated with great care. Chico might suit it better than Yarrow.

1874a *Prunus* sp. is a better variety of the preceding number.

1875a *Prunus tomentosa*, with fruits of a pale red color might be planted at Chico.

1876a *Prunus tomentosa* with fruits of a white color. May also be planted at Chico.

Sample 23b, *Colocasia* sp., a few small corms of a dasheen which may be of interest to Mr. Young, for it is being grown here in Northern China, with its dry climate and its summers which are not as long as in regions where dasheens usually thrive.

Then there is in this same box several samples of fungi, which I would like to see being given to specialists working upon these things.

1 package, Chestnut-bark fungus, collected from many different trees near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, May 31, 1913.

1 package, Chestnut-bark fungus collected near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, June 5, 1913.

1 package, red fungus on dead bark of *Salix* sp. Collected near Tie yi tchange, Chili Prov., China, June 5, 1913.

1 package, a *Mixomicetum* found growing on a mound beneath Pine trees in gravelly soil.

Of entomological material there is 1 package with scales on cultivated Jujube collected at Laoling, Shantung, China, March 30, 1913.

1 package, scales on wild Jujube (*Zizyphus sativa* var *spinosa*) collected at Peking, May 21, 1913.

China 1911. This study of which I also had a copy

of a photograph of a plant in an interesting place

and which is now being treated with great care. This might well

be better than any other.

1911. This is a better copy of the preceding matter.

1911. This is a copy of a plant which was also

collected at China.

1911. This is a copy of a plant which was

also collected at China.

1911. This is a copy of a plant which was

collected at China. It is being treated with

great care. This is a copy of a plant which was

collected at China. It is being treated with

great care. This is a copy of a plant which was

collected at China. It is being treated with

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great care. This is a copy of a plant which was

collected at China. It is being treated with

great care. This is a copy of a plant which was

collected at China. It is being treated with

Of herbarium material there is 1 package with seeds and seed capsules of *Populus simonii*, collected at near San tun Ying, Chili, Prov., China, May 31, 1913.

1 package of cast off young fruits of *Pyrus sinensis* (cultivated) showing the remarkably long peduncles and shedded calyxes. Collected at San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, 5-31-13

Of Pharmaceutical interest there is 1 package with a chunk of native Licuarice (Prob. *Glycyrrhiza uralensis* or *G. pallidiflora*) it may be of interest to Dr. True. I am enclosing herewith the inventory notes Nos. 1873a to 1876a (incl.) and for sample 23b.

I just received a few minutes ago the B. of L. for the large case with seeds of which I wrote some days ago. I am notifying now Mr. W. A. Cooper and Mr. W. R. Beagles about this matter.

I am very busy now in describing the many photos I took of late and with the making up of accounts and reports and unfortunately the weather is exceedingly hot and close here.

Well, with kindest regards also to everybody, I am,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK H. MEYER

Peking, China,

June 30, 1913.

Dear Mr. Beagles:

Today I received the Bill of Lading for 1 case with seeds I shipped from Tientsin on June 19th, 1913. This case contains the

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...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

1746a.

numbers 1858a-1866a (incl.) and 1868a-1872a (incl.). I have written about this shipment to Mr. Corsett already and he no doubt will advise you re the disposal of these seeds.

I may, however, herewith give you a list of the contents:

1858a	Hordeum sp.	Not to be retained at Chico
1859a	Andropogon sorghum	"
1860a	" "	"
1861a	" "	"
1862a	" "	"
1863a	Vigna catjang	"
1864a	Soya hispida	"
1865a	Phaseolus angularis	"
1866a	Panicum milliaceum	"
1868a	Juglans regia var. sinensis	To be sown out at Chico for the very greater part.
1869a	Vigna catjang	Not to be retained at Chico
1870a	Delichos angularis	"
1871a	" "	"
1872a	Prunus tomentosa, a quantity to be planted at Chico, but the plants later to be distributed thru the colder portions of the United States.	

Trusting you will receive this shipment in good condition,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK H. MEYER
Agricultural Explorer

c/o American Legation, Peking China.

Peking, China,

July 1, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

5 Herewith I am enclosing one letter with copies from a letter from the Chinese Ministry for Foreign Affairs, re obtaining Ginseng seed. I have acknowledged these messages to Mr. E. T. Williams.

numbers 1888-1889 (final) and 1889-1890 (final). I have written

most this volume to the present time and to the end of the

you to the disposal of these books.

I say, however, herewith give you a list of the contents:

1888-1889	Final
1889-1890	Final
1890-1891	Final
1891-1892	Final
1892-1893	Final
1893-1894	Final
1894-1895	Final
1895-1896	Final
1896-1897	Final
1897-1898	Final
1898-1899	Final
1899-1900	Final

to be sent out of China for
 the very first part.
 Not to be retained at this
 1898-1899
 1899-1900
 1900-1901
 1901-1902
 1902-1903
 1903-1904
 1904-1905
 1905-1906
 1906-1907
 1907-1908
 1908-1909
 1909-1910

Trusting you will receive this shipment in good condition.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

WILLIAM H. BROWN
 Superintendent

C/O Customs Station, Tientsin, China.

W. H. B.

July 1, 1918.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Herewith I am enclosing one letter with copies from a letter
 from the Chinese Ministry for Foreign Affairs, re obtaining clearance
 for the shipment of these books to Mr. W. H. Brown.

our Charge d'Affaires here and have asked him to forward seeds to you, should I be away in the interior for a long time. I suppose Dr. True will be glad should he get some material in this way.

I am enclosing herewith also duplicate inventory notes numbered 23b, 1873a to 1876a inclusive. I send Mr. Dorsett yesterday the originals and wrote him fully about the shipment they covered.

Then I enclose in this letter 1 small package of 18 photos, size 9 x 12 cm., and numbered 845-860 inclusive.

In separate package I am sending the films belonging to these above-mentioned fotos.

In still another separate parcel I am transmitting 12 photos and 12 films, size 5 x 7 inches and bearing the Roman digits I-III.

The reason I am giving these large photos a new series of numbers springs from the fact that I would like to see them come into an album of their own and not being put in among the 9 x 12 cm. photos and the 4 x 5 inch ones. I hope you will agree with me in this question. In the files, however, they can be given any kind of a number as long as we know which is which.

In my smaller photos I am slowly approaching the number 1000. What number shall we then take into use?

Practically all of these photos treat the Chestnut bark disease and they are of course at the entire disposal of those who can make use of them. I suppose Mr. Shear and Mr. Carleton will be pleased with them.

The plateful of little cherries is a nice one, don't you think so? And photos V, VI and VII, I consider very expressive. They cost 4.20 p. package, developing costs 1.50 and printing 12 prints,

The original... I am enclosing... I am enclosing...

I am enclosing... I am enclosing... I am enclosing...

I am enclosing... I am enclosing... I am enclosing...

I am enclosing... I am enclosing... I am enclosing...

I am enclosing... I am enclosing... I am enclosing...

I am enclosing... I am enclosing... I am enclosing...

I am enclosing... I am enclosing... I am enclosing...

5 dollars, all local currency, making it 8.70 Chinese dollars, or about 4.30 Gold. We cannot indulge in this too much, unless we have a larger amount of the needful at our disposal.

I am very busy of late with the numerous correspondence, with baggage repairs, note-making and all the little things that come to an explorer in the field.

Then the rainy season has set in and the weather has been exceedingly hot and sticky these last days and with nights too warm to sleep much.

I cannot get any information here in town about variations and habits of persimmons and we will have to make some special trips again into the persimmon regions, just as I had to do with that Chestnut disease. My big trip into Kansu I will postpone yet for several weeks, the more so as the country roads will be more and more impassable as we experienced already when we wanted to go from San tun ying to the nearest R. R. station, viz Tang shan. It took us with much trouble three days, while $1\frac{1}{2}$ are sufficient in ordinary times. Now I'll make the Kansu trip an autumn and winter one, while paying first attention to the matters that lay closer at hand.

My main problems are:

- I The Chestnut-blight.
- II The collecting of sufficient stones of *Amygdalus davidiana*
- III The Collecting of large quantity of seeds of the Chinese bush cherry (*Prunus tomentosa*).
- IV Getting information about the fact that several strains of Tamopan persimmons may exist in North China.

...all local surveys, which is the ...
...the same ...
...a further ...

I am very ...
...note-taking and all the ...
...in the field.

...the rainy season has ...
...extending ...
...also ...

I cannot get my ...
...and habits of ...
...into the ...

...trip into ...
...several weeks, the ...
...more ...

...to the ...
...as with ...
...time. Now ...

...the ...
...to ...

I The ...
...of ...
...The ...
...[...]

IV Getting information about the ...
...Japan ...

Well Problem No. I is pretty well settled, with the exception of a small quantity of material I have to send yet.

Problem No. II is in course of settlement, for I probably can obtain large quantities of seed.

Problem No. III is also almost settled, for with the 42,000 seeds I have sent off and the having on hand here of perhaps another 10,000 or 12,000 seeds we have enough for a through trial.

Problem No. IV, this persimmon question, has not advanced, any, but this will be taken up next.

It is very fortunate that I am already so well acquainted with North China and the ways of the people. I feel much more at home now than at first and am better able to separate the chaff from the wheat when information reaches me. Only -- my correspondence is growing and I do not like that item.

Well, trusting that all of the afore-mentioned packages reach you in good condition,

I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

1971

I am writing to you regarding the matter of the...

of a well known and respected person in the...

of the University. It is in terms of...

and obtain the necessary information...

of the University. It is in terms of...

which I have seen off and the party on hand here of...

10,000 or 12,000 each as I have seen for a...

of the University. It is in terms of...

but this will be taken up next.

It is very important that I be able to...

of the University. It is in terms of...

of the University. It is in terms of...

of the University. It is in terms of...

of the University. It is in terms of...

of the University. It is in terms of...

of the University. It is in terms of...

of the University. It is in terms of...

of the University. It is in terms of...

(a) Frank L. Jones

of the University. It is in terms of...

of the University. It is in terms of...

of the University. It is in terms of...

of the University. It is in terms of...

of the University. It is in terms of...

of the University. It is in terms of...

Peking, China

July 9, 1913.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Herewith please find enclosed my accounts for the passed quarter, April, May and June 1913.

I have a few explanations to make. You will find cart-hires rather expensive, but this lays mostly in the fact that we employed carts only one way, compelling carters therewith often to return empty to the place where we engaged them. Then in spring and early summer there is much field work to be done and charges are always higher than in fall or in winter.

As you will see the expenses for this quarter will be roughly about \$1400.000, gold, with my own salary and subsistence added. How much this will be above the amount allotted to me, I do not know yet but I will bear this loss myself as I stated in another letter, sent with the Jan., Feb., and March accounts.

I have been trying to be as economical as possible, not travelling 1st class, like nearly all foreigners do here in the Far East; then I didn't put in any laundry expenses for the last half year or any outlays for medicinal supplies, altho I had put in quite some money in the last. My guide I let go and on my present assistant and interpreter I have spent also several personal outlays. If it hadn't been for all this baggage I am burdened with, I would have been able to come out with a small surplus even. Well, this is passed now. For Mandan I did not spend much money, for the simple reason that I didn't come across many things that could be used there. There are however a few items that might come into the Mandan account, viz:

1850
1851

I have been trying to do as conventional reasonable, not trying
 doing for also, this nearly all foreigners do here in the law
 least; then I didn't put in any money expenses for the last half
 year or any outlay for medicinal supplies, also I had put in quite
 some money in the last. My guide I let go and my present assistance
 and interpreter I have spent also several hundred dollars. It is
 hard's poor for all this baggage I am burdened with, I would have been
 able to come out with a small supply over, well, this is reason now,
 for besides I did not spend much money, for the single reason that
 I didn't come across very little that could be used there. There are
 however a few items that might have been used there, with

100 cattles of bush cherries bought at Tientsin on June 12, 1913 @ 20¢ per catty.....	20.00	Tuan Dollars
Cleaning of same.....	30	
20 cattles @ 15 cents per catty.....	3.00	
	<u>23.00</u>	

There there are my investigations in the chestnut blight situation. Is our office going to stand all of this expense? Practically all the time and all the expenses for myself, the assistant, and the interpreter from May 24 to June 9 have been incurred for this task, besides photo expenses later on.

Since Mr. Fairchild wrote me in his letter of Feb. 26, 1913, that they are spending more than 1 million dollars on this disease in America, I thought perhaps that a few hundred dollars might be obtained for the work I did and therewith turning my deficit into a surplus.

I trust these are about all the explanations that will be required. I am also enclosing a bunch of subvouchers that may be of use.

I am, Mr. Dorsett,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

July 10, 1913.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Herewith please find enclosed my Itinerary Report for the Quarter, closed with June 30, 1913.

As you see there are several days of illness shown in it, not

100 copies of each checked page of transcript on
 June 12, 1918 at \$0.10 per copy..... \$10.00
 Printing of same..... \$1.00
 25 copies of 18 copies per copy..... \$4.50
\$15.50

They have not yet investigated in the district office

situation. In our office going to work all of this expense

practically all the time and all the expense for myself, the

assistant, and the interpreter from May 24 to June 3 have been in-

cluded for this year, besides some expense later on.

Since Mr. Fairchild wrote me in his letter of Feb. 22, 1918,

that they are spending more than a million dollars on this disease

in America, I thought perhaps that a few hundred dollars might be

obtained for the work I did and thought I would try to do it.

and

I trust these are about all the expenditures that will be

required. I am also enclosing a number of certificates that may be

of use.

I am, Sir, yours,

Very sincerely,

(s) Frank A. Taylor

Frank A. Taylor

July 10, 1918

Dear Mr. Borst:

Enclosed please find enclosed my testimony report for the

purpose, closed with June 30, 1918.

As you see there are several days of illness shown in it, and

pleasant affair, to be sure, but one simply has to accept it. Sickness, insofar as it consumes time is of course often effect, by one havint sometimes very long days in the field and by having few Sundays or holidays or leave when out here in these Asiatic countries.

Then you'll see that I make often mention of calling on various people or receiving visits. Well, some of such things may seem personal items, but as you are aware so much of the official part of our work is mixed up with matters personal and often deeply interwoven that one cannot really separate these items. I am not exactly a lover of calling too much on people or being visited too often, for at such occasions time flies by like lightning and too often indeed one perceives that it really wasn't worth so much time after all.

I am noticing also with regrets that my work of an indoor nature, like correspondence, describing material, packing-in, etc., etc., is increasing, while the real outdoor work like collecting, travel by cart or on foot, climbing in mountains, etc., is correspondingly decreasing. I really do not like to see this change coming on, for the outdoor work is just the one great attraction of this exploration work, but as yet I see no chance to bring a profound change about. Some real collectors, like Dr. Palmer of Mexican fame, reduced their correspondence and reports to a minimum. In our work, however, this surely is not advisable when too strictly adhered to.

Well, hoping this report reaches you in good shape and may be of some use to somebody, I remains,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank W. Meyer

I am not really really separate from them. I am not really a
 lover of calling too much on people or being visited and called for
 at such occasions like this by the lightning and the other things
 and therefore that is really what I mean, the other side.
 I am not really also with people that go work of an indoor
 nature, like correspondence, traveling, etc., etc., etc.
 etc., is interesting, while the real thing work like collecting
 travel by boat or on foot, climbing in mountains, etc., is some-
 thing else. I really do not like to see this change
 coming on for the outdoor work is just the one great attraction of
 the explanation work, but as you I see no chance to bring a pro-
 found change about. Some real collectors, like Dr. Wilson of London
 have, refused their correspondence and reports to a minimum. In our
 work, however, this work is not suitable for a strictly indoor job.
 Well, saying this report reaches you in good shape and may be
 of some use to somebody, I remain,
 Yours sincerely,
 (S) Frank A. Meyer

Peking, China

July 11, 1918.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

I am in receipt of your letter of May 20, 1918, with its enclosures of a Notice of Settlement, a Statement of Differences and a photographic copy of Bill for Settling of baggage at St. Petersburg.

I notice the fact that, apparently, we are not allowed to incur insurance on our baggage; well, if so we have to incur such expenses personally, just like paying premiums on our bonds and the fees bankers charge when converting Governmental drafts into Letters of Credit. In my own case, where I carry many personal effects which I constantly use for official purposes I do not know what the Government would do in case such personal effects went astray. Would they compensate me? Furthermore, I have found out that in foreign countries one is much more sure that one's baggage is not damaged or tampered with when insured as when not and such a guarantee is worth a whole lot to a traveller like I, who is so absolutely dependent on his baggage to do efficient work.

To give a literal translation of this whole sub-voucher No. 7, Well, this would be a very difficult affair, but this following is a correct translation:

<u>Item No. 1</u>	Insurance 100 Roubles, @ 1 1/2% a month for 10 months.....	1.50 Roubles
<u>Item No. 2</u>	Storage from 22nd Feb. to 12th Dec. for 10 months @ 10 kopecks per pound.....	10.00
<u>Item No. 3</u>	Stamp on this bill.....	.05
		<u>11.55</u>

** There were close to the 10 pounds, which at the rate of 10 kopecks per pound per month, makes 1 roubles per month or 10 roubles for these 10 months.

... ..
... ..
... ..

I am in receipt of your letter of the 10th, 1818, with the

enclosure of a notice of the
a photographic copy of all the

I enclose the

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

I enclose the

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... ..

The amount of insurance for 5 shillings and 6 pence sub-
voucher No. 5, I herewith relinquish.

I hope these matters are settled herewith. I enclose herewith the photographic copy you sent me and also Statement of Differences No. 6308 and I suggest to retain the last for future references although it has not been signed by anybody.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank H. Meyer

Peking, China

July 28, 1918.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

This morning I delivered at the American Legation here 5 parcels, all addressed to our Office. They will be forwarded to America today or tomorrow via Diplomatic Pouch. The contents are many and varied and I enclose herewith a set of inventory notes, covering this shipment, which contains 11 different kinds of seeds, numbered 1877a - 1887a (incl) 7 numbered samples, viz. No.s 24c - 30c (incl.); besides other samples which are not numbered.

I am also enclosing a small package with cherry peduncles, which may assist our botanists in identifying Prunus sp. No. 1873a. Then I enclose also 4 little yellow slips with the Chinese characters on them and belonging to samples No. 27c, 28c, 29c and 30c.

I feel, as usual, obliged to give some more information and to offer some suggestions re this material.

The amount of interest for 2 months and 15 days...

Number No. 1, 1 January 1914.

I hope these matters are settled satisfactorily. I remain yours...

With the best wishes for you and the family, I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully, J. H. [Name]

Reference is made to the letter of the 10th inst. by which...

I have the pleasure to inform you that the same has been...

and will be forwarded to you as soon as possible.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours faithfully,

J. H. [Name]

Enclosed for you are the following documents...

Very truly yours,
J. H. [Name]

10, [Address]

[Address]

[Address]

[Address]

[Address]

[Address]

[Address]

[Address]

[Address]

[Address]

[Address]

[Address]

[Address]

[Address]

[Address]

[Address]

No. 1877a, Prunus tomentosa of which I am sending circa 150000 stones, is this Chinese hush-cherry, which we trust will prove to be hardy in Mandan even. This lot of seed, together with No. 1872a, may give us a 50,000 plants, which is a fair number to make a trial with. My interpreter had arranged with some friends in Peking to buy at least another 50,000 stones, but when we enquired they hadn't done it and as this cherry appears and disappears in only a couple of weeks' time we could not get so many any more. I trust, however, it will be enough. Later, one, when superior varieties appear among this plant we have to select them and raise special, named strains.

On No. 1876a Prunus triloba, you will find something written in Bretschneider's History of European Botanical Discoveries in China, Vol. II, Page 1052. It is stated there that it did well in the Arnold Arboretum in 1868.

The Chinese cabbage, 1879a, is a valuable variety apparently; I had to make many efforts to get it. Please keep some of it for next year also. I also would like to see it being tried at Chice and special efforts should be made to raise our own seeds of it and select types that are best suited to various local conditions.

No. 1880 a, an autumn cabbage, also ought to be treated with care and so No. 1881a, a fine Chinese winter radish. Mr. Tracy should get only a spoonful of seeds of them, no more, as he has stated that we cannot expect to get any good vegetables out of China. Mr. Fairchild might plant a few rows of all these three vegetables on his place while at Yarrow also some experiments should be made.

The rare soybean, No. 1882a will of course be of interest to

Mr. [Name], I am writing you

to let you know that I have received your letter of the 15th

and am glad to hear that you are interested in the

subject of the [Name] and the [Name] and the [Name]

and the [Name] and the [Name] and the [Name]

and the [Name] and the [Name] and the [Name]

and the [Name] and the [Name] and the [Name]

and the [Name] and the [Name] and the [Name]

and the [Name] and the [Name] and the [Name]

and the [Name] and the [Name] and the [Name]

Yours truly,

Mr. [Name], I am writing you

to let you know that I have received your letter of the 15th

and am glad to hear that you are interested in the

subject of the [Name] and the [Name] and the [Name]

and the [Name] and the [Name] and the [Name]

and the [Name] and the [Name] and the [Name]

and the [Name] and the [Name] and the [Name]

and the [Name] and the [Name] and the [Name]

and the [Name] and the [Name] and the [Name]

and the [Name] and the [Name] and the [Name]

and the [Name] and the [Name] and the [Name]

and the [Name] and the [Name] and the [Name]

and the [Name] and the [Name] and the [Name]

and the [Name] and the [Name] and the [Name]

and the [Name] and the [Name] and the [Name]

Yours truly,

Prof. Piper, although there is only a very small quantity.

1883a, an unusually strong Alfalfa, will also interest specialists upon this important forage plant.

The Brodium, 1884a, is also something promising. Please have some tried at Chico.

On No. 1885a, Trichosanthes kirilowii, you will find additional information in Bretschneider's History of European Botanical Discoveries in China, Vol. II, Page 1056. I would have liked to add this information to my inventory note description, but as I have not seen the plants from which these seeds came and as Cucurbits have such similar seeds, I leave it over to the Office to decide on this matter. Perhaps Mr. Skoels has material at hand for comparison. I have tried to see plants of this Trichosanthes, but we haven't been able as yet to locate any. In Chico some seeds of this gourd might be planted near some bushy trees and allow them to climb up.

1886a, is a beautiful wild Crucifer, of which I would like to see Mr. Fairchild try a few seeds and also Yarrow, Arlington and Chico might be given some.

The Indian corn, No. 1887a, is of no special interest, except for Mr. Collins, who is on the look out for all types of maize.

Sample 240, Canarium sp. is mainly for the seed collection, a few seeds might however, be sown if it is thought worth while. The seeds of some of the preserved ones do still grow when planted. Perhaps you might get some in some of the Chinese stores on Pa. Avenue; let somebody take a few seeds with him for sample.

25e Dried persimmons, might be preserved for future references.

1917. It is, however, difficult to find any other...

1918. It is generally known that...

1919. It is also known that...

1920. It is also known that...

1921. It is also known that...

1922. It is also known that...

1923. It is also known that...

1924. It is also known that...

1925. It is also known that...

1926. It is also known that...

1927. It is also known that...

1928. It is also known that...

1929. It is also known that...

1930. It is also known that...

1931. It is also known that...

1932. It is also known that...

1933. It is also known that...

1934. It is also known that...

1935. It is also known that...

1936. It is also known that...

1937. It is also known that...

1938. It is also known that...

1939. It is also known that...

1940. It is also known that...

1941. It is also known that...

1942. It is also known that...

1943. It is also known that...

Sample 26e, Quercus sinensis, is of botanical interest and also to those engaged in tanning problems. I wish you would kindly supply Prof. Sargent with a small quantity of this material.

Sample 27e, a bean-vermicelli, must be of interest to all who like to see how vegetable products come into the market. A quantity of it ought to be retained for museum exhibit, for I do hope that some day we will have an agricultural museum in Washington, where one can go and look up things.

On Nos. 28e, 29e, and 30e, I have nothing to say in particular. I only suggest that the Bureau of Chemistry might analyze these bean products.

Of the Chinese chestnut there is quite some material. Firstly a package with pieces of diseased bark, then a package of burrs; then sheets with galls on the twigs; other sheets with Galls on the upper leaf surfaces; then three packages of sheets with ordinary herbarium material, so as to help to identify this Chinese chestnut. Is it Castanea vulgaris Lam. var japonica A. DC? I would be much pleased to receive an answer on this question. This material is not in flower, as I was too early for that, but not that leaves, burrs, bark, photos, etc., are all there, some one might identify it. In Bretechnneider's book H. of E.B.D. in China, Vol. I, Pages 498 and 499 you will find interesting remarks re Chinese chestnuts. Of some of these chestnut burrs and a branch of pressed material I would like to see Prof. Sargent be supplied with.

Then there are minor samples among this shipment, like acorns and cups of Quercus sp. (Q. mongolica?); also acorns and cups of Quercus dentata, capsules and seeds of Ehaya orientalis, seeds of

Pinus densiflora, branches and cones of Pinus densiflora, seeds of Xizphus sativa. These are all for the herbarium and seed collection. The sample of soil from the chestnut groves near San tun ying may interest those working on this chestnut disease, otherwise the Bureau of Soils might wish to have it.

I remembered later on, that, on the labels enclosed in the samples of bean-vermicelli and bean starch, I put by mistake Dolichos radiatus, this should be of course Phaseolus radiatus.

You will also note that a few inventory notes are very long, for instance the one on the Chinese cabbage, 1879a, but then, so few people know how to grow this vegetable and I therefore put down all these cultural remarks.

Well, this is about all. Trusting you will receive this material in good condition and that it will prove to be of value, I remain, with best of regards also to all in the office,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

July 24, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am enclosing a duplicate set of inventory notes, relating to material which I sent off yesterday and about which I wrote Mr. Dorsett in full. There is some interesting materials among it, like this bean-vermicelli and bean starch, products made from the little mung bean, have they every before received such products?

Yesterday I also received your letter of June 25, 1913.

You are asking me about this ringing process of the Jujube trees. Well, I wonder if they showed you inventory note. S.P.I. 35253, on which I gave quite some information. I will try, however, to get more details about this whole affair. One would have to live on the spot to see the various operations with one's own eyes, for one receives so much information which proves to be not exactly correct.

I have several letters from you, Mr. Dorsett and Miss Cranor, which I all have to answer but the heat has been so intense here and I have not been able to sleep for many nights, that I must postpone that part of my correspondence until I am in a cooler region. My assistant has also been quite unwell on account of this heat and so has the interpreter and therefore we will leave Peking the day after tomorrow and go to the Mingtombs region to investigate the persimmon problems; from there we will make for the Hsiao Wu tai shan, a mountain a couple of days from here, where wild plums and cherries are said to grow. I also hope to be able to live in some temple there and finish my long-postponed correspondence.

I also received the cablegram that I have to postpone my trip into Kansu, pending further instructions re the chestnut disease.

Many thanks also for your good and cordial personal letter, which I will answer bye and bye.

Well, now I have to overhaul all of my too numerous baggage and that is no fun in this scorchin weather.

With kindest regards, also to all in the office, I remain,
Mr. Fairchild,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

I have received your letter of the 17th and am glad to hear that you are still in the hospital. I will try to get some more details about this whole affair. One would have to go to the spot to see the various operations with one's own eyes, for one receives so much information about things in the daily work. I have several letters from you, the 17th, 18th and 19th, which I all have to answer but can not do so as I have been so busy here. I have not been able to sleep for some nights, but I will give you that part of my correspondence as well as in a separate reply. I understand you also have paid usual amount of this kind and so has the interpreter and therefore we will leave for the day after tomorrow and go to the big hotel where we will stay for some time. I also hope to be able to see you in the evening and that my long-postponed correspondence.

I also received the message that I have to be in the hospital. I will try to get some more details about this whole affair. One would have to go to the spot to see the various operations with one's own eyes, for one receives so much information about things in the daily work. I have several letters from you, the 17th, 18th and 19th, which I all have to answer but can not do so as I have been so busy here. I have not been able to sleep for some nights, but I will give you that part of my correspondence as well as in a separate reply. I understand you also have paid usual amount of this kind and so has the interpreter and therefore we will leave for the day after tomorrow and go to the big hotel where we will stay for some time. I also hope to be able to see you in the evening and that my long-postponed correspondence.

Yours very sincerely,

(s) [Name]

Hsiao Ku tai shan

Chili Prov. China

August 25, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I will try to send you some seeds from this place thro a Chinese P. O. 3 hours walk from here, if they are accepted you will receive this letter possibly long before the seeds arrive. My interpreter informs me just now that no packages can be accepted at this P. O. So I will send things off from Peking.

Peking, China

Sept. 22, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending thro the American Legation here, 3 parcels, containing plant material bearing the numbers 188a, 1889a, 1931, 1932, and 1933. Among it was material which I wanted to send off from the interior, but found it impossible to do so.

Of the aconns, No. 1888a, I would like to see Prof. Sargent being supplied with a few; these seeds have to be stratified straight away, otherwise they will die.

Of the suoninus, 1889a, I also would like to see Prof. Sargent have some and these seeds also must be kept moist.

No. 1931. Stellera chamaejasme, is an interesting ornamental plant as photos 286 and 287 show. A few roots might be sent to Chico, as the climate there might suit it better than at Washington, D. C., altho both climates are not quite what it is used to here in North China.

Letter to the Editor

London, 18th June 1844

Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the proposed alterations in the regulations of the Board of Health, and in reply to inform you that the same have been forwarded to the Board for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. G. S. Esq.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the proposed alterations in the regulations of the Board of Health, and in reply to inform you that the same have been forwarded to the Board for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. G. S. Esq.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the proposed alterations in the regulations of the Board of Health, and in reply to inform you that the same have been forwarded to the Board for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. G. S. Esq.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the proposed alterations in the regulations of the Board of Health, and in reply to inform you that the same have been forwarded to the Board for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. G. S. Esq.

No. 1032, an euonixus, might be planted at the Yarrow Garden and later on some material of it sent to the Arnold Arboretum for identification.

No. 1033, alily, might be planted at Yarrow also on a slightly shady place.

I am enclosing a set of inventory notes for these 5 numbers and trust you'll receive everything in good condition.

With best of regards also to everybody in the office, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank E. Meyer

The first of these is the fact that the...

and last of these is the fact that the...

...

The second of these is the fact that the...

...

I am enclosing a set of papers...

...

The third of these is the fact that the...

...

(1) (1781)

[The remainder of the page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the document.]

Peking, China

Sept. 16, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Last Sunday night (sept. 14th) I returned here to Peking from an extended journey into the mountainous regions, West and N. W. of Peking, where I have been studying up the tree and shrub flora of the Hsiao Wu tai shan; the different varieties of Persimmons; some cherry plantations and walnut and chestnut trees.

As regards collecting of herbarium material in Hsiao Wu tai shan, I have been quite successful, I think, for I have over 80 sp. of woody plants in my possession plants I found. I also wrote a non-official letter to Prof. Sargent, telling him of my finds and asking for some information re certain plants. So when certain requests should come from the Arnold Arboretum to you, please remember it is I who is responsible for it.

For so far the persimmon question is concerned I have not been very lucky, for we have a very bad persimmon year here around Peking. Sometimes big trees haven't got a single fruit on them. The Chinese say that the early rains ruined the flowers and no fruit was set. One grower stated there were such things as trees which bore either exceedingly little or even no fruit at all, (in other words male trees.) He said, however, that the Chinese rebudded such trees as soon as they found out such facts.

About the equatorial incision being closer to the peduncle or further away from it, we were told that really no attention was being paid to it by anybody. The big majority of fruits (Japones) that I have seen however seem all to have the incision closer to

Dear Mr. [Name],
[Faint text]

[Faint text]

[Faint text]

[Faint text]

[Faint text]

[Faint text]

[Faint text]

[Faint text]

[Faint text]

[Faint text]

the peduncle that in the middle of the fruit.

Of the cherries I have taken photos of trees and collected herbarium material, that is of the sweet cherries; of the real bush-cherry (*Prunus tomentosa*) I have not seen a single good plantation on this trip.

One finds it exceedingly difficult to obtain correct information re minor matters in fruits. The one Chinaman knows less than the other. The fruit dealers too know most times not where their supplies really come from, they buy them up from here and there and everywhere and as China is the land of small doings and of everybody for himself and as almost no cooperation exists, it truly is hard to get exact information.

On chestnuts I have to say but little, as the districts I went thru possessed but very few chestnuts. I noticed, however, small outbreaks of bark-disease, even on isolated trees and suspect that this disease really is as old as the hills here in North China.

Of walnuts we didn't see any groves like one encounters nowadays in So. California, only scattered trees here and there and much variation as regards quality and size of nuts. The Chinese haven't managed as yet to graft the walnut, hence all trees are seedlings and therefore they all vary so much.

In the Hwai bai (on the R. ^{H.} from Peking to Kalgan) district and right up to the Hsiao Wu tai shan, I found lots of Medicago ruthenica, and for grazing purposes only, at least for the present, I consider this wild alfalfa much more valuable than *M. falcata*.

The following table shows the results of the trials.

Of the varieties I have seen none so good as this.

Perfectly adapted, that is of the most character of the soil here.

They (various specimens) I have not seen a single good specimen

as this is.

The fruit is exceedingly difficult to obtain correct form.

It is minor matter in fruit. The one specimen known here from

the other. The fruit dealers who know most things and where they

supplied really come from, they buy them up from here and there and

everywhere and as often is the land of small dealers and of everybody

for himself and as almost no cooperation exists, it truly is hard to

get exact information.

As a result I have to say but little, as the market is

very low priced but very low character. I noticed, however,

small quantities of specimens, even on isolated trees and this

part that this specimen really is as old as the hills here in North Carolina.

Of course the fruit is not so good as the one mentioned.

It is the same, only somewhat larger than the one seen

such variation as regards quality and size of fruit. The fruit

dealer's market as far as the fruit is concerned, would all come from

varieties and therefore they all are the same.

In the trial (see table) the fruit was found to be better

and right up to the table to be seen. I found lots of specimens

specimens, and for raising purposes, as I have for the purpose,

I consider this also a fine specimen and will collect from N. Carolina.

It is especially suited to the intermountain sections of the United States and I wonder whether much attention has been paid already to this valuable forage plant. I collected only a small quantity of seeds, but enough to grow a little plot of it somewhere.

In Kaiga I obtained seeds of the largest variety of Kohlrabi in China, good sized specimens weighing as much as 25 lbs. Some vegetable dealer ought to make some noise about this, don't you think so?

Since being back here I received a huge stack of correspondence, among which the important letters on the Chestnut-bark-disease; my promotion to \$2500, p.a. for which I tender you my warmest thanks and also to other gentlemen who were so good as to show me the appreciation of my pioneer exploring work in this way. I also got the telegraph instructing me to proceed into Kansu, etc. I first now will finish my correspondence, ship off seeds & herb, material; then have my own winter outfit made up and also for my men and after having sent off my quarterly accounts, itinerary reports and other things I hope to be ready to leave this city in the beginning of October. (But I wish at times I could be like the working bees, not needing at night any sleep, for really I have too little time to reflect upon all sorts of matters.)

These last hours I have seen our Legation people, bought up a few hundred pounds of stones of *Amygdalus davidiana*; called on Mr. McCormick, our mutual acquaintance; was invited to give Prof. Goodnow, (Advisor to the Chinese Government on the Constitution,) some of my views re Chinese matters, while other people called on me and so midnight is there before one is able to attend to one's correspondence.

It is especially difficult to find a certain section of the ...
I have not I know whether such a section has been ...
This volume ... I collected only a small quantity of ...
... but enough to show a little of it ...

In reply I obtained some of the largest variety of ...

... and also ...
... about this, don't you think ...
...

Since being back here I received a large stack of ...
among which the important letters on the ...
... for which I tender you my warmest thanks and ...
also to other gentlemen who were so good as to ...

... in this way. I also got the ...
... I think you will ...
... and ...
... and after having sent out ...
... I hope to be ...
... of ...
... and ...
... I could be like the ...
... I have not little ...

of ...

... I have seen one ...
... of ...
... and ...
... of ...
... and ...
... is ...

Well, after all this earth is a mighty interesting place at the present, even, tho we know not for what it all is.

I hope to answer your letters more fully these coming days.

With kindest regards, also to all in the Office, I remain,
Mr. Fairchild,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank W. Meyer

Peking, China

Sept. 23, 1923.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I will try to answer the big pile of letters that have been coming in all these last months.

Letter of April 15, 1913. About tree seeds to be ordered from Mr. F. W. Meyer at Irkutsk and also about seeds to be ordered from Mr. Timogavitsch at Chita, both of these gentlemen wanting money in advance. Well, I haven't heard from either a single word, and since you state it is impossible to advance any money from Washington and since it is fully as difficult from my side, with all my travelling about and since the Russians at large are not very prompt in their dealings, our office simply must take the stand that, in case they do not trust the American Government in sending material before payment being received, we cannot have any dealings with them.

We may suggest however to these people so as to facilitate shipments, to send seeds in parcels post packages to the American

... all this work is a right interesting class of
the present, even, the no longer the end of all it.
I had to make sure I have not left any loose ends.
... all in the future, I think,

Mr. ...

... have very ...

(a) ...

...
... 1922

Dear Mr. ...

... will be ...
... have been ...

... letter of ...
... from Mr. ...

... from the ...
... money in ...

... and since ...
... and since ...

... by travelling ...
... in their ...

... that they ...
... before ...

... we suggest ...
... animals, ...

Embassy at St. Petersburg, accompanied by letters asking our Embassy to forward such parcels to the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

I see in that same letter of April 15th, that the call for herbarium material becomes louder every month, well, I would like to hear more details. What particular plants are mostly wanted?

Letter of April 20, 1915. Yes, I still have the same white assistant and the old interpreter; I have given the latter a raise in salary from 60 dollars per month to 75 dollars (silver) for living expenses are going up here in China all the time, especially in the larger cities and for those who cannot content themselves with the coarsest of foods and materials. I cannot say however that the interpreter does all he can in the way of finding out about plants and products. To obtain the right sort of people anywhere is a hard job.

No, my passport is not a red one. All these large scarlet visiting cards and other documents have been done away with since the inauguration of the republic and China becomes more and more like other countries. Our present cards and papers are all after foreign patterns and it is only in the back blocks of this mighty land that old customs still are strong. Here in Peking one witnesses every week some foreign style building going up and the shops are swamped with all sorts of Western articles. It seems that this whole old globe will become the same all over some of these days. A pity, rather, isn't it?

Secretary of State, Washington, D.C., August 10, 1911

Dear Sir: I have your letter of the 7th inst. regarding the

matter of the proposed visit of the Chinese delegation to the

United States in 1912. I am glad to hear that you are

interested in the proposed visit and that you are

desiring to hear more details. I am sorry that I cannot

give you more information at this time. I will, however,

send you a copy of the report of the Chinese delegation

to the United States in 1911. I am sure that you will

find it of interest. I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Yours very truly,

Robert B. Healy, Secretary of State

Enclosure

Very truly yours,

John C. McLaughlin, Secretary of State

Very truly yours,

John C. McLaughlin, Secretary of State

Very truly yours,

John C. McLaughlin, Secretary of State

Very truly yours,

John C. McLaughlin, Secretary of State

Very truly yours,

John C. McLaughlin, Secretary of State

Very truly yours,

John C. McLaughlin, Secretary of State

Very truly yours,

John C. McLaughlin, Secretary of State

I haven't seen Dr. Fung for some weeks. The last time I met him he was much disappointed at the way the Government treated him and others in by not supplying them with work neither with facilities for work.

Well, that is the common complaint of nearly all the more capable and younger officials of present-day China. The present Chinese Government has made the mistake of appointing people for whom there is no room and no need as yet and as a result they are spending much money uselessly and are disheartening thousands of really aspiring young fellows.

About I also being offered a post here; well, Mr. Fairchild, if you and I and so many another had worked for mere money only we all would have had something more remunerative than what we have now, but wouldn't we be perhaps unhappy over it?

An interesting life certainly is of higher value to man at large than a large salary with a life of pure routine.

It is, however, remarkable here in China at the present moment the Government is appointing foreign advisors right and left, not a week passes without a few being added. It seems that Yuan shi kai wants to create a body of advisors something like the teaching staff of a big university, so as to guide modern China in all her movements. Some royal salaries are being paid to some of these men, enough to make them more or less independent (financially) after their 3 or 5 years tenure of office here is over.

I wonder how Prof. Hansen from Brookings is doing? Is he out again?

...the first of these, and the first of the last year...

...was distinguished as the way the Government treated...

...his and others in by not requiring that with respect to...

...facilities for work...

...will, that is the same complaint of nearly all the more...

...and people and people, citizens of the country, the present...

...Government has not the right of special of people for...

...there is no room and no need as yet and as a result that the...

...special work may naturally and an increasing quantity of...

...really existing good feeling...

...I also have received a very kind letter from the...

...it you and I and we may perhaps had worked for some time only we...

...all would have and working more harmoniously than what we have now...

...the result of the present...

...the Government is the only one in the world...

...large part of the work...

...the Government, especially in the case of the present...

...the Government is especially for the citizens of the world...

...and a small person almost a few being elected. It seems that you...

...the way to make a body of citizens something like the working...

...of a big university, as an example, that in all the...

...the right citizens and being paid in some of these ways...

...though it may seem to be a very good thing, after that...

...I on a part-time of citizens here in the...

...I would like to see the Government in that...

I note your suggestions regarding photographs from Kansu. I'll try to get many an interesting scene.

Letter of April 29, 1913. About my standing among floriculturists, yes, to be sure, I suppose very few of these men know anything about our work, for the reason that so little about flowers introduced by our office has been published in any widely read paper.

I wonder whether you have heard already from Dr. Nishimura at Mukden; I haven't heard anything from him, tho he promised me a copy of his publication on Plants of Manchuria. Yes, the National Herbarium at Washington, D. C., might try to obtain a set of his Manchurian plants, they certainly may be of value.

Letter of May 1st, 1913. Whether Pinus densiflora exists in several strains. Yes, most certainly. There is quite a considerable variation in this species and I would not be a bit surprised if someone should split up this species into either subspecies or make the ordinary Japanese form a distinct species. Prof. Shaw, from the Arnold Arboretum is now working at it.

About stones of Amygdalus davidiana, yes, I have cornered the market. Over 1400 lbs. are already in my possession and perhaps another hundred pounds will be added. The cost will not be anything extraordinary. I suppose that I can land this lot with shipping included at New York for about \$200 American currency. Well, some gentleman wants to see me, and I must close for the present.

I am enclosing herewith a set of duplicate inventory notes for the numbers 1888a, 1889a, 1031, 1032 and 1033.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

I have your suggestions regarding the proposed...

will be in my interest to have...

Letter of April 20, 1911, about the proposed...

concerning you, in my view, I cannot very well...

concerning about the matter, for the reason that...

introduced in my office has been published in my...

I wonder whether you have heard already from...

because I haven't heard anything from him, who...

of his publications on plants of Louisiana. Yes, the...

begin at Washington, D. C., might try to obtain a...

obtain them, they certainly may be of value.

Letter of April 20, 1911, about the proposed...

several species. Yes, most certainly. There is quite...

variation in this species and I would not be...

anatomical study of this species into other...

the ordinary Japanese form a distinct species. Prof....

which is now working on it.

Some amount of Aspidium is...

number. Over 1000 lbs. are always in my possession...

another hundred pounds will be added. The seed will...

experimentation. I suppose that I will have...

included in the box for about this matter...

specimens sent to me and I will give for the...

I am enclosing herewith a set of duplicate...

for the numbers 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

(a) Frank C. Meyer

Peking, China

Sept. 23, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

What a nuisance it is when one becomes somewhat known in the world? These last days I have been asked to dinners and teas by some very eminent people here and have received visits and letters about various subjects. (And all these affairs simply eat away one's valuable time.)

Mr. Frederick McCormick came to see me re suggestions for the Asiatic Institute of which he is the secretary. An importing firm wanted my advice re the planting of Eucalyptus trees in China to supply R. R. ties for there is a great scarcity of good tie material already and new and old R. R.'s require an ever-increasing supply of sleepers.

A Mr. Langdon Warner, an archaeologist from Boston came to see my travelling outfit and wanted pointers on travel in China.

Dr. G. E. Morrison, the brilliant ex-correspondent of the London Times, but now Political Adviser of the Chinese Government invited me to give him my opinions on deforestation in China and possible land reclamation. Dr. M. told me he will try to have China engage Sir Alex. Hume with some assistants to compile a book on Economic Products of China, somewhat after Watts Dictionary of Economic Products of India. Dr. M. paid me the compliment of telling me that I was the first man in China he met who was able to give him a list of the titles of books on Chinese Botany. He hasn't even got my little pamphlet yet and as I have lent out my only copy, I couldn't supply him with one.

London, 18th Dec 1861

Dear Mr. ...

I have been since to dinner and soon
 by some very eminent people here and have received visits and letters
 about various subjects. (And all these affairs simply eat away one's
 valuable time.)

Mr. Frederick Robertson came to see me to suggest some for the
 Asiatic Institute of which he is the secretary. An interesting firm
 wanted by advice to the printing of Encyclopaedia Press in China to
 supply R. & H. this for there is a great scarcity of good the material
 already and now and old R. & H.'s require an ever-increasing supply of
 supplies.

Mr. ... is travelling out this and wanted pointers on travel in China,
 Mr. ... the ... of the
 London Times, but now Political Editor of the Chinese Government
 invited me to give my opinion on ... in China and
 possible land reclamation. Dr. ... he will try to have China
 engage Sir Alex. Hood with some assistance to compile a book on
 ... of the
 ... of India. Dr. ... the ... of ...
 me that I was the first man in China he was able to give
 him a list of the titles of books on Chinese history. He hasn't even
 got my little pamphlet yet and as I have lost my only copy, I
 couldn't supply him with one.

You could oblige me very much if you would kindly send me 10 or 20 of these bulletins as a parcel through the State Department. A few salary subvoucher-books might be added, for instance $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen. I will pay personally for these bulletins of mine by check, as soon as I know how much it is.

I am sorry to say that many of the most influential foreigners here consider the outlook for China far from encouraging. The disregard for truth and honesty on the part of even high officials; the lack of being able to come to reasonable understandings on even simple problems, as noticed everywhere; the needless expenditure of huge sums of foreign borrowed money, the total lack of cooperation here in China and the apathy shown by the big mass of people toward the Government, combined with the lawlessness of the troops, all these things form dark clouds on the horizon of Republican China. Some foresee China being put under control of an international Loan Committee.

If the Chinese people at large will only be able to cast aside their terrible shallow materialism, that is measuring all things in cash (or rather in dollars and cents nowadays) then men will work for purposes higher than remuneration and power only. The average Chinaman is a Hebrew, however, only cleverer in most instances and the future only will show us whether a whole nation can transform itself.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

You could oblige me very much if you would kindly send me

10 or 20 of these bulletins as a parcel through the State Department.

A few salary subvouchers might be added, for instance.

I will pay personally for these bulletins of mine by check, as soon

as I know how much to do.

I am sorry to say that some of the most influential foreigners

have considered the outlook for China for their own sake. The

reports for truth and honesty on this point of view are highly

interesting and being able to see to reasonable understandings on even

single problems, as national cooperation, the modern expansion of

the use of foreign investment money, the final lack of cooperation

here in China and the equally great of the big loss of people's

the Government, combined with the importance of the treaty, all

these things have done on the matter of national unity.

Some Chinese have been put under control of an international loan

Committee.

If the Chinese people at large will only be able to read

these articles and follow carefully, that is something all China is

not (or rather in China and some countries) that will help

for purposes higher than commercial and even this. It is

difficult to say, however, why Chinese should be so backward and

the future only will show us whether a whole nation can

improve.

With highest regards, I remain,

Very sincerely,

(S) [Signature]

Peking, China

Sept. 24, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I'll continue the answering of your letters.

Letter of May 8, 1913. About obtaining small quantities of tree-seeds from Mr. F. F. Meyer at Irkutsk. Well, I wish you would write him from Washington, D. C., and if possible in Russian. The Russians seem to have as much trouble with their English correspondence as we with our Russian.

Letter of May 20, 1913. Yes, very interesting this fact that the Chinese jujube in your experimental garden was not injured while native trees suffered severely.

Let us see how far North the jujube can be pushed; I myself am not so much afraid about lowness of temperatures this fruit can stand, it is only this, will the summer be long enough or hot enough to enable it to ripen off its wood sufficiently to be able to stand a sudden early frost? Only actual experiences can teach us. I never noticed jujubes in Manchuria however, so, either the Chinese haven't tried, which I think is impossible, because they raise grapes there, or the wood does not ripen off or the fruit doesn't ripen on account of the total amount of heat experienced not being sufficient for these processes.

Letter of May 21, 1913. No comments.

Letter of June 16, 1913. About films having been received. O.K.

Letter of June 25, 1913. Re ringing of jujube trees in Shan-tung. This one I partly answered on July 24, 1913. I haven't been since in any good jujube district and can report no real news.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

in relation to the matter of the ...

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Letter of the 10th inst.

in relation to the matter of the ...

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Letter of the 20th inst.

in relation to the matter of the ...

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Letter of the 30th inst.

in relation to the matter of the ...

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Letter of the 10th inst.

in relation to the matter of the ...

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Letter of the 20th inst.

in relation to the matter of the ...

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Letter of the 30th inst.

in relation to the matter of the ...

Second letter of June 25, 1913, together with Mr. Seald's Bulletin on the chestnut blight. Many thanks. The fotos in the bulletin are very interesting to me now that I know that the bark fungus I found is the same as the American one.

Letter of June 25, 1913. I am sorry no one can go this year to Mr. Wijurin; maybe some other time we can send somebody or arrange thro some friendly agent in Russia. Mr. Woelkoff from Novo-Spask and Mr. Wijurin are not on the best of terms, otherwise we might ask him to ship some of Mr. M's material (By the way has Mr. Woelkoff sent in more seeds of Medicago falcata for which he still has some of our money in his possession, read my letter to Mr. Corsett re this.) The expedition into Southern Brazil will be an interesting one. You know I had picked out South America as my field of exploration work ever since I was a boy, Fate wouldn't have it, however, in this life and drove me to Asia. Perhaps it is well also.

And no illustrated scientific agricultural weekly as yet. Well, some sort of a review is necessary to keep us informed what the Department and the world is doing along scientific agricultural research work.

Letter of July 2, 1913. About the letter from Wan Sun ying, having been received with the piece of bark enclosed. Well, subsequent facts show that my view was correct.

2nd letter of July 2, 1913. About assigning me the same amount of money I had last year. Well, I will see whether we can keep within the marks and will always try to let you know in advance. I see you are having now 4 expeditions on hand; ay, that is something! Surely the public will receive some good things in these times to come.

Letter of June 22, 1915, regarding the...

...in the ... The ... in the ...

... I ...

Letter of June 23, 1915. I am sorry no one...

... I ...

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Letter of July 2, 1915, ...

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Letter of July 3, 1915, ...

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... I ...

Letter of July 7, 1913. Telling me the welcome news of my promotion to \$2500.00 for which I am very grateful, as I wrote to you in my letter of thanks some days ago. I appreciate your P. S. about my work on this chestnut bark disease very much. Haven't you got any more of such sorts of problems to solve herein China? They do not involve so much labor and trouble as for instance the bamboo culture or the jujube problems. And apparently they are fully as much, if not more, appreciated by everybody.

Letter of July 18, 1913. About the chestnut bark disease. Yes, very interesting it was to me to see in how short a time our pathologists had been able to form their complete constructions. I got your cablegram re this, as I wrote you on July 25 or July 24, I had no idea it meant that Dr. Shear possibly might have come out; at first I really didn't know what to think, but later on I had a dream that I had to go to Japan and make investigations there. Coming back here to Peking, however, I see that my premonitions were not correct, altho I have a strong feeling that in early August there must have been some talk about this in Washington, D. C. I suppose this whole chestnut affair is not absolutely settled yet and who knows what things will come up next.

Letter of July 25, 1913. Informing me that a box with chestnuts had arrived and also a box with specimens of diseased bark and that Dr. Shear found the fungus pustules (this as a pen written post scriptum).

Letter of July 26, 1913. Whether this North Chinese chestnut is Castanea mollissima or C. crenata. Well, I should say the first, the Japanese species has much larger leaves and larger burrs, while

Letter of July 11, 1911. ...
I am very grateful, as I want to
you have better to know what I want to do.
I am sure that you will be very helpful.

...
I am sure that you will be very helpful.
I am sure that you will be very helpful.

Letter of July 11, 1911. ...
I am sure that you will be very helpful.
I am sure that you will be very helpful.

...
I am sure that you will be very helpful.
I am sure that you will be very helpful.

...
I am sure that you will be very helpful.
I am sure that you will be very helpful.

Letter of July 11, 1911. ...
I am sure that you will be very helpful.
I am sure that you will be very helpful.

Letter of July 11, 1911. ...
I am sure that you will be very helpful.
I am sure that you will be very helpful.

the trees remain smaller. (The herbarium material I since have sent in probably has enabled our botanist to arrive at conclusions.) I would like very much to obtain a copy of the description of Castanea mollissima, Blume.

Letter of July 29, 1913, with a notice of settlement dated July 24, 1913. Noted and retained for future references.

Letter of July 31, 1913. About my promotion to \$2500.00 and consequent reduction in allowance of subsistence from \$148.33 to \$125.00 per month. Well, when being out in the field this promotion does not better me financially, but then the standing I have gained by it makes this all right again. Only later, when I should again be promoted, then you might find some way of squaring this affair, as otherwise subsistence allowance might become too small.

2nd letter of July 31, 1913. Yes, I received your first cablegram re postponing trip into Kansu and on Monday, Sept. 15, I also got the second one telling me to proceed into that province. I fully realize of course the "ups and downs" that are flowing forth from such important problems and could even foresee certain things our actions would be totally different.

My own journey into Shensi and Kansu has of course been delayed and had I know that the second cablegram would arrive so soon, I would have tried to stick it in Peking for a few more days instead of having gone into the mountains. Still I had this problem of buying Amygdalus davidiana stones on hand and that also had to be attended to and now I have such a quantity, that when some plantations are being established in California we will be forever independent of the Chinese supply.

The first... (The first...)

... (The second...)

... (The third...)

... (The fourth...)

... (The fifth...)

... (The sixth...)

... (The seventh...)

... (The eighth...)

... (The ninth...)

About my plans now for travel, well, I will put them down on a separate sheet attached to this letter. I notice your "pointers" re the chestnut bark disease and will keep them in mind.

As regards point 1, the securing of large quantities of seeds. How many pounds for instance?

Under point 2, the collecting of herbarium material; whether I know the various kinds I collected? No, I do not. Most of the seeds I sent in were obtained by me on markets or from sellers of nuts and only near Changli have I seen trees in green leaves. The wild chestnut from the slopes of Pang shan is apparently a real wild type and I personally think that all the chestnuts here in North China are belonging to the same species. They vary much, however, just like our red oaks do. Various different localities supply different strains. In some mountain valleys of Southern Manchuria and Northern Korea one finds a different species, however, with quite slender leaves and of quite a different growth. There is a poor photo of the last in the album under No. 226 from Northern Korea. Does our office know where there are plants growing of the various numbers I have sent in? Possibly quite some variation may exist among them.

Under point 3, you state securing first class photographs of chestnut trees. Well, these you have now of the Sa tun ying form. Of others we will get them as we come within their surroundings.

About Wilson's Castanea hupehensis from Chang yang heion. W. Hupeck near Tchang. Well, have we got an American Consul there? There is a British one in Tchang Tsan. Otherwise, have you got an address of a missionary there who might collect a small sack of

... I will put them down

... attached to this letter, I enclose your "collections"

... and will keep them in mind.

... As regards point 1, the securing of large quantities of seeds.

... for many kinds of insects

... the collection of insects collected by others

... I know the various kinds I collected, and I do not know of any

... which I want to see obtained by an insect collector

... which only now I can give in green leaves. The

... this insect from the slopes of the mountain is extremely rare

... which type and I personally think that all the specimens here in North

... China are belonging to the same species. They vary much, however,

... just like our red oak etc. Various different localities supply dif-

... forest material. In some mountain valleys of Southern China and

... various specimens that a different species, however, also exist

... which I have not yet seen in different places. There is a great

... photo of the leaf in the album under No. 528 from Northern China.

... does our office know where there are plants growing of the various

... numbers I have sent in. Possibly quite some variation may exist

... among them.

... Under point 2, you state wanting three class photographs of

... about them. Well, then you have now of the Sun Yang form.

... It seems we will get them as we send them to you.

... General instructions from the Sun Yang form.

... I report now to you, but as I have not yet received them

... there is a list of the plants which I have now in my collection.

... address of a collector, then you will collect a small amount of

nuts, pack them in small boxes in powdered, Damp (not wet!) charcoal and send to the American Consulate at Shanghai from where they go free of charge to the United States. I received the copies of Wilson's No. 506 and 540, many thanks. I'll keep them for future references. This species of chestnut certainly grows far taller than the one we have here in North China.

I wonder why Prof. Sargent asked Mr. Swingle whether I collected herbarium material or not. Didn't I collect many things on my trips in the Caucasus, Central Asia and Siberia? If the interest of our Department had been in herbarium material from the beginning we would have a far richer collection than we have now. I have seen Prof. Webber's Florida plants laying in some basement in a house on B Street and mice and moths had played such havoc with them that either all or most of it had to be burned in the boilers. When I was out on my first trip there also was no interest in Chinese plants then, otherwise, I could have brought home far more herbarium material. It is of course a tremendous lot of work the collecting, drying and describing of herbarium material and in rainy weather one experiences the greatest difficulties in keeping the stuff from moulding. I may say that in the height of the season fully two-thirds of one's time is taken up by the tending to this herbarium stuff.

Well, I will state now on this sheet my present plans:

Leave Peking early October 1913, by train to Honanfu, by carts from Honanfu to Sianfu, Shensi, passing thro the great persimmon region of North China. From Sianfu to Lanchowfu, Kansu, passing thro more persimmon districts and thro jugube orchards. Returning from Lanchowfu either along the same road or by other ways,

collecting cuttings and scions en route. Back in Peking in early January. Shipping of all collections. End of January, 1914, or early February, to Shantung, especially around Tsinanfu, collecting peaches, jujubes, persimmons and large fruited haws. Back in Peking toward the end of March or early April, 1914. Then making ready for a big exploration trip of the mountains and valleys of the Kansu province, starting out from Lanchow in all directions, collecting herbarium material during the summer, seeds in the fall and scions and cuttings during the winter 1914-1915. Toward spring back to the Coast and leaving perhaps by way of Japan and the Panama Canal for New York, arriving in Washington before the close of the fiscal year 1914-15.

In the summer of 1915 visiting some places where our introductions grow and spending some time at the San Francisco exhibition, studying up especially Chinese and Japanese exhibits. In winter 1915-1916 in Washington, D. C., writing up reports and giving some lectures. In summer 1916 visit to Europe. From there in fall and winter 1916-1917 thro India to Southern China. From spring 1917 till spring 1920 in the very rich province of Szechuan and surrounding regions. Then in 1920 back to America again and further we will not plan yet.

This present winter's trip into Kansu is one of reconnoitring more than one of thoro exploration, but as Kansu is a difficult land I first want to become acquainted with local conditions before starting out on anything very big.

Well, this a long letter, Mr. Fairchild, and I haven't answered all your letters, yet. With kindest regards, also to all in the office, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Sept. 25, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I'll continue to answer the stack of letters I still have in my possession.

Letter of Aug. 8, 1913. with enclosure of part of a letter from Mr. A. B. Gillies from Canada, re sable raising in the Rocky Mountains. Well, I wonder why only a portion of this letter was copied.

I do not know what appeared in the National Geographic Magazine about this matter, for as yet I am not a subscriber to it. As this letter from Mr. Gillies is outside of my domain of Agricultural Explorer, I will answer it as a personal letter.

Letter of August 7, 1913. About your little plum tree being nowadays Prunus bungei, Skeels & Stuntz. I always thought it to be P. humilis, but then Prof. Komaroff in his Flora Manchurica made it P. japonica var glandulosa.

I do wonder now what the real P. humilis is and where does it grow? Can anyone inform me about this? I have also written personally to Prof. Sargent re this.

Whether I can locate 50 lbs. or so of seeds of it, no, I hardly think so. It is found here and there in great quantities, but as the fruits are inedible, nobody collects them. I got some small quantities on this lasttrip at Nankon and at the Hsiao Wu tai shan, but in years gone by I have sent in seeds under the following numbers: 20075, 20085, 20086, 20087, 20088 and 20342. There is a photo of it in the album under No. 232. The verbal statement to

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you by Prof. Sargent that he bought some of these cherries at a R. R. Sta. between Peking and Tientsin is interesting for I never have seen these cherries offered for sale anywhere. Even little Chinese boys eat them only at rare occasions, altho these little specimens of humanity are as little particular about anything eatable as locusts are.

Since Prof. S. stated in a letter to you that there were two species among this lot of cherries he bought I wouldn't be a bit surprised if accidentally two totally different species of Prunus got mixed up in one of his coatpockets. (These things happen at times to all collectors) I received your two photos of the Prunus bungei with thanks. I wonder why you want so much seed; 50 lbs. is a big lot, for the stones are small.

I also see your wish to obtain 50 lbs. or so of Diospyros lotus seeds. I had sent out my interpreter to get it, but he tells me the fruits are not ripe yet. I'll surely get them the this coming winter. Can somebody send me copies of the descriptions of Prunus bungei, P. humilis, and P. japonica var glandulosa? Also localities where these species grow.

By the way about Diospyros lotus. I have a supposition that the strain grown around the Black Sea may be better fit for the Atlantic Coast, while the strain from around here will be better for the Pacific Coast, while I suppose both strains will do equally well in Central Texas or rather the region around San Antonio. The Black Sea variety you can obtain thro the American Consul at Batoum, it is a common article on the market there in winter, it is called

... of these species is a
... between living and fossil is important for I never
... have seen these species entered for sale elsewhere, from little
... Chinese boys and girls only as their collection, since these little
... specimens of specimens are as little preserved about anything else
... also as follows are:

From the ... I stated in a letter to you that I have two
... species among this lot of material in boxes I mention in a list
... I accidentally two locally different species of Trumania and
... mixed up in one of his specimens. (These things happen at times
... to all collectors) I received your two photos of T. laevis (sent
... with thanks. I wonder if you want so much more; 50 lbs. is a bit
... for the prices are small.

I also see you wish to obtain 50 lbs. or so of Discopynia
... I had sent out my interpreter to get it, but he calls
... on the fruits are not ripe yet. I'll write you soon and let
... you know. (I would send you copies of the descriptions of
... Trumania douglasii, T. hawaiiensis, and T. laevis for reference.)

Localities where these species grow.
By the way about Discopynia I have a suggestion that
... the strain from around the lake may be better for the
... Atlantic coast, while the strain from around here will be better
... for the Pacific coast, while I suppose both strains will be equally
... well in Central Texas or rather the region around San Antonio. The
... plant has variety you can obtain from the American Forest at Laguna
... it is a common article on the market there in winter, it is called

"Cherny ghoorma" or "L. ra ghoorma" both meaning black persimmon. If the Consul makes up a few parcels-post packages he can either send them direct or to the American Embassy at St. Petersburg, from where they'll go via Diplomatic Pouch. I sent some seeds of this "Ghoorma" under S.P.I. 27512. Did they grow?

Letter of August 18, 1915. Telling me that duplicate inventory notes, photos and films have been received. I am very pleased indeed that the large pictures of the chestnut bark disease were so much appreciated, it is some sort of a reward for taking around that bulky outfit. I am much obliged to you for these copies of observations on the chestnut bark fungus which you and Dr. Whear sent to "Science". It is more than interesting, that only 42 days had elapsed between I sending the material and our pathologists having furnished their chain of evidences about the two things being alike, like you are stating in your paper. Truly, this globe is becoming smaller and smaller.

Have you ever received diseased bark from Japan? How about the identity of our North Chinese chestnut. Well, those better able to decide in this field than I, know at this moment which species it is, but I myself think that when the chestnut from the Pungshan district is Castanea mollissima, then this one from San tun ying is the same. Whether the spines on the burrs of one variety are slightly longer than on the other does not matter much; in the spyness of goose berries on branches as well as on fruits one finds an immense variation. In orchards of chestnuts as I now saw around San tun ying, one finds much variation as regards glossyness, size, and

and tomentoseness of leaves. I wonder how the American chestnut behaves as regards variation, are all trees exactly alike in one locality? Castanea vesca in Europe is not, as I have often noticed when walking thro groves of them in Switzerland and Italy.

I also received the press clippings and the personal letter, many thanks.

Letter of August 19, 1913. Informing me that a box with chestnut fungus material, which I sent from Tientsin, arrived safely at Washington, D. C. Also that a small box with chestnuts was received. Also that a large case with walnuts and other seeds reached Chico.

About a sketch map of the Pangshan region, well, I'll try to send you one, tho I may not be able to find all my notes of that trip in 1907. The mountain Pangshan is straight to the north of the town of Pang kun tien, which town is on the cartroad between San ho hsiin and Yu tien hsien. If you draw a straight line from Ping ku hsien to Ki tehon (or Chi chon) you have the Pang than right in the middle of that line.

On the map called Peking. Kriegsschauplatz in China, made up by the Kartographische Abtheilung der Konigl. Preuss. Landes - Aufnahme 3rd auflage, Jan. 1901, you will find this Pang shan well marked. On map Peking Karte von Ost-China, by the same authorities, Pang shan is not given altho the temples are marked down.

On the new British map Province of Chih - li (southern sheet) reproduced and printed for the Geographical Section, General Staff at the Ordnance Surveying Office, Southampton, 1906, Revised June 1909, I neither find the Pang shan, tho San tun ying is given, for which on the German maps you must take the sheet Mukden.

There are no absolute correct maps of North China at present. Have you got the set of German maps as published by the Royal Prussian Land Survey, 1901? There are 22 of them, covering Eastern and Central China, but not Western China.

The English are also constructing maps of China; up to the moment they have 4 maps published, viz. Chihli (southern sheet) Santung, Honan, and Szechuan. They are the so-called war office maps and are sold at Edward's Stanford's map establishment 12, 13 and 14 Long Acre, W. C., London, England, and 2s, 6d, each. With the exception of the Szechuan map I got them all, unfortunately no mountains are pictured on them, altho on the Chihli maps heights are given in feet.

Of Kansu there are only Russian maps published for so far as I know. They are hard to decipher with their Russian letters. If you should want some, please ask the American Consul in St. Petersburg to buy the following numbers in the bookstore of the General Staff on Newsky Prospect, St. P. Nos. XXIII; XXIII; XXX AND XXXI. They cost 60 kopecks per piece, unmounted and the Consul may send them to you via Diplomatic pouch.

Should you know of any other good maps on Kansu, please let me know!! I got already the China Inland Mission map, which covers Kansu quite well, for so far the larger places are concerned. I also got a photographic copy of a map of China on which Kansu is given (this map was sent to me sometime ago, No. 64, from Stieler's Hand Atlas) Photographic copies of maps are for field work very unsatisfactory, there is no clearness, no relief to them.

Letter of August 21, 1913. Stating that films and prints bearing Nos. 861-911, incl., have been received and looked over. About some more bamboo objects. Well, North China is not the best country of course of see much of bamboo work, we will see however, what we can do. Strange that there are no photos of bamboo ladders in your present collections of photos. Mr. Hill's in Japan surely had them much around him all the time he was there. What shall we do with out first quantity of canes at Brooksville? Make some furniture from them, I should say and sell it to the highest bidders. (And keep some canes to show skeptic people!)

The poles from Populus simonii you say would be mighty poor ones, well, it all depends. The Chinese idea about being straight is different from ours. And the bend poles in Chinese and in Old Japan houses surely are less tiring to the eye than our modern out andsquare beams. It really all depends!

I am glad to hear that Prof. Sargent will obtain some of my photos, even if he has to pay 5 cents apiece which to a publisher would simply be "dirt cheap".

Letter of August 27, 1913. (the last one for the time being) About my photos or rather the numbering thereof. Well, I have some objections against the letter M, and against F. M. Firstly these letters are not of the easiest to write when one has to number a bunch of say 50 films and 50 prints. Then when these series are at an end what letter to take then again? If letters are to be used anyway then I had better assign the prefix A to all small photos and X to the 5 x 7's. When the series run at an end, then I can use B for the small ones and Y for the 5 x 7's. Whether my own initi:

Letter of August 27, 1918. (See also the letter dated August 27, 1918.)

Dear Mr. ...

About some more bamboo objects, well, North China is not the best

country of course of bamboo work, we will see however,

what we can do. Strange that there are no photos of bamboo ladlers

in your present collections of photos. Mr. Hill's in Japan surely had

them much earlier than all the time he was there. What shall we do with

out first quantity of same at Hsuehshieh? This one I suppose from

them, I should say and sell it to the highest bidder. (And keep some

ones to show aesthetic people.)

The poles from Peking almost you may find in many places

ones, well, it all depends. The Chinese idea about being straight is

different from ours. And the best poles in China and in old Japan

houses surely are less living to the eye than our modern cut end-poles

ones. It really all depends.

I am glad to hear that Mr. ... will obtain some of

photos, even if he has to pay a small price which is a trifling

amount simply as "live money".

Letter of August 27, 1918. (See also the letter dated August 27, 1918.)

Dear Mr. ...

objections against the letter M. and against N. I think these

letters are not of the greatest value when one has to make a

choice of say 50 films and 50 prints. Then when these series are at

an end what letter to take then again? If letters are to be used

anyway then I had better assign the series A to all small photos

and I to the B & C. Then the series run at an end, then I can do

it for the small ones and I for the B & C. Letters up and down!

are connected with it, I don't care for at all. In this modern age one is known today and unknown tomorrow, and whether a name or an initial gets preserved this is of so little value after all. Should the alphabet run out on my photos, well, then I'll be of such a ripe old age that this work may have another way of writing altogether.

Well and herewith is all your official mail answered for the present, except remarks I have to make on Bulletins of Plant Introductions and other publications sent to me.

With best regards, also to all in the office, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

c/o American Legation, Peking, China

Peking, China

Sept. 26, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

In the splendid bracing autumn weather which we are experiencing here these last days I have seen several Chinamen carrying plants of the deliciously fragrant tea-olive Olea fragrans thro the streets of this city here. These plants are all grafted on Ligustrum sp. (L. sinense or L. quihoui?) In the Shantung Province, however, they use as stock Chionanthus retusa, while in Central China the plant thrives on its own roots.

Now this thought occurs to me. Our olive is a very near relative of this Olea fragrans, our olives suffer much here and there from frosts, from ill-drainage and from root-rot. Could not we make some extensive experiments in grafting or budding olives

and accompanied with it, I don't care for it. In this matter you
 are to leave today and without further delay, but I don't know a name of an
 initial case preserved this is of no little value when all things
 the alphabet was out on my paper, well, then I'll be of some value
 old age that this work may have another way of writing altogether.
 Well and however in all your official call answered for the
 present, except remarks I have to make in relation to these things
 questions and other particularities with it.

This last regard, also in all the other, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

(Signature)

(Address)

(Text)

(Text)

Dear Mr. [Name]

In the English printing-house which is the
 printing here these few days I have seen several specimens carrying
 plates of the alphabetically printed specimens of the letters that the
 students of this city have. These plates are all printed on separate
plates or substantially in the printing-house, however,
 they are to be printed separately, while in general form the
 plates appear as in the volume.
 For this purpose it is not only a very
 relative of this kind, but also other and other
 some from these, from illustrations and from specimens. It is
 to be seen that separate experiments in printing of printing offices

on various species of Ligustrum on various species of Chionanthus and on various species of Fraxinus, all with the aim to make Olea europaea hardier, more resistant to various unseasonal factors and above all to make it more fruitful.

Have also experiments been made already, for so far as you are aware, to make "standard" trees out of Forsythia viridissima and F. suspensa by grafting it on Ashes, Fring-trees and Privets or Lilacs, for instance on Syringa amurensis. Since this whole family of Oleaceae seems to bear grafting and budding to one species or the other so remarkably well, our office might be able to produce something remarkable along these lines.

For the olive I should say the large-leaved evergreen Ligustrum lucidum would make a fine stock. This tree privet does well in gardens in the city of San Antonio, Texas. Chionanthus retusa U.S.I. 21617 might also be a good stock for same.

Well, I hope to hear something from you about these here mentioned suggestions, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

P.S. I use some old sheets of paper, which I think is a pity to use as scraps only, the more since they are so clean yet.

c/o American Legation, Peking, China

Peking, China

Sept. 27, 1913.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Many are the letters I received from you these last months and I'll herewith try to answer such points out of them as requiring replies.

Letter of April 24, 1913. I am much interested to know that Mr. Harry Chase is going to plant quite a quantity of our Tamopans.

I am not quite pleased with the behavior of this Tamopan in America. Why should it have adopted two bad points, viz. being seedy and astringent, points it does not possess here in North China. I think pollen from other varieties are causing this and prob. the stock. We are having here a very bad persimmon year, few fruits are coming in. The growers say it were the early rains which prevented the fruit from setting and even when set, water that lodged beneath the large calyx caused the young fruit to drop. As such I have not quite been able to make out whether all fruits on a tree are exactly alike as regards the position of the incision around or whether there is variation among them even on one tree. Yesterday I obtained some fruits from a seller and two varieties were all mixed up; one, a very flat form, with the incision close to the calyx and the other, somewhat rounder, with the cut more toward the middle of the fruit.

I will try to locate these varieties if we can trace them.

Dr Griffith's observations on California's cold and warm belts are quite valuable I should say.

I see your explanation as regards the opening of my personal mail in the past. --I really didn't know it was Miss Cromer who apparently could not keep her female curiosity within bounds. I am glad now that Mr. Fairchild gave instructions not to open my mail any longer, for I assure you I take such items more seriously than perhaps the majority of people and might have considered it necessary to disconnect my name with the Department.

I notice your remarks re Mandan. Yes, what has been the use, really, of drawing our office into this affair when we only may supply plants or seeds, but have no voice whatsoever in directing things.

About large fruited jujubes; yes, we'll try to obtain a good supply of sciens this coming winter.

Letter of May 12, 1913, with enclosures of copies of letters of Mr. W. L. Adams and Mr. Clyde E. Leighty, re observations on a winter wheat I had sent in, 371 32157. I am sorry that wheat turned out to be not much good, at least there at Biggs, Calif., which locality may not suit it at all, however, for it comes from a climate that resembles eastern Colorado and western Nebraska very much.

With grains and forage plants I do not seem to have had any luck as yet, unless one thing turn out to be something important some of these coming days.

I see your remark re the setting of fruit on the Feitchong peach. Please let me hear from you on this matter as soon as you are able to.

I see your explanation as regards the opening of my letter
 would be in the past. -- I really don't know if you have
 the opportunity could not have been certainly within bounds. I
 am glad now that Mr. Johnson's instructions are so clear. I will
 say longer, but I cannot say I like with him more certainly than
 perhaps the majority of people who have been mentioned in connection
 to statement of him with the department.

I notice your mention of the fact that the fact that
 was, really, of dividing our office into two parts was as early as
 would be likely to be seen, but have no voice whatever in the matter
 excepting.

I hope large things will be done, but I try to do a

good amount of what is within my power.

Letter of Mr. J. J. [Name] with reference to the fact of the
 fact of Mr. J. J. Adams and Mr. J. J. [Name], in connection with
 a winter school I had sent in, [Name]. I am sorry that what I
 was to be not much good, at least there at [Name], which I
 try to say will be of all, however, for it comes from a climate that
 is peculiarly peculiar in its nature and winter [Name] very well.

This winter and spring I do not seem to have had any
 luck at all, unless one thing turns out to be something important some
 of these coming day.

I see your thought as to the matter of the [Name]
 school. There is no doubt that you are right in your view as to the

I also received a set of inventory notes from you, covering Nos. SPI 35263-35262, Incl. Well, this is too much work, Mr. Dorsett, for the office staff, but what I would appreciate is this: couldn't you instruct somebody to give me a list of SPI numbers of all the staff that I have sent in since I left America last Nov., 1913, up to the present time. It would enable me to keep my own records up to date, and when inquiries are made re certain things I will be better able to answer correctly.

Letter of May 21, 1913, about sending Prof. Sargent small quantities of seeds and forwarding to him the 6 volumes of Flora Altaia. Many thanks for this. Prof. Sargent wrote me recently that he had received these books.

I hope the jujubes Mr. Beagles and his assistants budded and grafted have "taken." If not, I will try to send a new supply of seedless scions this winter; please let me know if possible.

And Mr. F. W. Fopence also an Agricultural Explorer. I have never met him and have no ~~best~~ idea what sort of avfellow he is, except being well informed on subtropical material, as I have seen from some of his articles in a South Californian paper.

I do hope that Mr. Young will entirely recover on his tours of investigation in California and Brazil and return "a new man" to his old stand.

I see that your work too is becoming heavier each year. Well, we all seem to be troubled by it. I also find it hard to handle all my correspondence single and unassisted. But there is a saying, a

I also received a set of inventory notes from you covering
 No. 311 32523-32524, Inc. Well, this is too much work, Mr. Bennett,
 for the office staff, but what I would appreciate is this: could you
 instruct somebody to give me a list of 311 numbers of all the right kind
 I have sent in since I left service last Nov. 1944, up to the present
 time. It would enable me to keep up on records up to date, and when
 inquiries are made re certain things I will be better able to answer

correctly.
 Letter of May 21, 1944, about auditing bank statements
 transmitted of same and forwarding to him the 3 volumes of files
 may think for this. I hope you are working on this as soon as
 you have books.

I hope the Justice Dept. Justice and the assistant
 and called him "John". It was, I will try to send a copy of
 evidence unless the right thing let me know if possible.

And Mr. W. Ferguson also an Assistant Director.
 have never met him and have no word from him sort of evidence he is
 expect being well informed on subpoenaed material, as I have seen from
 even if he worked in a very different way.

I hope that Mr. Tolson will entirely remove to his
 at investigation in California and Hawaii and return "a new man" to his
 his work.

I am sure you will be satisfied by it. I also think it would be
 all in accordance with the law and constitution. But there is a

real American one, I think, that it is better to wear out than to rust out and I guess it is about correct. Let this, then, be our consolation!

Letter of May 31, 1913, stating that a box with Chinese quince, pears and haws reached you, altho the fruits were not any longer in perfect condition. Yes, being 3 weeks on the road and heavens knows in what surroundings does not tend to improve anything, not even us men, and far less easily corruptible fruits.

About not having sent in any fotos, well, you that is now ever again for the time being. Some other day it will come up again. I would like to have a look now in our office and see what sort of pictures Mr. Fopance brought with him from his trip around the world.

Letter of June 6, 1913. I feel very grateful for your remarks about my spell of sickness. We simply have to accept such things, altho we surely cannot see the use of it.

Letter of June 25, 1913, informing me that many things I sent in have arrived. I am glad you had pictures taken of the samples of jujubes and persimmons; they'll come in handy some of these days. You are stating that the sample of preserved jujubes I sent in does not at all compare favorably with those prepared by Mrs. Beagles in Chico. Well, Mr. Dorsett, did this National Geographic Banquet need every blessed fruit Mrs. B. sent in? Couldn't you have sent a couple of these so deliciously prepared morsels to the undersigned in far away China?

About the ringing process of jujubes in China. Yes, as I understand it, the Chinese around Loolong, in Shantung, are ringing their trees just after the fruit has set, presumably when the tiny fruits are of the size of small peas. I have never been, however, at such a time

real American one, I think, that it is better to wear out than to ruin.

Let this, then, be our consolation. Let this, then, be our consolation.

Letter of May 21, 1913, stating that a box with Chinese pictures

was sent to me, but that I could not open it because the pictures were not my own.

Letter of June 1, 1913, stating that the pictures were not my own.

Letter of June 1, 1913, stating that the pictures were not my own.

Letter of June 1, 1913, stating that the pictures were not my own.

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Letter of June 1, 1913, stating that the pictures were not my own.

Letter of June 1, 1913, stating that the pictures were not my own.

in any district where ringing was practiced, and could therefore not vouch for it absolutely. Let us make experiments ourselves in that line as soon as we get trees enough.

I see you had Mr. Beagles girdle some branches already last fall. And what have been the results thus far?

2d letter of June 25, 1913, with my expenditure authorization for \$6000 as enclosure. All right. I see Russia has been left out this time, altho England, Belgium, France and Germany have been inserted. Suppose I would have to go back in a hurry via Siberia and Russia. I think, however, the word "enroute" may cover this.

Letter of June 27, 1913. With enclosures of Expenditure Authorization No. 9265 for an additional \$200.00 and an amended Letter of Instructions covering the total amount of \$4965.00. This is good news indeed and saves me both the unpleasant affair of having a deficit and paying the balance myself. My kindest thanks to you for this welcome arrangement.

Letter of July 8, 1913, with two notices from Mr. A. Zappone, that two warrants have been mailed to me, one for \$200.00, No. 15283, and one for \$4000.00, No. 157. Would you kindly inform Mr. Zappone that both warrants reached me safely, although either was registered, which I think is somewhat risky.

4 Letter of July 11, 1913. Well, I noticed your remarks about my personal correspondence. Things run fairly smooth now in that line.

And this plan of you also being in such a far going expedition surprises me absolutely. I really thought your present office would almost prohibit you from getting so much out of touch for several months.

tell, I surely am interested to know how you like it to be an Explorer out in the field. Now you will come to know what ups and downs we have with shipping difficulties, obtaining trustworthy information and the handling of strange types of humanity. Good luck to you, in this new sphere!

How does Dr. Griffith explain this thermal belt along the western side of the Sacramento River? Are there any protecting ranges there, or does the wind blow from the east all the time in winter there; carrying the river's warm moist air currents up into the foothills or, more explainable yet, does some sort of a "Chinook" wind blow in by means of the San Francisco Baywaters? If so, Chico after all will not be so badly situated, especially if such devastating frosts should appear at intervals in the southern part of California.

I am glad to hear that Prof. E. C. Green has reached his destination and is quite pleased with the country. I hope, with you, that he may succeed there better than at Brownsville, and I think he will for he has learned this one thing; that one mustn't leave over too much to one's assistants.

Yes, it is strange, to be sure, that our dear and mutual friend (?) E. B. P. at Santa Ana should have been put into communication with us here some nursery in faraway Japan. The wheels of the gods grind slow, etc.

I note that Mr. Estabrook has been made Chief Clerk to the Dept. Quite a promotion, isn't it?

Letter of August 14, 1913, about my accounts and itinerary reports having been received. I see I had less debt than I surmised.

only about \$60.00, or, to be correct, \$59.51. I am glad all financial matters for the fiscal year 1911-1912 can be closed up now with my relinquishment of premium claims, etc.

Letter of Aug. 13, 1913. About our new Despatch Agent in San Francisco being Mr. H. E. Wicks. I am glad to have it, for on the old list I have, issued May 15, 1909, Dr. Geo. S. Baker is still mentioned, who has been for more than two years already in Manila, I believe. In the recent newsletter, page 30, I see as only despatch agent: Mr. W. D. Benson, Seattle, Wash. I wonder why everybody else was omitted.

In case the pamphlet "General Shipping and Mailing Directions for Seeds and Plants" should be revised, I would suggest to remodel the whole item under the head Parcel Post. Why should a man living in China first send his parcels to a Despatch Agent; why not direct to our Office?

Letter of Aug. 21, 1913. And your trip to Brazil is going thru. Well, you'll be thru with the worst now. I suppose you won't see this letter until some time in Januari or maybe Februari. I really wouldn't mind to be one of the party. I always wanted to explore southern Brazil on account of its rare and ornamental Flora. Some of our most ornamental species of Cocos come from there. Well, I'll stick to Asia now and primarily to Old China, which is also a very interesting country, not so much for its wild vegetation as for its host of cultivated plants.

I note that many of my letters reached you, also ~~some~~ with seeds was received at Chico.

1794

Yes, this find of the chestnut bark fungus in China was a stroke of good luck. Many thanks for your congratulations, altho I must say that my find will not prevent the disease from abating in America.

I see your remark re Mr. Fairchild probably not being inclined to charge Forest Pathology with any of the expenses incurred by me while trying to locate the chestnut blight. Well, now that an additional \$200. was added to my total allowance, we are no longer in need of anything.

Strange that the Government shouldn't recompensate me for any personal effects which I am using in this work all the time, in case they should be lost. Suppose a fire breaks out in a Chinese inn, or a boat on which I am gets capsized, I would run the risk of losing practically all I have with the exception of some money in the banks in Washington, D. C. Of course, all persons are subjected to it, but a traveller runs far greater chances in being parted from his belongings than a man having a fixed residence.

I see that Messrs. Bennet and Reynolds died; the last certainly had a short term as manager of the National Botanical Garden.

Yes, I'll keep an open eye for male persimmon trees, for large fruited haws and will send seeds of the wild persimmon for stocks. This approaching winter will find me quite busy gathering; all the good things I can lay hands on.

Well, her's good luck and good health and please drop me a line whenever you find time.

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK S. MYER

c/o American Legation, Peking, China
Via Hamburg-Siberia (when from
Brazil)

For, this is the situation that exists in this case
and it is not possible to say that the situation is
different from that which exists in other cases.

It is not possible to say that the situation is
different from that which exists in other cases.

It is not possible to say that the situation is
different from that which exists in other cases.

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different from that which exists in other cases.

It is not possible to say that the situation is
different from that which exists in other cases.

1795

Peking, China, Sept. 28, 1913.

Dear Miss Cramer:

I am in possession of 9 letters from you dated April 26, May 3, May 10, May 19, May 24, May 31, June 14, July 15 and July 31. Many thanks for all these tokens of life. I will herewith go over them and touch such items as require an answer. Many of your remarks are of the nature of newspaper items and require therefore no reply, except when one had nothing else to do, but I am as yet not in such a condition.

I see your comment upon Secretary Bryan's ways in not supplying any alcoholic drinks at his table, well, everyone has to have his own opinion about it. I personally hold that when a man accepts a high office, he also accepts certain obligations with it, and one must take in consideration that not this whole world is composed out of "teetotallers." I just saw an item today in a newspaper that our Secy. of State does not consider it beneath his dignity to enter upon the stage, associating himself with the rank and file of a circus troupe. Well, it seems that foreign nations are very much upset by such performances of one of the highest in office of all our statesmen.

The suggestion of Mr. Geo. W. Oliver to use cress and mustard as fresh vegetable supplies on arctic expeditions is very interesting. I never saw a suggestion like this made before.

I note your remarks on the request of Mr. Malcolm W. Ross from Saskatchewan, re the addresses of parties in Siberia and his wishes to obtain seeds from us. I saw the copies you enclosed; there are a few mix-ups in it and I enclose herewith the corrected list.

London, Ontario, Sept. 18, 1912.

Dear Mr. [Name]

I am in possession of 9 letters from you dated April 28,

May 2, May 10, May 18, May 24, May 31, June 14, July 15 and July 21.

Many thanks for all these tokens of life. I will forward to you

them and touch such items as require an answer. May 24 your letter

and the nature of newspaper items and require answers as early

except when one had nothing else to do, but I am as yet not in a

position

I see your comment upon Secretary Ryan's ways is not

surprising any alcoholic drinks at his table, well, everyone has to

have his own opinion about it. I personally hold that when a man

occupies a high office, he also occupies certain obligations with it, and

one must take in consideration that not the whole world is engaged

out of "socialists". I just saw in your paper in a newspaper that

the body of state does not consider it beneath the dignity to enter

upon the stage, associating himself with the rest and the of a

new Europe. Well, it seems that foreign nations are very much

by such performances of one of the highest in office of all our

country.

The suggestion of Mr. Geo. W. Oliver is not yours and mine

and as these articles suggest an article on the subject is very

valuable. I have not a suggestion that I can make.

I see your remarks on the subject of the [Name] in your

from [Name], as the address of [Name] in [Name] and [Name]

which is often seen from us. I am the only one who

are a few things in it and I would be glad to

I have looked over Memorandum No. 3 from the Secretary, designating duties of Dr. Collesay. Quite a business circular.

These experiments about a third state of being, as made at the Johns Hopkins Medical School in Baltimore, are extremely interesting. In India fakirs are able to remain in a state akin to death for many months; they are extremely weak, however, when coming back again to normal life.

Yes, I have noticed the behavior of the militant suffragettes in old England. They surely are doing much damage to the reputation that the female of the species is a gentle, docile and weak creature. I wonder if you have ever read some of this red hot suffragette literature; some very degrading proposals are made by some "advanced" authors, some even going as far as to advocate absolute liberty as regards indulgence of the pleasures of the flesh. Well, we will see what the outcome will be of it all.

I received a copy of Mr. Young's paper, "The Dushen," many thanks. You state that Mr. Sisset reported among other things that there were 45,000 Prunus pseudocerasus for stocks at Chico. Well, that's something new to me. I didn't know we used this cherry as a stock in America and especially not in California. And Mr. Charles J. Brand as Chief of the new office of Farm Marketing; well, this Mr. Brand has been chased around a bit, I believe. From Alfalfa to Fibers and now again to marketing, these are wide steps.

I notice how Miss Riley had some trouble with the package of seeds of Rhus varnicifera. Well, I really thought that when I marked a package "containing Rhus seeds," nobody would handle it who is susceptible to these peculiar poisons. That person should not know

I have looked over the manuscript of the report...

...of the report of the committee on the...

...of the report of the committee on the...

...of the report of the committee on the...

...of the report of the committee on the...

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that all plants bearing the name Hans should be handled with care is not my fault. They should learn a few of the names!

You are stating that Miss Wiley "used that evening lemon juice and alcohol in liberal doses," well, and didn't she have "Katzenjammur" the next morning? No answer needed on this question!

I am indebted to you for that copy of the Literary Digest, which by the way was sent in a closed envelope and as a result some 32 cts. in stamps was on it; as printed matter it wouldn't have been more than 4 cts. I believe. Yes, I could subscribe to it and to so many more papers, but-- I am a man without a fixed abode and when coming back to this city here at irregular intervals, I have hardly any time at all to read. A true, world-wide cosmopolitan paper I have not found as yet, but it seems now that in Germany they are going to publish a "Zeitung der Zeitungen;" perhaps this will fill the bill.

Yes, I think Mr. Fairchild's opinion is a good one as regards changing the nature of the news you have been writing me. It is of infinitely greater value to me to get extracts of what is done in horticultural lines than to see newspaper remarks about mere passing affairs. Dr. Morrison here, for instance, told me a few days ago that "Mr. Forrest had found so many valuable garden plants on his travels in China that Prof. Bailey Salfour of Edinburgh, Scotland, felt compelled to make the statement that Mr. Forrest's introductions had revolutionized the aspects of English gardens of today." Well, now you see, I didn't know hardly anything about this, and I am supposed to be a specialist on Chinese horticulture. I am looking forward to your first letter along these new lines, as you outlined to me in your message of June 14, 1913.

Many thanks for your troubles in depositing these twenty-five dollars to my account.

I see you took a long leave of absence; well, I hope you had an enjoyable time there in the mountains. I have never been in the Adirondacks. Was it cool there? Life is rather expensive there, too, isn't it? I received your clippings and newspapers about various items, merci bien!

Well, and herewith I have answered all your letters. My correspondence becomes larger as I get older, and when I came back, about a fortnight ago, about 40 letters had accumulated in 6 or 7 weeks time. We have glorious autumn weather here now, warm sunny days and cool nights and relatively little dust, the last week we had a terrific three days dust storm, so bad in fact that one could not face it on the streets, as one's eyes, nose, throat, etc., became clogged up. The city looked deserted, as few people there were about. Peking has become much quieter than it used to be. When the Imperial Family was residing here, there were thousands of hangers-on and many nobles came from afar to pay homage and bring presents; this is all changed now and since there are more and more railways being built in China, train transport is taking over much of the traffic for which formerly long caravans of camels, donkeys, mules, horses and carts were used; a pity, really, for much of the picturesque is disappearing. In matters of dress China is changing also remarkably. I even notice Chinese ladies of the higher classes walking and driving about in the latest Parisian fashions; one even wore high-heeled, gold-covered shoes of which she seemed remarkably proud. In the year 2000 this whole world may look alike more or less, unless we should get revivals of old customs.

any time that you would like to discuss it with me.

With love,
John

I see you took a long leave of absence. I hope you

had an enjoyable time. I have never been in

the States before. The life is quite different there.

Too, and I received your message and was glad to hear

from you. I hope you are well.

Well, and I hope I have answered all your letters.

My love to you and when I see you.

about a fortnight ago, about 40 letters had accumulated in 2 or 3

weeks time. We have always written very long letters

and so I think and relatively little about the last week or

two. I have three days that I had in fact that you could

not find it in the States. I was a bit busy, but I hope

you are well. I hope you are well. I hope you are well.

I hope you are well. I hope you are well. I hope you are well.

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I hope you are well. I hope you are well. I hope you are well.

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I hope you are well. I hope you are well. I hope you are well.

I hope you are well. I hope you are well. I hope you are well.

Well, I conclude with kindest of greetings, also to everybody in the office.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK A. WYMAN

c/o American Legation, Peking, China
via Siberia

Peking, China, Oct. 3, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find my accounts for the quarter: July, Aug. and Sept., 1913. I address it to you for the reason that Mr. Dorsett will have left by the time it arrives. I suppose, however, that it will give you no other trouble than the announcement to me that it has reached our office.

The roughly made up total brings it to \$1520.00 gold, which for the year would bring it over the \$6000. I am afraid with the coming long and expensive trips planned for this year, I cannot keep it within my allotted amount. We will try, however, and I'll keep you informed about these matters.

You will find some items in this account about the wooden and the iron case which I had made here in Peking for the large 5x7 camera. When I left Washington, D. C. this expensive camera was put in a cardboard box and I took it with me, packed away in one of my trunks, wrapped up in a woolen blanket. This way was however too inconvenient, and now I have it in a box of its own.

I also had 12 herbarium frames made, besides the 12 old ones I had made in Tiflis, but even now with these 24 I haven't enough when in the height of the season.

THESE I consider with respect to the history of the world

in the future.

They already have

THESE I consider

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THESE I consider with respect to the history of the world

When traveling by train I managed, with some tipping, to smuggle in all of my terrible bulky baggage without having to pay full charges; whether I'll be able to do it all the time I doubt very much, for the Chinese Administration of Railways is going to establish a policy like in other countries for so far excess of baggage is concerned.

Under the items: Hire of 8 pack animals, I haven't stated every time that they were going to convey our party and numerous baggage, but I trust no further explanations will be needed.

Since I was here last, that is, in Spring, 1908, all the Hong-Kong, Mexican and other dollars have disappeared and now the new Yuen dollar, which is a Governmental product, reigns supreme. In some back districts, however, they still give a few cash more for a Hongking dollar, but one cannot get them any more in large numbers.

I haven't taken any guide or cook since I discharged the last one. We are making a better party with three than with more and as my assistant is a handy man and I am not too fastidious in my demands, things march fairly well the way they do.

Well, trusting you will receive these aforementioned accounts, and accompanying subvouchers in good condition, I am

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK H. MEYER

c/o American Legation
Peking, China
Via Siberia

Dear Sir, I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst.

in relation to the matter of the proposed extension of the term of office of the members of the Board of Directors.

I have given this matter the consideration it deserves and I am glad to say that the Board is in favor of the proposed extension.

The Board has also decided to continue the present term of office of the members of the Board until the next annual meeting.

I am sure that you will be pleased to hear of this decision and I am sure that you will be glad to see the Board's action.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Wm. H. [Name]

Secretary

100

Very truly yours,

Wm. H. [Name]

Secretary

100

Very truly yours,

Wm. H. [Name]

Secretary

100

Very truly yours,

Wm. H. [Name]

Secretary

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Very truly yours,

Wm. H. [Name]

Secretary

100

Very truly yours,

1801

Peking, China. Oct. 4, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am enclosing my itinerary report for the last quarter July 1st-Sept. 30th, 1913. I have been using some scrap-paper which I still have and which really is too good to tear to pieces and as it is glossy paper, it writes much easier with the pen than this ordinary paper, like this sheet, for instance.

You will notice from this report that indoor work is quickly overtaking the time spent out in the open, which I regret very much, but it seems to be so with almost anybody in civilized society nowadays.

You will see that the herbarium material takes an enormous amount of time to keep it in a decent form of appearance. Often we worked on it till very late at night, the more since we had such rainy weather on our last trips and during our stay in the Hsiao Wu tai Shan.

Well, I suppose you will hardly have time to look at this report, but it may serve some committee to see how an "Agricultural Explorer out in the Field" spends his time.

With kindest regards, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK W. WYLER

c/o American Legation, Peking, China
Via Siberia

London, 18th Dec 1881

Dear Mr. ...

I have been thinking of you very much lately.

I hope you are well and happy.

I am very glad to hear of your success.

I am sure you will continue to prosper.

I am, dear Mr. ...

Yours very truly,

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Peking, China. Oct. 4, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Among my more bulky correspondence I just discover that I have not answered your letter of June 27, 1913, with enclosures of a copy of an Itinerary from Taiyuanfu, Shensi to Lanchowfu, Kansu; together with photographic copies of maps from the recent book on China: "Through Shen-Kan," by Messrs. Clark and deC. Tetterby. I am glad to have these things as giving me some more information in the regions I hope to explore, tho as you say there are few items of interest relating to economic botany.

A few minutes ago I came back from our Legation here, where I had a talk with Mr. E. T. Williams, our Charge d'Affaires here, about conditions in the interior. Well, things are not very good at this moment. Mr. Williams's son, who is Consul at Suoy, is now at Hianfu, Shensi, to investigate claims for damages which American missionaries have suffered during the late uprisings; he wrote a day or so ago that, while he was in Honanfu, he couldn't procure any carts for several days because the whole of the Honan Province is now being terrorized by powerful bands of brigands; one of the high officials of the Government was captured by these robbers only a few miles away from the city of Honanfu and they ask a big ransom before setting him again at liberty. A Belgian engineer connected with the Peking-Hankow R. R., was held up by the brigands a day or two ago and, tho close to the railway, was "relieved" of all his baggage. American and Swedish missionaries are held in ransom today in H upsh, just across the Honan border and the brigands even killed one of the Chinese assistants. Both Mr. Williams and Mr. Peck, first Secretary of the Legation here, considered

Chinese, Oct. 2, 1911.

Dear Mr. Williams

I have not received your letter of June 27, 1911, and am sorry that

it has not reached you earlier. I am glad to have from

you a letter from London, and I am glad to have from

you a letter from London, and I am glad to have from

you a letter from London, and I am glad to have from

you a letter from London, and I am glad to have from

you a letter from London, and I am glad to have from

Very truly

A few minutes ago I saw your letter from London, and

I had a talk with Mr. J. Williams, the Chinese Consul, and

was glad to hear that you were well, and that you

were still in London, and that you were still in

London, and that you were still in London, and that

you were still in London, and that you were still in

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London, and that you were still in London, and that

it inadvisable for me to proceed into Honan, Shenzi and Kansu for the present. Mr. Williams, Jr. is expected back within 3 weeks and his advices will influence my plans considerably. I may go into Shantung first, although brigandage is rife there also in many districts.

I obtained a rifle and an additional revolver with ammunition, from the Major of the American troops here, a few months ago, but what is a party of three men against a band of 20, 40 or more men? Mr. Grant, a Britisher, was murdered with his three Chinese servants and companions some 5 or 6 weeks ago by some wandering Mongols, only a day or two out of Kalgan and he was an "old hand" in China and certainly was not of a rash and haughty disposition.

The process of leaving this globe is after all not such a big thing; we have to go some day anyway, but-- when all one's belongings are taken, money, apparatus, collections, etc., etc., not only one cannot do any work any longer, but one "loses face" with the whole world. I'll wait until Mr. Williams, Jr. is back and then I'll decide. In the meantime I have my hands full with describing and shipping off seeds, specimens, herbarium material and fotes.

I remain, with kindest regards to you All,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK H. MOYER

1904

Peking, China, Oct. 5, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Among the various mail that has reached me these last months there are also 5 Bulletins of foreign plant introductions, numbered 81-86 inclusive.

There are a few items in them I want to come back on. This No. 34515 *Amygdalus davidiana*, how many pounds did Mr. Jan E. Knabenschus obtain?

No. 34517 *Castanea mollissima* (?) also obtained by Mr. Knabenschus. How many pounds were there and in what condition did they arrive? Was sphagnum moss used, or charcoal or sawdust?

In Bulletin 82, P. 620, Mr. Weidman Groff, of Canton, says that Persimmon No. 34711 is the largest he has ever seen, fruits measuring 8 inches at their greatest circumferences; well, I wish I could show him our Tamopans; I have one here on my table that is exactly one foot in circumference, and it is not as large as the fruits that I measured some years ago, for we have had here a bad persimmon year apparently.

The remark on P. 624 by Mr. Philip Hofman, from Chengtu, Szechuan, about so many persimmons there, coming at different seasons, is extremely interesting. Szechuan of course is the California of China.

My, but this Miss Scidmore must be a bean specialist! Did you know there were so many kinds of bean sweetmeats in Japan?

I surely would like to have a talk with the Popenoe brothers about their experiences in date hunting; did the material they obtained arrive in good condition?

I am glad that you have obtained plants of the female *Actinidia chinensis* from Messrs. Vitch, No. 35132. I suppose a good price had to be

Your suggestion on P. 563 of making hybrids between Cudrania tricuspidata and Maclura aurantiaca is an interesting one. It is said however that the last is actually poisonous. Does Mr. True think so, too?

I see that Mr. Wight was on March 29, 1913, still in Chili. Are you aware whether he looked out for localities where Conochoeris lagarochiana grew truly wild?

Wild celery certainly may exist in Chili; the Spanish may have introduced it as early as the beginning of the 16th century and celery spreads very easily on swampy, saline lands. One finds it wild now on many places in southern California, especially along the lower Santa Ana River.

This new fruit from the Philippines, Mr. Barrett speaks about on page 670 as having a flavor 10 times better than the magosteen is somewhat strong, isn't it? The "Queen of Tropical Fruits" will be dethroned if it should prove to be all true what is being said about this new fruit.

I am also in receipt of Nos. 4, 6 and 17 of Plant Introduction Newsletter. No. 5 has not reached me and might not have been sent or lost in the mail. I would be much pleased to receive another copy.

No. 17 probably is an error and ought to be No. 7.

I consider this letter quite a success as it gives us men in the field so much information which we otherwise never would get.

On page 28 of the P. I. Newsletter I see that two ill-fated expeditions have been sent to the Oasis of Siwah to get dates. Well, I never heard of this. What happened to these expeditions? I suppose they consisted only out of natives, at least I never heard of anyone of our Department having been attacked there.

Your suggestion on p. 1000 at the end of the letter between California
Investigation and Bureau investigation is an interesting one. It is well

known that the fact is actually poisonous. How do you think so,
and how do you think it is possible to have a letter like this?

I see that Mr. Smith was on page 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

investigation and Bureau investigation
The letter certainly was not in this; the letter was

not included in the early in the beginning of the letter and
very much more easily to be found, unless I am in error.

not in any sense in northern California, especially since the letter
was not included in the letter.

This was from the letter, Mr. Smith, and I am sure
the page 1000 as well as the letter to the Bureau is

included in the letter. The "Mean of Tropical Weather" will be
included in it about now to be all time in being and about

this was first
I am also in receipt of the letter, and I am sure it is

the letter. No. 10 has not reached me and I have not been able
to get it in the letter. I would be much pleased to receive the letter.

No. 10 is probably an error and ought to be No. 10.
I consider this letter quite a success as it gives me the

the field so much information which we otherwise never would get.
The page 1000 of the letter, I am sure, is the letter.

and I am sure that the letter is the letter. I am sure that
the letter is the letter. I am sure that the letter is the letter.

and I am sure that the letter is the letter. I am sure that
the letter is the letter. I am sure that the letter is the letter.

Mr. Goussé writes from Brooksville, under date of July 4 (page 31) that "the grove (Madake) is now very thick and would stand thinning later." Well, let us be careful about this. Bamboo can stand an immense amount of crowding, while injudicious thinning can easily ruin a grove, as I have seen on some hills and mountains in the Chekiang province. For experiment I would advise to thin one grove just as the new shoots come up and eat these shoots as vegetables; in another grove, however, I would only take out the old worn-out canes; later on we can start cutting the canes when in the best condition for the market.

And there are many rattlesnakes among the bamboos. Well, I would suggest to take some old barrels (bar) and put them down in the ground to their edges; the snakes may fall in them and could be easily killed then by some knocs with a pole.

Mr. Edward Simonds states, page 33, that he "inserted buds in a few *Carissa* plants, which have taken readily." Now, what kind of buds, apparently buds from a spineless form of *Carissa*. Do these exist already?

I have also been receiving several circulars of our Bureau, as I announced already to Miss Cramer; some of these have given me quite some idea about what there is being done on certain subjects. Mr. Oliver's little article on "Keeping soft cuttings alive for long periods" by putting them between two pieces of glass was quite new to me and I may use it one of these days.

Dr. B. F. Galloway's paper on the "Bureau of Plant Industry, its functions and efficiency" is extremely interesting. Some remarkable

reminiscences are put forward, which give one much food for thoughts.

Your and Mr. Simmonds paper on the Papaya is of great value to the whole tropical and semitropical world. I wonder whether you receive many letters or remarks about it.

There is one paper I would like to receive, viz., the Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry for the year 1912. I have the one for 1911, but of course that is old news now. Could you kindly supply me with one?

Well, this is about all for the present.

I remain with kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK E. SMYER

Peking, China

Oct. 22, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

On Thursday, Oct. 16th, 1913, I delivered to the office of the China Forwarding and Express Co., here in Peking, seven large wooden cases, marked D.A. 7. and addressed to Mr. H. H. Hicks, U. S. Despatch Agent, San Francisco, Cal. U.S.A. These cases contain about 1500 lbs. of wild peach-stones; about 250 lbs. of fresh chestnuts, packed in moist sphagnum moss, besides a few minor seeds.

In enclose herewith the Inventory notes, covering this shipment, which as you notice, comprises the numbers 1054; 1890a-1902a incl; fifteen numbers all told.

I have a few remarks to make re this lot. No. 1054 is a large specimen Kohlrabi, which I would like to see planted at our Chico garden, for seed-bearing purposes. I'll shortly send a photo of this same specimen.

1890a, a large var. of Chinese walnut, may be distributed among our various experimenters, while some plants ought to be retained at Chico.

1891a, also a Chinese walnut, to which the above remarks apply too.

1892a, about fifteen hundred pounds of stones of our Amygdalus davidiana, for which we have had a whole lot of running to do to get them all in. I am sorry that Mr. Dorsett is not in America now, for I have a few suggestions to make re these seeds, that may be hard to carry out without his assistance. I wish namely that an arrangement could be made with some responsible party in some congenial locality in California.

John G. ...

April 22, 1934

Dear Mr. ...

On Thursday, Oct. 18, 1933, I returned to the office of the

China Vegetable and Fruit Co., Inc. in ...

... and addressed to Mr. ...

... Cal. ...

of this ...

... besides a few ...

In ...

... as you ...

... all ...

I have a few remarks to make to this ...

... which I would like to see ...

... for seed-bearing purposes. I'll shortly send a ...

... specimen.

1933, a large var. of Chinese walnut, ...

our various experiments, while some plants ...

1931, also a Chinese walnut, to which the above ...

... of ...

... for which we have had a ...

... I am sorry ...

... that may be hard to carry

... I wish ...

... in ...

to set out a couple of acres of these wild peaches, so as to give our own seed supply in the near future and not being dependent upon North China, with its sand-storms and revolutions. Can we manage to do this?

On the inventory note I state to grade these stones according to sizes and to use these graded plants for different sorts of stone-fruits. I hope they will find it in Chico practicable to do so. Mr. Waite and other pathologists may obtain a few hundred lbs. of these seeds for testing work against peach-yellow, little peach, crown-gall, root-rot, scale-injury and various other diseases.

I also would like to see a few buds of your Prunus laurci inserted on Amygdalus davidiana stock and also some Japanese cherries, to see whether they make a better or different sort of growth. (The Jap. cherries prob. will not take, because they belong to the Cerasus group.)

I have taken a photo of these 1500 lbs. of peach-stones, when they laid on a heap in a Chinese inn-court and I'll shortly send the picture up.

No. 1893a. 25 lbs. of Castanea mollissima. From the Pang shan region. I packed them all up in moist sphagnum moss and hope they will reach Chico O. K. We can pursue two or three different policies with these chestnuts, as regards distribution. One is this method, which I favor for the present; to plant the seeds out at Chico and distribute them next fall as 1 year old seedlings; second to send the seeds, packed in moist charcoal, to various experimenters and let them raise the plants themselves; third: to ship the whole box with chestnuts to Washington, D. C. and our experimental garden at Yarrow to raise the plants and distribute them; as the case weighs over 300 lbs., our

to get a sample of seeds of the same kind as the one
 sent me in the first place and see how they grow
 in the soil of the country where they were raised.
 In the inventory note I state to give them names according to
 the place and to see how they grow in the different parts of the
 country. I hope they will find it in China possible to do so. Mr. White and
 other missionaries may obtain a few hundred lbs. of these seeds for
 testing them against the seeds of the same kind, and
 also against the seeds of other kinds.
 I also would like to see a few bags of your finest wheat
 and perhaps oatmeal and also some of the best of the
 wheat that make a better or different sort of bread. (The
 quality, not the quantity, because they belong to the same group.)
 I have done a little of these things at present, when
 they laid me a bag in a Chinese measure and I'll shortly send the
 picture of it.
Dr. J. H. H. of Canton, China, from the Hong Kong
 region. I would then all up in what quantity and how they will
 grow in O. C. We can bring two or three different varieties with
 these seeds, as regards distribution. One is this variety, which I
 have for the purpose to plant the seeds out at Canton and distribute
 them next fall as I have old seedlings; second to send the seeds,
 and in other respects, to various experimenters and let them
 see the results. I think the whole box with observations to
 be sent to you, and see what you can do for it. I will
 send you the seeds and the seeds over 300 lbs. of

shipping expenses will be considerable however. Well, I leave those matters over to you and your present co-workers. Please advise Mr. Beagles what to do. I will write him also, as soon as I get Bills of L., etc.

1894a a special var. of Amygdalus davidiana of which the trunk measures 5 ft. 6 inches in circumference, five feet above the ground. I would like to see all the seed planted for seed-bearing purposes, not out East somewhere, for this wild peach is essentially a plant for semi-arid regions. I took a photo of this tree here in Peking, which I'll send you, together with a whole bunch of pictures.

The varieties of Indian Corn, Nas. 1895a, 1896a and 1897a I would like to see being placed in Mr. Collins hands; may be some new varieties will crop up. There are some weevils in the seeds, so a good fumigation is necessary. I'll write Mr. Beagles about it also.

The Sorghums 1898a, 1899a and 1900a are very interesting, low-growing varieties; I hope they will fall in the hands of the right parties.

1901a, Chaetochloa itilica; 1902a, Panicum miliaceum; 1903a Avena nuda; all these three might be turned over to specialists; the last is worth while experimenting with on a large scale in the Inter-mountain regions; it may be valuable to oatmeal manufacturers, being so entirely hullless. Do we have a specialist on oats in our Department?

As regards the Sorghums, can you inform me please whether the name Kow-liang has been adapted permanently for these Chinese sorghums? In case it should be so, slight alterations will be necessary in my inventory notes.

... I will write him also, as soon as I get Billie of
 ... over to you and your present co-workers. Please advise Mr.
 ... expenses will be considerable however. Well, I leave these
 ... etc.

1881a a special var. of variegata ... of which the leaves
 ... 3 to 6 inches in circumference, five feet above the ground.
 I would like to see all the seed ... for seedling purposes,
 not out East somewhere, for this wild peach is essentially a plant
 far eastward ... I took a photo of this tree ...
 which I'll send you, together with a whole lot of ...

The varieties of Indian Corn, Ma. 1881a, 1881b, 1881c and 1881d I would
 like to see being placed in Mr. Collins hands; may be some new var-
 eties will crop up. There are some varieties in the seeds, as a good
 thing is necessary. I'll write Mr. Beecher about it also.

The variegata 1881a, 1881b and 1881c are very interesting, for
 growing varieties; I hope they will fall in the hands of the right
 parties.

1881d, variegata 1881a, 1881b, 1881c, 1881d, 1881e, 1881f, 1881g, 1881h, 1881i, 1881j, 1881k, 1881l, 1881m, 1881n, 1881o, 1881p, 1881q, 1881r, 1881s, 1881t, 1881u, 1881v, 1881w, 1881x, 1881y, 1881z, 1882a, 1882b, 1882c, 1882d, 1882e, 1882f, 1882g, 1882h, 1882i, 1882j, 1882k, 1882l, 1882m, 1882n, 1882o, 1882p, 1882q, 1882r, 1882s, 1882t, 1882u, 1882v, 1882w, 1882x, 1882y, 1882z, 1883a, 1883b, 1883c, 1883d, 1883e, 1883f, 1883g, 1883h, 1883i, 1883j, 1883k, 1883l, 1883m, 1883n, 1883o, 1883p, 1883q, 1883r, 1883s, 1883t, 1883u, 1883v, 1883w, 1883x, 1883y, 1883z, 1884a, 1884b, 1884c, 1884d, 1884e, 1884f, 1884g, 1884h, 1884i, 1884j, 1884k, 1884l, 1884m, 1884n, 1884o, 1884p, 1884q, 1884r, 1884s, 1884t, 1884u, 1884v, 1884w, 1884x, 1884y, 1884z, 1885a, 1885b, 1885c, 1885d, 1885e, 1885f, 1885g, 1885h, 1885i, 1885j, 1885k, 1885l, 1885m, 1885n, 1885o, 1885p, 1885q, 1885r, 1885s, 1885t, 1885u, 1885v, 1885w, 1885x, 1885y, 1885z, 1886a, 1886b, 1886c, 1886d, 1886e, 1886f, 1886g, 1886h, 1886i, 1886j, 1886k, 1886l, 1886m, 1886n, 1886o, 1886p, 1886q, 1886r, 1886s, 1886t, 1886u, 1886v, 1886w, 1886x, 1886y, 1886z, 1887a, 1887b, 1887c, 1887d, 1887e, 1887f, 1887g, 1887h, 1887i, 1887j, 1887k, 1887l, 1887m, 1887n, 1887o, 1887p, 1887q, 1887r, 1887s, 1887t, 1887u, 1887v, 1887w, 1887x, 1887y, 1887z, 1888a, 1888b, 1888c, 1888d, 1888e, 1888f, 1888g, 1888h, 1888i, 1888j, 1888k, 1888l, 1888m, 1888n, 1888o, 1888p, 1888q, 1888r, 1888s, 1888t, 1888u, 1888v, 1888w, 1888x, 1888y, 1888z, 1889a, 1889b, 1889c, 1889d, 1889e, 1889f, 1889g, 1889h, 1889i, 1889j, 1889k, 1889l, 1889m, 1889n, 1889o, 1889p, 1889q, 1889r, 1889s, 1889t, 1889u, 1889v, 1889w, 1889x, 1889y, 1889z, 1890a, 1890b, 1890c, 1890d, 1890e, 1890f, 1890g, 1890h, 1890i, 1890j, 1890k, 1890l, 1890m, 1890n, 1890o, 1890p, 1890q, 1890r, 1890s, 1890t, 1890u, 1890v, 1890w, 1890x, 1890y, 1890z, 1891a, 1891b, 1891c, 1891d, 1891e, 1891f, 1891g, 1891h, 1891i, 1891j, 1891k, 1891l, 1891m, 1891n, 1891o, 1891p, 1891q, 1891r, 1891s, 1891t, 1891u, 1891v, 1891w, 1891x, 1891y, 1891z, 1892a, 1892b, 1892c, 1892d, 1892e, 1892f, 1892g, 1892h, 1892i, 1892j, 1892k, 1892l, 1892m, 1892n, 1892o, 1892p, 1892q, 1892r, 1892s, 1892t, 1892u, 1892v, 1892w, 1892x, 1892y, 1892z, 1893a, 1893b, 1893c, 1893d, 1893e, 1893f, 1893g, 1893h, 1893i, 1893j, 1893k, 1893l, 1893m, 1893n, 1893o, 1893p, 1893q, 1893r, 1893s, 1893t, 1893u, 1893v, 1893w, 1893x, 1893y, 1893z, 1894a, 1894b, 1894c, 1894d, 1894e, 1894f, 1894g, 1894h, 1894i, 1894j, 1894k, 1894l, 1894m, 1894n, 1894o, 1894p, 1894q, 1894r, 1894s, 1894t, 1894u, 1894v, 1894w, 1894x, 1894y, 1894z, 1895a, 1895b, 1895c, 1895d, 1895e, 1895f, 1895g, 1895h, 1895i, 1895j, 1895k, 1895l, 1895m, 1895n, 1895o, 1895p, 1895q, 1895r, 1895s, 1895t, 1895u, 1895v, 1895w, 1895x, 1895y, 1895z, 1896a, 1896b, 1896c, 1896d, 1896e, 1896f, 1896g, 1896h, 1896i, 1896j, 1896k, 1896l, 1896m, 1896n, 1896o, 1896p, 1896q, 1896r, 1896s, 1896t, 1896u, 1896v, 1896w, 1896x, 1896y, 1896z, 1897a, 1897b, 1897c, 1897d, 1897e, 1897f, 1897g, 1897h, 1897i, 1897j, 1897k, 1897l, 1897m, 1897n, 1897o, 1897p, 1897q, 1897r, 1897s, 1897t, 1897u, 1897v, 1897w, 1897x, 1897y, 1897z, 1898a, 1898b, 1898c, 1898d, 1898e, 1898f, 1898g, 1898h, 1898i, 1898j, 1898k, 1898l, 1898m, 1898n, 1898o, 1898p, 1898q, 1898r, 1898s, 1898t, 1898u, 1898v, 1898w, 1898x, 1898y, 1898z, 1899a, 1899b, 1899c, 1899d, 1899e, 1899f, 1899g, 1899h, 1899i, 1899j, 1899k, 1899l, 1899m, 1899n, 1899o, 1899p, 1899q, 1899r, 1899s, 1899t, 1899u, 1899v, 1899w, 1899x, 1899y, 1899z, 1900a, 1900b, 1900c, 1900d, 1900e, 1900f, 1900g, 1900h, 1900i, 1900j, 1900k, 1900l, 1900m, 1900n, 1900o, 1900p, 1900q, 1900r, 1900s, 1900t, 1900u, 1900v, 1900w, 1900x, 1900y, 1900z, 1901a, 1901b, 1901c, 1901d, 1901e, 1901f, 1901g, 1901h, 1901i, 1901j, 1901k, 1901l, 1901m, 1901n, 1901o, 1901p, 1901q, 1901r, 1901s, 1901t, 1901u, 1901v, 1901w, 1901x, 1901y, 1901z, 1902a, 1902b, 1902c, 1902d, 1902e, 1902f, 1902g, 1902h, 1902i, 1902j, 1902k, 1902l, 1902m, 1902n, 1902o, 1902p, 1902q, 1902r, 1902s, 1902t, 1902u, 1902v, 1902w, 1902x, 1902y, 1902z, 1903a, 1903b, 1903c, 1903d, 1903e, 1903f, 1903g, 1903h, 1903i, 1903j, 1903k, 1903l, 1903m, 1903n, 1903o, 1903p, 1903q, 1903r, 1903s, 1903t, 1903u, 1903v, 1903w, 1903x, 1903y, 1903z, 1904a, 1904b, 1904c, 1904d, 1904e, 1904f, 1904g, 1904h, 1904i, 1904j, 1904k, 1904l, 1904m, 1904n, 1904o, 1904p, 1904q, 1904r, 1904s, 1904t, 1904u, 1904v, 1904w, 1904x, 1904y, 1904z, 1905a, 1905b, 1905c, 1905d, 1905e, 1905f, 1905g, 1905h, 1905i, 1905j, 1905k, 1905l, 1905m, 1905n, 1905o, 1905p, 1905q, 1905r, 1905s, 1905t, 1905u, 1905v, 1905w, 1905x, 1905y, 1905z, 1906a, 1906b, 1906c, 1906d, 1906e, 1906f, 1906g, 1906h, 1906i, 1906j, 1906k, 1906l, 1906m, 1906n, 1906o, 1906p, 1906q, 1906r, 1906s, 1906t, 1906u, 1906v, 1906w, 1906x, 1906y, 1906z, 1907a, 1907b, 1907c, 1907d, 1907e, 1907f, 1907g, 1907h, 1907i, 1907j, 1907k, 1907l, 1907m, 1907n, 1907o, 1907p, 1907q, 1907r, 1907s, 1907t, 1907u, 1907v, 1907w, 1907x, 1907y, 1907z, 1908a, 1908b, 1908c, 1908d, 1908e, 1908f, 1908g, 1908h, 1908i, 1908j, 1908k, 1908l, 1908m, 1908n, 1908o, 1908p, 1908q, 1908r, 1908s, 1908t, 1908u, 1908v, 1908w, 1908x, 1908y, 1908z, 1909a, 1909b, 1909c, 1909d, 1909e, 1909f, 1909g, 1909h, 1909i, 1909j, 1909k, 1909l, 1909m, 1909n, 1909o, 1909p, 1909q, 1909r, 1909s, 1909t, 1909u, 1909v, 1909w, 1909x, 1909y, 1909z, 1910a, 1910b, 1910c, 1910d, 1910e, 1910f, 1910g, 1910h, 1910i, 1910j, 1910k, 1910l, 1910m, 1910n, 1910o, 1910p, 1910q, 1910r, 1910s, 1910t, 1910u, 1910v, 1910w, 1910x, 1910y, 1910z, 1911a, 1911b, 1911c, 1911d, 1911e, 1911f, 1911g, 1911h, 1911i, 1911j, 1911k, 1911l, 1911m, 1911n, 1911o, 1911p, 1911q, 1911r, 1911s, 1911t, 1911u, 1911v, 1911w, 1911x, 1911y, 1911z, 1912a, 1912b, 1912c, 1912d, 1912e, 1912f, 1912g, 1912h, 1912i, 1912j, 1912k, 1912l, 1912m, 1912n, 1912o, 1912p, 1912q, 1912r, 1912s, 1912t, 1912u, 1912v, 1912w, 1912x, 1912y, 1912z, 1913a, 1913b, 1913c, 1913d, 1913e, 1913f, 1913g, 1913h, 1913i, 1913j, 1913k, 1913l, 1913m, 1913n, 1913o, 1913p, 1913q, 1913r, 1913s, 1913t, 1913u, 1913v, 1913w, 1913x, 1913y, 1913z, 1914a, 1914b, 1914c, 1914d, 1914e, 1914f, 1914g, 1914h, 1914i, 1914j, 1914k, 1914l, 1914m, 1914n, 1914o, 1914p, 1914q, 1914r, 1914s, 1914t, 1914u, 1914v, 1914w, 1914x, 1914y, 1914z, 1915a, 1915b, 1915c, 1915d, 1915e, 1915f, 1915g, 1915h, 1915i, 1915j, 1915k, 1915l, 1915m, 1915n, 1915o, 1915p, 1915q, 1915r, 1915s, 1915t, 1915u, 1915v, 1915w, 1915x, 1915y, 1915z, 1916a, 1916b, 1916c, 1916d, 1916e, 1916f, 1916g, 1916h, 1916i, 1916j, 1916k, 1916l, 1916m, 1916n, 1916o, 1916p, 1916q, 1916r, 1916s, 1916t, 1916u, 1916v, 1916w, 1916x, 1916y, 1916z, 1917a, 1917b, 1917c, 1917d, 1917e, 1917f, 1917g, 1917h, 1917i, 1917j, 1917k, 1917l, 1917m, 1917n, 1917o, 1917p, 1917q, 1917r, 1917s, 1917t, 1917u, 1917v, 1917w, 1917x, 1917y, 1917z, 1918a, 1918b, 1918c, 1918d, 1918e, 1918f, 1918g, 1918h, 1918i, 1918j, 1918k, 1918l, 1918m, 1918n, 1918o, 1918p, 1918q, 1918r, 1918s, 1918t, 1918u, 1918v, 1918w, 1918x, 1918y, 1918z, 1919a, 1919b, 1919c, 1919d, 1919e, 1919f, 1919g, 1919h, 1919i, 1919j, 1919k, 1919l, 1919m, 1919n, 1919o, 1919p, 1919q, 1919r, 1919s, 1919t, 1919u, 1919v, 1919w, 1919x, 1919y, 1919z, 1920a, 1920b, 1920c, 1920d, 1920e, 1920f, 1920g, 1920h, 1920i, 1920j, 1920k, 1920l, 1920m, 1920n, 1920o, 1920p, 1920q, 1920r, 1920s, 1920t, 1920u, 1920v, 1920w, 1920x, 1920y, 1920z, 1921a, 1921b, 1921c, 1921d, 1921e, 1921f, 1921g, 1921h, 1921i, 1921j, 1921k, 1921l, 1921m, 1921n, 1921o, 1921p, 1921q, 1921r, 1921s, 1921t, 1921u, 1921v, 1921w, 1921x, 1921y, 1921z, 1922a, 1922b, 1922c, 1922d, 1922e, 1922f, 1922g, 1922h, 1922i, 1922j, 1922k, 1922l, 1922m, 1922n, 1922o, 1922p, 1922q, 1922r, 1922s, 1922t, 1922u, 1922v, 1922w, 1922x, 1922y, 1922z, 1923a, 1923b, 1923c, 1923d, 1923e, 1923f, 1923g, 1923h, 1923i, 1923j, 1923k, 1923l, 1923m, 1923n, 1923o, 1923p, 1923q, 1923r, 1923s, 1923t, 1923u, 1923v, 1923w, 1923x, 1923y, 1923z, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1924d, 1924e, 1924f, 1924g, 1924h, 1924i, 1924j, 1924k, 1924l, 1924m, 1924n, 1924o, 1924p, 1924q, 1924r, 1924s, 1924t, 1924u, 1924v, 1924w, 1924x, 1924y, 1924z, 1925a, 1925b, 1925c, 1925d, 1925e, 1925f, 1925g, 1925h, 1925i, 1925j, 1925k, 1925l, 1925m, 1925n, 1925o, 1925p, 1925q, 1925r, 1925s, 1925t, 1925u, 1925v, 1925w, 1925x, 1925y, 1925z, 1926a, 1926b, 1926c, 1926d, 1926e, 1926f, 1926g, 1926h, 1926i, 1926j, 1926k, 1926l, 1926m, 1926n, 1926o, 1926p, 1926q, 1926r, 1926s, 1926t, 1926u, 1926v, 1926w, 1926x, 1926y, 1926z, 1927a, 1927b, 1927c, 1927d, 1927e, 1927f, 1927g, 1927h, 1927i, 1927j, 1927k, 1927l, 1927m, 1927n, 1927o, 1927p, 1927q, 1927r, 1927s, 1927t, 1927u, 1927v, 1927w, 1927x, 1927y, 1927z, 1928a, 1928b, 1928c, 1928d, 1928e, 1928f, 1928g, 1928h, 1928i, 1928j, 1928k, 1928l, 1928m, 1928n, 1928o, 1928p, 1928q, 1928r, 1928s, 1928t, 1928u, 1928v, 1928w, 1928x, 1928y, 1928z, 1929a, 1929b, 1929c, 1929d, 1929e, 1929f, 1929g, 1929h, 1929i, 1929j, 1929k, 1929l, 1929m, 1929n, 1929o, 1929p, 1929q, 1929r, 1929s, 1929t, 1929u, 1929v, 1929w, 1929x, 1929y, 1929z, 1930a, 1930b, 1930c, 1930d, 1930e, 1930f, 1930g, 1930h, 1930i, 1930j, 1930k, 1930l, 1930m, 1930n, 1930o, 1930p, 1930q, 1930r, 1930s, 1930t, 1930u, 1930v, 1930w, 1930x, 1930y, 1930z, 1931a, 1931b, 1931c, 1931d, 1931e, 1931f, 1931g, 1931h, 1931i, 1931j, 1931k, 1931l, 1931m, 1931n, 1931o, 1931p, 1931q, 1931r, 1931s, 1931t, 1931u, 1931v, 1931w, 1931x, 1931y, 1931z, 1932a, 1932b, 1932c, 1932d, 1932e, 1932f, 1932g, 1932h, 1932i, 1932j, 1932k, 1932l, 1932m, 1932n, 1932o, 1932p, 1932q, 1932r, 1932s, 1932t, 1932u, 1932v, 1932w, 1932x, 1932y, 1932z, 1933a, 1933b, 1933c, 1933d, 1933e, 1933f, 1933g, 1933h, 1933i, 1933j, 1933k, 1933l, 1933m, 1933n, 1933o, 1933p, 1933q, 1933r, 1933s, 1933t, 1933u, 1933v, 1933w, 1933x, 1933y, 1933z, 1934a, 1934b, 1934c, 1934d, 1934e, 1934f, 1934g, 1934h, 1934i, 1934j, 1934k, 1934l, 1934m, 1934n, 1934o, 1934p, 1934q, 1934r, 1934s, 1934t, 1934u, 1934v, 1934w, 1934x, 1934y, 1934z, 1935a, 1935b, 1935c, 1935d, 1935e, 1935f, 1935g, 1935h, 1935i, 1935j, 1935k, 1935l, 1935m, 1935n, 1935o, 1935p, 1935q, 1935r, 1935s, 1935t, 1935u, 1935v, 1935w, 1935x, 1935y, 1935z, 1936a, 1936b, 1936c, 1936d, 1936e, 1936f, 1936g, 1936h, 1936i, 1936j, 1936k, 1936l, 1936m, 1936n, 1936o, 1936p, 1936q, 1936r, 1936s, 1936t, 1936u, 1936v, 1936w, 1936x, 1936y, 1936z, 1937a, 1937b, 1937c, 1937d, 1937e, 1937f, 1937g, 1937h, 1937i, 1937j, 1937k, 1937l, 1937m, 1937n, 1937o, 1937p, 1937q, 1937r, 1937s, 1937t, 1937u, 1937v, 1937w, 1937x, 1937y, 1937z, 1938a, 1938b, 1938c, 1938d, 1938e, 1938f, 1938g, 1938h, 1938i, 1938j, 1938k, 1938l, 1938m, 1938n, 1938o, 1938p, 1938q, 1938r, 1938s, 1938t, 1938u, 1938v, 1938w, 1938x, 1938y, 1938z, 1939a, 1939b, 1939c, 1939d, 1939e, 1939f, 1939g, 1939h, 1939i, 1939j, 1939k, 1939l, 1939m, 1939n, 1939o, 1939p, 1939q, 1939r, 1939s, 1939t, 1939u, 1939v, 1939w, 1939x, 1939y, 1939z, 1940a, 1940b, 1940c, 1940d, 1940e, 1940f, 1940g, 1940h, 1940i, 1940j, 1940k, 1940l, 1940m, 1940n, 1940o, 1940p, 1940q, 1940r, 1940s, 1940t, 1940u, 1940v, 1940w, 1940x, 1940y, 1940z, 1941a, 1941b, 1941c, 1941d, 1941e, 1941f, 1941g, 1941h, 1941i, 1941j, 1941k, 1941l, 1941m, 1941n, 1941o, 1941p, 1941q, 1941r, 1941s, 1941t, 1941u, 1941v, 1941w, 1941x, 1941y, 1941z, 1942a, 1942b, 1942c, 1942d, 1942e, 1942f, 1942g, 1942h, 1942i, 1942j, 1942k, 1942l, 1942m, 1942n, 1942o, 1942p, 1942q, 1942r, 1942s, 1942t, 1942u, 1942v, 1942w, 1942x, 1942y, 1942z, 1943a, 1943b, 1943c, 1943d, 1943e, 1943f, 1943g, 1943h, 1943i, 1943j, 1943k, 1943l, 1943m, 1943n, 1943o, 1943p, 1943q, 1943r, 1943s, 1943t, 1943u, 1943v, 1943w, 1943x, 1943y, 1943z, 1944a, 1944b, 1944c, 1944d, 1944e, 1944f, 1944g, 1944h, 1944i, 1944j, 1944k, 1944l, 1944m, 1944n, 1944o, 1944p, 1944q, 1944r, 1944s, 1944t, 1944u, 1944v, 1944w, 1944x, 1944y, 1944z, 1945a, 1945b, 1945c, 1945d, 1945e, 1945f, 1945g, 1945h, 1945i, 1945j, 1945k, 1945l, 1945m, 1945n, 1945o, 1945p, 1945q, 1945r, 1945s, 1945t, 1945u, 1945v, 1945w, 1945

1811.

Has our Office received a shipment of mine of herbarium material of Castanea mollissima and seeds, which I forwarded on July 23, 1913, via Diplomatic pouch. Three months have passed since and it has not been acknowledged as yet.

Well, trusting these aforementioned seeds will all reach American in good condition, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK W. MEYER

c/o American Legation, Peking, China.

Peking, China,

Oct. 23, 1913

Dear Mr. Beagles:

On Oct. 16, 1913, I delivered to the Office of the China Forwarding and Express Co. in this city 7 large wooden cases, marked D.A.7 and addressed to Mr. H. H. Hicks, U. S. Despatch Agent, San Francisco, Calif., U.S.A.

These cases contain 1500 lbs. of stones of Amvelalus davidiana, 250 lbs. of fresh Chinese chestnuts, besides a number of smaller things. - I am enclosing herewith a set of inventory notes, covering this shipment. They comprise the numbers 1034, 1890a-1903a, 15 numbers all told.

No. 1034a, a Giant Kohlrabi, I would like to see being planted in the Garden, for seed-bearing purposes.

Of Nos. 1890a and 1891a, both Chinese walnuts, I would like to see a few being retained at the Garden, while some might be sent to various experimenters.

has our Office received a shipment of kind of specimens

material of Leptogium holzschuhi and seeds, which I forwarded on July

23, 1912, via Diplomatic pouch. These seeds have germinated since and

it has not been acknowledged as yet.

Will, trusting these experimental seeds will all yield

specimens in good condition, I remain, Sir, Very truly

Yours very sincerely,

WILLIAM A. BROWN

U.S. National Herbarium, Washington, D.C.

October 23, 1912

Dear Mr. Brown:

Dear Mr. Brown:

On Oct. 16, 1912, I delivered to the Office of the China

Consulate and Messrs. Co. in this city Y. leucocarpa seeds, which

you had addressed to Mr. E. H. Wilson, U. S. Department of

Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

These seeds contain 1500 lbs. of stones of Y. leucocarpa seeds.

Among 250 lbs. of fresh Chinese walnuts, besides a number of smaller

things, - I am enclosing herewith a set of inventory notes, covering

this shipment. They comprise the numbers 1034, 1890-1900, 19 numbers

all told.

As 1900, a Y. leucocarpa, I would like to see total planted

in the garden for seed-bearing purposes.

Of Nos. 1890 and 1891, both Chinese walnuts, I would like

to see a few being retained at the garden, while some might be sent to

various experimenters.

No. 1892a, 1500 lbs. of Amgdalus davidiana. I have written Mr. Fairchild that I wish some arrangement could be made with some responsible party in some congenial section of California to set out a few acres to these wild peaches, for seed-bearing purposes, so as to become totally independent of the supply from North China, which is subjected to so many risks. You will probably hear about this, but you had better ask for further instructions.

No. 1893a Castanea mollissima? One whole box full, all packed in damp peat-moss. Of this I suggested to Mr. Fairchild three different policies, viz., the first, which I personally favor, is to have you sow out the seeds at the garden, then ship the plants next winter as 1 year old seedlings to various parties; the second way is to ship the seeds as they are to various people and let them raise the plants themselves; the third way to ship the whole box to Washington and have the Yarrow Garden raise and distribute the plants. I trust they'll write you re this.

No. 1894a, a very vigorously growing strain (or perhaps a hybrid) of Amgdalus davidiana. I would like every blessed seed to be planted and reared into a tree for seed bearing purposes. Have you got room enough for them at the Garden?

Nos. 1895a, 1896a, 1897a, 1898a, 1899a, 1900a, 1901a, 1902a, and 1903a I wish you would kindly send up to Washington D. C. and let our office there distribute them.

You might also ask whether they want these inventory notes back, that I am herewith enclosing.

It is a pity our mutual friend, Mr. Dorsett, is away just now. He could have settled a few of these practical problems very quickly indeed.

Well, trusting this aforesaid shipment reaches you in good condition, I remain, with cordial wishes for the welfare of you all,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER
Agricultural Explorer

P.S. Some of the samples of Indian corn got weevils in them, better give the whole lot a good dose of "dope". F.N.M.

c/o American Legation, Peking, China.

Peking, China.

October 26, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday morning I delivered to the American Legation here, three parcels, containing seeds, and to be forwarded via Diplomatic Pouch. The contents comprise the numbers 1904a to 1933a, incl., 90 numbers all told, and I herewith enclose the set of Inventory notes covering this shipment.

I wish to make several suggestions re these seeds: viz. to Prof. Sargent I would like to have small quantities of seeds sent of the following numbers: 1904a, 1905a, 1906a, 1907a, 1908a, 1909a, 1912a, 1913a, 1914a, 1915a, 1916a, 1917a, 1918a, 1919a, 1920a, 1921a, 1922a, 1923a, 1924a, 1925a, 1926a, 1927a, 1928a, 1929a, 1930a, 1931a, 1932a, 1933a, 1934a, 1935a, 1936a, 1937a, 1938a, 1939a, 1940a, 1941a, 1942a'

It is a pity our mutual friend, Mr. Gorbunoff, is away from
 you. He could have written a lot of most practical questions very
 easily indeed.

Well, trusting this pleasant autumn season you are good
 looking, I remain, with cordial wishes for the welfare of you all,
 Yours sincerely,

WALTER H. BROWN
 Agricultural Inspector

I have been thinking of you a great deal since I saw you at
 the U.S. Dept. of the Interior at Indian Court for several days last
 week. You gave me the whole lot of good seeds of "Lupinus", W.H.B.

The seeds are in the box, and I have been thinking of you
 ever since. I hope you are well and happy. I have been thinking
 of you a great deal since I saw you at the U.S. Dept. of the
 Interior at Indian Court for several days last week. You gave
 me the whole lot of good seeds of "Lupinus", W.H.B.

Dear Mr. Vainikila

Trusting having been delivered to the American Legation here,
 three parcels, containing seeds, and so forth, forwarded via
 Toronto. The contents comprise the number 1000 of seeds, and
 numbers all told, and I herewith enclose the set of inventory notes
 covering this shipment.

I wish to make several suggestions to these seeds: viz. to
 our office. I would like to have small quantities of seeds sent
 of the following numbers: 1904a, 1905a, 1906a, 1907a, 1908a, 1909a,
 1910a, 1911a, 1912a, 1913a, 1914a, 1915a, 1916a, 1917a, 1918a,
 1919a, 1920a, 1921a, 1922a, 1923a, 1924a, 1925a, 1926a, 1927a,
 1928a, 1929a, 1930a, 1931a, 1932a, 1933a, 1934a, 1935a, 1936a,
 1937a, 1938a, 1939a, 1940a, 1941a, 1942a, 1943a, 1944a, 1945a,
 1946a, 1947a, 1948a, 1949a, 1950a, 1951a, 1952a, 1953a, 1954a,
 1955a, 1956a, 1957a, 1958a, 1959a, 1960a, 1961a, 1962a, 1963a,
 1964a, 1965a, 1966a, 1967a, 1968a, 1969a, 1970a, 1971a, 1972a,
 1973a, 1974a, 1975a, 1976a, 1977a, 1978a, 1979a, 1980a, 1981a,
 1982a, 1983a, 1984a, 1985a, 1986a, 1987a, 1988a, 1989a, 1990a,
 1991a, 1992a, 1993a, 1994a, 1995a, 1996a, 1997a, 1998a, 1999a,
 2000a.

1945a, 1986a, 1987a, 1989a, and 1990a, 42 numbers, all of woody plants.

If you agree to it, I would like Messrs. Vilmorin, Andrieux and Co., in Paris, France, to receive small samples of the following numbers of vegetables: 1957a, 1959a, 1960a, 1963a, 1964a, 1966a, 1970a and 1972a. I suggest to send seeds of these nine numbers so as to get a report from a competent outside firm on the value of these Chinese vegetables, and of course, such a report when communicated to me also, has a great bearing on the problem of getting more of these Chinese vegetables.

Among these seeds you'll find 2 packages, numbered 1907a and 1908a, of this Fransis bangsi, of which you wrote me under date of Aug. 7, 1913. By the way, I hunted up an old letter of yours, dated Dec. 6, 1906, to which a copy of a memorandum is attached by Mr. Swingle on drouth-resistant alfalfa, oats, dwarf cherries, native liquorice, and desert currants (Nitraria). Now it is curious, in a way, that in this shipment I include a drouth-resistant wild alfalfa, Medicago ruthenica, under No. 1971a; oats are enclosed in the shipment to Chico a week or so ago under No. 1902a; dwarf cherries are this Fransis bangsi, No. 1907a, and 1908a, native liquorice, I did not collect, as the labor involved in digging up the roots is so terrific, that at present prices, it can only be done in these countries where native labor is exceedingly cheap. In case, however, seeds are wanted, I can get them when on the road again. (Previously I sent in Glycirhiza seeds under No. S. P. I. 20179, and 22870.) and a kind of desert currant, Nitraria sp. you will find under No. 1957a.

There are several rare things in this shipment and I trust they will be given the best of care, especially things like 1914a, a Larix, 1915a, Picea obovata; 1917a, Ostrya alba; 1943a, Ribes nasrockii. Have we got a good propagator living in the region around Bar Harbor, Maine, so as to grow plants like Fragaria sp. No. 1944a, and Rubus sp. No. 1945a and 1946a.

I wish you would kindly send some seeds of Nos. 1943a, 1949a and 1950a, to some Botanical gardens where they make a specialty of alpine or sub-alpine plants, like in Edinburgh or Glasnevin, and please send them also the three enclosed packages of Liliaceae, a Centaurea, and Aquilegia vulgaris which I have not numbered as not being important enough to warrant all the labor connected with publication of same.

Of the Asparagus seeds, no. 1953a, - 1956a, incl., some might be given to Mr. Norton for his experiments and some might be tried for bank-binding purposes in a semi-arid section.

The Chinese vegetables, 1957a, 1958a, 1959a, 1960a, 1961a, and 1970a, are all good sorts and some special efforts should be made in bringing these things before the public eye. The giant kohlrabi especially, 1957a, may be something new.

Who is interested in the four varieties of Chili peppers, No. 1961a, 1962a, 1963a, and 1964a?

No. 1971a, Medicago sativa, is valuable and I would like to see a different policy being followed with it as with the many samples of Medicago falcata have been done, of which we practically never hear again and with which no naturalization experiments have been made, for so far as I am aware. Mr. Oliver may obtain a few seeds of it, some

New England experimenters also, while the Office of Forage-Crop Investigations can receive the main part. I would like to see a report on this Medicago ruthenica, which I personally consider a valuable forage plant.

Is No. 1972a the real Glycine or Soya hispida? I include it in the seeds of which some might be sent to Messrs. Vilmorin, Andrieux and Company in Paris.

No. 1975a, Geranium sp. (G. sibirica?) is valuable and a similar policy might be followed with it as with No. 1971a.

In the packages with grass seeds, I left some heads so as to enable Prof. Hitchcock to determine them. Nos. 1978a, 1979a, 1980a, and 1981a, I have also herbarium material of them, which I'll send up one of these days.

Artemisia sp. No. 1984a, is of interest to nurserymen in the Rocky Mountain states and in case our Office knows some florists in cities like Denver, Colo.; Salt Lake City, Utah, Bozeman and Helena, Mont.; Cheyenne, Wyoming, and other places, you may send them some seeds. Fotos Nos. 5 and 6 give some idea of Chrysanthemums grafted on Artemisia stock.

The man who sows out No. 1986a, Sarbaria sorbifolia, might be informed that a flat pan, with peaty soil, kept on a shady place, will suit this plant very well.

Well, this is about all. Trusting you will receive this shipment in good condition and hoping to be notified of it, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours very sincerely

(s/ Frank N. Meyer

P. S. I find I cannot enclose the bulky package of inventory notes, so I am sending it separately. F.N.M.

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Peking, China

Octo. 28, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Last night I received the letter from Mr. E. T. Williams, Charge d'Affaires of the American Legation here, transmitting a memorandum from Mr. Walter T. Swingle on *Amygdalus persica* var *potanini* and *Amygdalus tangutica*. I also received a copy of the letter from Mr. I. A. Adee to Mr. Williams re this matter.

Some days ago I also got your letter of Sept. 26, in which you announce the sending of this memorandum. I am quite pleased to have it, tho it is no discovery of Mr. Swingle's, as you state, for I have examined the herbarium material of both species in the herbarium of the St. Petersburg botanical garden and wrote you a report on it some time in December, 1912, and I have corresponded with Mr. Dorratt about this Potanini's peach in January, 1913. I just wonder whether you all are seeing one another's correspondence.

I herewith will give you a list of the species of *Prunus* and *Amygdalus* coming from Western China which I examined at the St. Petersburg herbarium in December, 1912, and I wish you would kindly inform Mr. Swingle about it.

Amygdalus mongolica, low, stunted shrub, in Aleshan range, Sase din-yuanin.

" *pedunculata*, low stunted shrub, small fruits, found around Urga, Kobdo, Lake Ubsa, etc.

" *persica* var *Potanini*, looks somewhat like *A. mira*, fruits quite covered with felty hairs, leaves like large peach leaves; typically a wild peach; found in the valley of the Hei ho, Kansu.

Amygdalus pilosa, small, stunted shrub, small fruits, found on rocky places in Mongolia.

" *tangutica*, small, stunted, fruits not very large; found in Tao ho valley and Hei ho valley.

Prunus armeniaca, found on south slopes of mountains throughout Kansu, also in Alashan range.

" *padus*, many distinct types found in Kansu and Szechuan.

" *setulosa*, found in Kansu near the Monastery of Behoui.

" *stipulacea*, found by Frschwalsky along the Tetung river, Kansu in moist woods.

" *tomentosa*, found cultivated in Kansu and So. Mongolia (Alashan district).

I also saw several undetermined species, which need no further description. You know my keen interest in anything coming under the heading of bush-fruits and I assure you I will be on the lookout for any species of *Prunus* and *Amygdalus*.

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Oct. 30, 1918.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you in two separate packages 22 prints and 22 films, size 5x7. The prints are numbered X, 13 - X 34, while I did not number the films, which may be done in the foto room. Nos. X 13, X 14, X 15 and X 16 and X 17 are not very clear and should it be decided to destroy them I would like to hear of it, so I can give these numbers to other pictures.

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What do you think of the natural size fruit pictures? And isn't that pile of wild peach stones interesting? It probably is the first time in the world's history that so many seeds of *Amygdalus davidiana* have been brought together.

I hope that all of my old fotos are being preserved for when back again I want them for my own use and I will arrange them in groups and alphabetically. In that way they are far more useful than when filed according to numbers.

I am also enclosing a set of duplicate Inventory notes, bearing the Nos. 1904a - 1993a incl.

Trusting everything will reach you in good condition, I am

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK H. MEYER

c/o American Legation
Peking, China, via Siberia

~~Shanghai, China: -- July 22, 1913~~

Peking, China, Nov. 1, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, via Diplomatic pouch, 3 small parcels, containing seeds of the following numbers: 1994a (2 bags); 1996a and 1997a; also 1 sample: 31b. Enclosed please find inventory notes belonging to this shipment.

I have a few suggestions to make, viz:

That is the first of the several that I received

and that you will find some interesting. It is

just like the other things that we have seen of

and they have been found together.

I hope that all of my old friends are

and I will be glad to see you and I will

and I will be glad to see you and I will

and I will be glad to see you and I will

I am also enclosing a set of

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No. 1994a, a fastigiate form of Davidiana peach, I would like to see being planted at Chico and some of the best pyramidal types selected, while the rest could be used for stocks. In case the Chico Garden hasn't got the necessary room for this, some nurseryman in California might be willing to do it for us. This form of the Davidiana peach is probably new to horticulture and might be appreciated as a suitable cemetery tree in the drier sections of America.

No. 1995a, Bioenryos lotus, 30,000 seeds for stocks. With this item I am disposing of a commission you gave me in your letter of Aug. 7, 1913, trying "to obtain 50 lbs. of seeds or enough to raise 5000 seedlings." Well, I bought 60 catties of fruits, which is 60 lbs. I got nearly 7 catties of seeds out of them, which is about 9 lbs., and by counting a quantity we found there were a little over 30,000 seeds. I hope this will give you the desired number of good seedlings. (The price of wild persimmon fruits here in the Peking market is 5 cts. (Mex.) p. catty and as I obtained 60 catties, this is only \$3.00 (Mex.) for all these 30,000 seeds, besides of course the wages of my assistant and interpreter who worked both several days on the cleaning of this lot.

No. 1996a, a rare, striped soybean may interest some soy bean specialist.

Of No. 1997a, I would like to see Prof. Sargent receive a small quantity, for it was he who told me that the form from North China might possibly be hardier than our present types in America.

Of sample No. 31b, I wish you would taste a few and have the remainder analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry. I predict that this bean

1904, a large quantity of seeds was received.

It was found that the seeds were very hard and difficult to

germinate, and it was found that the seeds were very hard and

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1919

and the broad bean both will become popular sweetmeats in the United States some of these days, for both, when roasted, are fine; the broad-bean, when slightly sprouted, then roasted and slightly buttered and salted, is of course the better of the two. As regards beans, I have one question to do, namely this: why is it that mice and rats never touch white beans; why does a man become gloomy and downhearted after a continuous bean-diet; does the eating of beans tend to the increase of suicide and general moroseness, as seems to be observed among soldiers of the American army especially? Maybe you know somebody who is willing to inform me about these aforementioned remarks.

I am working now on another lot of fotos, size 4x5, which I'll send you shortly and after that I have another lot yet 3½x4½.

Mr. Williams, Jar., has not returned as yet from Shensi and Henan and we do not know as such how local conditions are in these provinces; robbery, however, by large bands is still rife.

Trusting these seeds aforementioned will reach you in good condition, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation, Peking,
China, via Siberia

Peking, China, Nov. 2, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you via Diplomatic Pouch 2 small packages, one containing 43 films and the other 43 prints, bearing the numbers 913-954, incl.

There are some interesting views about the Hsiao Wu tai shan among these and pictures of various trees and shrubs I sent seeds of of which I collected herbarium material.

Then Prof. Sargent is willing to pay the regular price for them, I would like him to receive copies of the following numbers, viz.: 912, 914, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941 and 942; 22 numbers all told.

To Mr. R. A. Young's attention I would like to see called foto 951, a dry-land taro (or arrowroot?) field here in North China, showing that the cultivation of these root crops need not be necessarily detained to our southern states.

In case you send seeds of the Gigantic Kehl-rabi, No. 1957a, to Messrs. Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co., in Paris, I also wish you would kindly add a copy of foto 952 with its description and also description belonging to No. 1034 (a specimen Kehl-rabi sent to Chico).

Should you send seeds of Ligularia spp. Nos. 1948a and 1949a, to some botanical gardens, a copy of foto 931 might be added, as it may be possible to determine No. 1942a with it. By the way, I notice on the Inventory note I retained, that I made this last number No. 1949a. This is a mistake on my part and I wish you would kindly have it corrected.

Some day our Office might publish some articles on Chinese gardening in some leading horticultural paper, so as to bring before the public the work we are doing along these lines, and then a picture like No. 953, such a typical Chinese way of arranging plants in pots, might come in handy.

... I have been very interested in your letter about the ...
... I am sure you will find it very interesting ...

... I would like to receive copies of the following ...
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... I am sure you will find it very interesting ...

Hoping you'll receive these aforementioned fotos and films in good condition and that they will prove to be of use in our work, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK W. MEYER

e/o American Legation, Peking, China
via Siberia

Peking, China, Nov. 3, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am enclosing one small package containing 21 prints, size 9x12 cm., numbers 965-975 incl. As a separate package I am sending at this same time the 21 films belonging to these numbers.

Some of these Tamsan persimmon pictures are quite interesting, aren't they, and these baskets with root crops too. On fotos 961 and 962 a *Zizania* is shown. Would you kindly call these to Mr. Scofield's attention who is interested in these plants. Some of these days I hope to obtain suitable plants or seeds; my interpreter has the case already in his hands.

The bean-vermicelli pictures may interest the specialist working on this Mung bean.

Foto 968, the fastigate form of the *Davidiana* peach, shows what a strange way of growing this tree exhibits.

Prof. Sargent may be willing to obtain copies of fotos of the following five numbers, viz.: 968, 969, 970, 971 and 972.

Topic: [Illegible]

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And herewith I have finished my foto material for the present. Now the describing and shipping off of herbarium material is the order of the day.

With kindest regards, also to All in the Office, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK W. WINTER

c/o American Legation, Peking, China
via Siberia

Peking, China, Nov. 4, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, via Diplomatic pouch 3 parcels containing Botanical and Entomological specimens material and marked Botanical Specimens. They contain the following numbers: 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039 and 1040; also 1 bundle with 11 small packages of Entomological specimens. Please find enclosed the Inventory cards for these aforementioned numbers. And also 3 yellow slips, with the Chinese characters on them of these plants, I am sending herewith.

I have to make the following suggestions, viz: No. 1035, a *Xisania*, I would like to see being turned over to Messrs. Scofield and Oliver and I suggest that Mr. Scofield cut one of these 3 stalks in two so as to study the interior structure. I have kept 2 stalks in my room on the top of the stove for 2 weeks already, trying to dry them for herbarium specimens, but the beastly things defy drying; true, the leaves and bottom part of the stalks are powder-dry, but the fleshy part is more firm than ever, and now I have my suspicions that this heavy,

and I have been thinking of writing you for some time
but the business and writing of the day has been so
of the day.

With kindest regards, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

Wm. L. ...
of the ...
via ...

London, Oct. 20, 1881.

Dear Mr. ...

I am writing you, via ...
containing technical and ...
I have been thinking of writing you for some time
but the business and writing of the day has been so
of the day.

I have to write the following ...
I would like to see being turned over to Messrs. ...
I am writing you, via ...
I have been thinking of writing you for some time
but the business and writing of the day has been so
of the day.

fleshy part is simply a tuber or rather a corn above the ground, which, during the storms of autumn is thrown down in the mud or is driven about by currents until it sticks fast somewhere and that by that means the plant is distributed, the same as the rhizomes of the hog-chervil are (*Cicuta irrosa*), of which in Holland every year some people are poisoned, who take these things to be turnips or celery roots, when they have been washed ashore. I have been trying to get seeds of this *Zizania*, but the Chinese say it never gives seed. (Could this be so?)

Please ask Mr. Scofield whether he ever has published anything in his experiments with "wild rice." I have copies of his letters to you on this subject, dated June 14, 1911 and Sept. 15, 1911 but they give me but meagre information as to the real uses Mr. S. wants to put it to. Fotos 961 and 962 show the looks of the "wild rice" as bought on the Peking market. I may say that the vegetable is quite a high-priced one here, 1 shoot costing 2½ cts. (Mex) or, with some bargaining, 5 for 10 cts. (Mex). The plants to me look somewhat different from the ones I saw in Hangchow, where the "Ka-ba" is extensively sold in spring and early summer and of which I sent plants from Soochow in March, 1906, SPI 18431 (which plants failed to live, however, to my regret).

No. 1036, *Colocasia antiquorum*, a Northern-grown dry land tare (or Dasheen) might interest Mr. Young especially because it shows that by selection northern strains of these important food plants can be developed. Foto 951 shows a whole field of them, here near Peking. I did not take any foto of these Cornlets because there is already collected such a mass of illustrative material of them; if Mr. Young however

It is not clear from the report whether the plants are already self-sterile or whether the sterility is due to some other factor. The sterility of the plants is shown by the fact that they do not set seed. It is possible that the sterility is due to some other factor, such as a virus or a chemical. The sterility of the plants is shown by the fact that they do not set seed. It is possible that the sterility is due to some other factor, such as a virus or a chemical. The sterility of the plants is shown by the fact that they do not set seed. It is possible that the sterility is due to some other factor, such as a virus or a chemical.

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It is not clear from the report whether the plants are already self-sterile or whether the sterility is due to some other factor. The sterility of the plants is shown by the fact that they do not set seed. It is possible that the sterility is due to some other factor, such as a virus or a chemical. The sterility of the plants is shown by the fact that they do not set seed. It is possible that the sterility is due to some other factor, such as a virus or a chemical. The sterility of the plants is shown by the fact that they do not set seed. It is possible that the sterility is due to some other factor, such as a virus or a chemical.

think them to be distinct, please have them sterilized on the sensitive plate.

1037. *Sagittaria chinensis* ? (or *S. sagittaeifolia* var. *diversifolia*, Micheli). These corms I never sent in before, perhaps they will be appreciated in the States some future day as a root crop for swampy lands.

1038 and 1039, Chinese waternuts. The fact that these corms are cultivated around Peking and Tientsin, proves that this delicacy ^s needs less heat than is generally supposed. I would like to see them being planted on a well-turned-over, swampy piece of land in our Yarrow Garden (or rather a submerged piece).

1040, *Lilium* sp. 2 bulbs of a Chinese edible lily; I would like to hear later on what species really this lily is. I suppose they will thrive at Yarrow. Have we got photos of such things as Nos. 1037, 1038 and 1040? I have not taken them as with me the expenses of 2x7 pictures are somewhat too high for my present appropriation, for I hate having a deficit at the end of the fiscal year.

The entomological material might be turned over to Dr. L. O. Howard, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology.

There are the following things:

Scales on *Caragana* sp. near Kou tza, Chili Prov., China,

Aug. 1, 1913.

" " *Syringa amurensis*, var. *Pekinensis*, near Shihmen, Chili Prov., China. Aug. 3, 1913.

" " *Prunus triflora* (cult) Ting tan ko, Chili Prov., China

" " *Rhus chinensis*, Heiao Wu tai shan, Chili Prov. China Aug. 18, 1913.

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Scale on *Fraxus armeniaca* (wild growing) Haise Wu tai shan, Chilli Prov.
China. Aug. 11, 1913.

"	"	<i>Betula alba</i> ?	Haise Wu tai shan, Chilli Prov. China.	Aug. 27, 1913.
"	"	<i>Salix caprea</i> ?	" " " " " " " "	" 21, 1913.
Galls	"	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	" " " " " " " "	" 18, 1913
"	"	<i>Rosa</i> sp.	" " " " " " " "	" 18, 1913
"	"	<i>Cacalia</i> sp.	" " " " " " " "	" 23, 1913
"	"	<i>Potentilla</i> sp.	" " " " " " " "	" 23, 1913

Well, this is about all. Trusting all this aforementioned material will reach you in good condition and that somebody will take the task upon him to announce its arrival and its condition to me, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK W. MEYER

c/o American Legation, Peking,
China, via Siberia

Peking, China, Nov. 7, 1913

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you via Diplomatic pouch one parcel, marked Botanical Material and containing many things. I am enclosing herewith a set of Inventory notes Nos. 1998a-2004 a, incl. and 32b-36b.

I have a few suggestions to make, viz., of Nos. 1998a, 1999a, 2000a, 2001a and 2002a, I would like to see Prof. Sargent obtain a small quantity of seeds.

Samples 32b and 33b, I would like to see them being analyzed for their values as fodder for domestic animals.

Sample 34b may be tested as a material for strong paper.

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Samples 35b and 36b, I wish you would kindly turn them over to Dr. Trues; perhaps he will find it interesting to analyse them.

Then there is under the heading Pathological Material the following items:

Diaporthe parasitica on Castanea mollissima, the pieces of diseased bark, collected by Mrs. Mary A. Clements at Tangli, Chili Prov., China on Oct. 13, 1913. These specimens might be given to Dr. Shear.

A rust or a fungus on cones of a wild blue spruce, Larix sibirica ? coll. in the Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chili Prov., China, Aug. 21, 1913.

A fungus ? on living bark of Populus tremula, coll. in the Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chili Prov., China on Aug. 15, 1913.

Under the heading Herbarium Material there are:

Castanea mollissima, burrs with chestnuts inside, bought at a fruitstand in Peking on Sept. 27, 1913.

Ostrya davidiana seed capsules, coll. in the Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chili Prov., China, Aug. 21, 1913. Seeds sent under No. 1917a. Please send some material to Prof. Sargent.

Fernix laurifolia ? Old catkins collected in the Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chili Prov., China, Aug. 28, 1913. Of this material I would like to see Prof. Sargent and Mr. Tidestrom each receive a small quantity.

Anthonylon lungel, seeds and seed capsules, obtained in Peking, Oct. 4, 1913. See foto 835 for the spiny character of trunk.

Canarium zizola, dried fruits and seeds of this Chinese olive; obtained in Peking, Sept. 27, 1913.

Stanzonia chinensis ? dried fruits coll. at Fengtai, near Peking, Sept. 10, 1913.

Funus arvensis, dried fruit coll. from a wild tree, in the Heiseo Fu tai shan, Chili Prov., China, Aug. 12, 1913.

Trapa natans, 1 seed, obtained at Peking, Sept. 29, 1913.

A lichen coll. in the Heiseo Fu tai shan, Chili Prov., China, Aug. 29, 1913. I wish you would kindly send this to Mrs. M. L. Britton, at the New York Botanical Garden, where they have a fine collection of lichens.

2 specimens of 2 diff. species of Fungi, coll. in the Heiseo Fu tai shan, Chili Prov., China, Aug. 31. I suppose either our Department or Dr. Merrill, of the N. Y. Bot. Garden may receive them.

Then there are 5 wooden whistles of various shapes, which the Chinese tie to pigeons and when these birds sail through the skies like here in Peking, these whistles produce the queerest of tunes. I do not know to what Institution to give them; where would they be best placed?

Of course, when some information about all these aforementioned things comes in I would be much pleased to hear it also.

With kindest regards also to All in the Office, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK W. MEYER
c/o American Legation, Peking, China
via Siberia

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1838

Peking, China, Nov. 9, 1913

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending, via Diplomatic pouch, 2 small parcels containing Jujube scions and bearing the numbers 1041, 1042 and 1043. I suggest that some scions of each number be sent to some private experimenters, while the bigger part might go to Chico. Trusting the material will reach you in good condition, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MYERS

Peking, China, Nov. 16, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As you are probably aware, our new minister to China, Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, has arrived here in Peking, and as he and I met in Madison, Wisc., while I gave a talk on Chinese matters there in the University Club in Aug. or Sept., 1908, we are old acquaintances.

Well, I had an audience with his excellency a few days ago and the Doctor told me, among other things, that he is very much interested in our work and wants me to call on him often and tell him all about the good things our Department is doing here in China.

Now as Dr. Reinsch will be able to assist us very materially in many ways during his stay as an American Minister here in China, I wish you would be so kind and send him such literature on our work as you seem advisable.

You would also oblige me very much indeed if you could suggest to our Secretary of Agriculture to write Dr. Reinsch a special letter recommending me to his protection and asking him to afford me all possible facilities within his power to further this good work of ours.

I would like to see the following items being mentioned specifically:

That our work is of great value to the United States and to the world at large.

That China is not exactly the easiest country on earth to travel about and especially not now in these troublous times, with so many powerful robberbands plundering whole sections.

That I too am liable to be robbed or wounded in encounters with brigands in the interior and when such a thing should occur (which Heavens forbid) that His Excellency may supply me with funds to carry over temporary difficulties.

That we are very grateful for the facilities Mr. E. F. Williams, Ex-Charge d'Affaires and other gentlemen of the Legation have put at my disposal in allowing me the privilege of using the Diplomatic Pouch, when forwarding specimens and samples to our Department at Washington, D. C. and that Dr. Reinsch surely will have no objections to such practices.

Well, I know your excellent powers of getting up a letter of such a nature and I trust you will agree with me that it may prove to be of considerable value to this good work of ours, the creation and

The world's office is very much behind it

It is our duty to write Mr. Hainch a special

letter recommending me to his protection and asking him to refer me

all possible facilities within his power to further this good work

I would like to see the following items being mentioned

specifically

That our work is of great value to the United States and to

the world at large.

That China is not exactly the easiest country on earth to

travel through and especially not in these troublous times, with its

very general restrictions regarding those sections.

That I see no field in the world as broad as yours in

the industry and also with a high level of science which

has been found to be practically impossible to carry

out in any other country.

That we are grateful for the facilities of the U. S. Gov-

ernment, and that we are sure that the facilities of the U. S. Gov-

ernment is always in the background of our work.

That we are sure that the facilities of the U. S. Gov-

ernment is always in the background of our work.

That we are sure that the facilities of the U. S. Gov-

ernment is always in the background of our work.

That we are sure that the facilities of the U. S. Gov-

ernment is always in the background of our work.

extensions of which you are almost wholly responsible for.

I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK W. WYLLIE

c/o American Legation, Peking,
China, via Siberia

Peking, China, Nov. 30, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Mr. C. L. L. Williams, the son of Mr. E. F. Williams (1st Secretary of the American Legation here) has returned since a few days from his extended trip in Shensi and I have had some interviews with him. Well, he reports that the main roads are fairly safe from the robberbands that have been doing so much terrorizing of late, in Honan, especially, but he has not been west of Sianfu, Shensi, and as such does not know how conditions are in Kansu.

Well, I will find out myself when there. I am almost ready now with the herbarium material that I have been collecting this past summer; it really is the most unproductive work for me, in comparison with collecting stems, cuttings and seeds or the taking of fotos.

If I had an assistant who knew plants the way I do, I could have been thro with it a month or two ago, but now I have to do every bit myself, like separating various plants that were mixed up with others, labelling every package carefully, looking up former notes, etc., etc. As there are nearly 300 separate packages, each one bearing a different label, you may realize what a work this has been and the

extension of which you are almost entirely responsible for.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

Yours very sincerely,

John A. Hill

15, Westmoreland Street,
Dublin, Eire

London, E.C. 4, W. 1, 11th St.

Dear Mr. Hill:

I am sorry to hear that you have not yet received the

Secretary of the American Legation (Mr. Williams) has returned since a few days

from his extended trip in Spain and I have had some interviews with

him. Well, he reports that the work is still very far from the

progress that has been doing in your investigation at La Coruna, in Spain.

Actually, he has not seen any of the documents, but he says

does not know how conditions are in Spain.

Well, I will try to get some news from there. I am almost ready

now with the information material that I have been collecting this

past month or so. It really is the most comprehensive work yet in the

history of the investigation, covering not only the period of

the war. If I had an assistant who knew Spanish the way I do, I could

have done this in a month or two ago, but now I have to do every

thing myself, this covering material which was added up with

great, laboring very hard and really, feeling up to my neck

in it. As there are nearly 100 separate papers, each one having

a different label, you may realize what a work this has been and the

more as facilities in a room in a hotel are not the most congenial to this sort of work.

Tomorrow or the day after I hope to ship a large box with this herbarium material directly to New York, and after a couple of months I hope it will be in Washington, D. C.

I am finding it difficult in arranging money matters in the interior. The Peking and Shanghai bank people advise me to take all my funds with me in Sycee, but I am not going to do so; besides being liable of being robbed of everything, there is also this terrible weight of the stuff. My interpreter is now arranging with some native banks to supply me with drafts on Sianfu, Shensi and Lanchow, Kansu; for the last city they are charging me \$1 for transmission and for the first \$1. Pretty stiff, isn't it? Still, I rather pay a premium than inviting chances to be robbed. It is getting high time, however, that financial affairs should be modernized in this country; as it is now, it is nothing but plunder on all sides.

Today is the last day of November, and if nothing should come in between, I hope to be in the train to Honanfu one week from today. From Honanfu we will take carts to Sianfu and from there again by carts to Lanchow. If conditions are favorable I will try to get specimens of Amgdalus persica var. sianfui and of Amgdalus tangutica, to the south of Lanchow, as described in the memorandum of Mr. Swingle, which accompanied your letter of Sept. 26, 1913.

However, there are some bad factors to be reckoned with in these sections, viz.: deep snow on the mountains; many robber bands roaming about and a famine raging in southern Kansu. We will do our best however.

1832

When returning from Kansu, I'll collect sciens and cuttings of all sorts of things, while passing through Shensi, Shensi, Henan, Shantung, and Chili and some time during April, 1914 I hope to be back agin in Peking.

As regards the sending of mail, Please act as if I were still in Peking, for nothing is of greater annoyance to a traveller than the fact that, on account of one being far away, people stop writing, "because it takes such a time, you know."

This coming week I hope to attend to the answering of accumulated correspondence, so as to have a clean slate for a little while. I am enclosing herewith some duplicate inventory notes, which may be wanted.

Well, I conclude with best &f regards and a Merry Xmas and a Prosperous New Year, also to All who know me.

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK C. MYER
c/o American Legation
Peking, China

Peking, China, Dec. 3, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, via Diplomatic Pouch, one package containing cuttings of three different kinds of shrubs, numbered 1044, 1045 and 1046. I am enclosing herewith a set of inventory cards belonging to these numbers. Of Nos. 1044 and 1045 I am sending a similar quantity of material to the Plant Introduction Garden at Chico and am notifying Mr. Beagles about it also.

Dear Mr. [Name], I am writing you to inform you that

of all sorts of things, which I have been thinking about

for some time, and I am sure that you will be glad to hear

of my plans.

As regards the building of the house, I have not yet

in mind, for I am not yet sure of the exact amount of

land that I can afford to buy, and I am not yet sure

of the exact amount of money that I can afford to spend.

This is the reason why I have not yet been able to

take any definite steps, and I am sure that you will

understand my position, and I am sure that you will

be able to help me.

Yours very sincerely,

[Name]

Very truly yours,

[Name]
[Address]

I am sure that you will be able to help me in this

matter, and I am sure that you will be able to help me

in any way that you can.

Yours very sincerely,

[Name]

I am sure that you will be able to help me in this

matter, and I am sure that you will be able to help me

in any way that you can.

I am sure that you will be able to help me in this

matter, and I am sure that you will be able to help me

It may be that all three of these shrubs have been introduced before, but they struck me as being somewhat different from the types commonly seen in our gardens and I am sure they will succeed in the drier sections of the United States.

On Monday, Dec. 1, I shipped a box with about 500 sets of Herbarium material. I haven't received as yet the Bill of Lading, but that also will come in due time. More about this herbarium material in another letter.

With kindest of regards,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK W. MEYER.

Peking, China,

Dec. 3, 1913.

Dear Mr. Beagle:

Herewith I am sending you, via Japanese Parcels post, one package, containing cuttings of Forsythia suspensa No. 1044 and of Viburnum sp. No. 1045. Would you kindly give them your best attention. I am enclosing 3 inventory notes belonging to this shipment. Please retain them, for the Office at Washington may want them for their duplicate file.

It may be that all those of these kinds have been taken

down before, but they struck me as being somewhat different

the types commonly seen in our gardens and I am sure they will

be in the list of the United States

On Monday, Dec. 1, I signed a box with about 100 seeds of

the same material. I have's something to get the bill of lading

but this also will come in due time. How about this instrument

relating to another letter.

With kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

W. H. Sargent

W. H. Sargent

Dec. 2, 1912

Dear Mr. Sargent

I am writing you, via Japanese Express your

package, containing certain of Japanese plants in 200 and of

which I have sent you kindly give me your best

thanks. I am enclosing 3 inventory notes belonging to this shipment.

Please retain them for the Office at Washington and also for

their reference.

I am, very respectfully,

Yours very sincerely,

W. H. Sargent

Have you received the Davidiana seeds and the chestnuts, which I sent off from here on Oct. 16, 1913.

Well, trusting that everything will reach you O.K. and that you may have success with it, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. A Merry Xmas to you all and a Right Prosperous 1914.

F.N.M.

American Legation, Peking, China.

Peking, China,

Dec. 4, 1913

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As I wrote you a day or two ago, I delivered to the shipping office here of the China Forwarding and Express Co. one large wooden case containing herbarium material.

Well, I will herewith describe the contents of this case in details. There are 63 packages in this box, tied up with string, and these packages contain altogether 470 separate lots of plants, each one bearing a distinct label. Then there are 3 packages with pathological material, containing 23 labelled lots. The herbarium material I have all arranged alphabetically and marked the Latin names on the outside of the packages, while the 3 parcels with pathological material I have divided under the following heads; Injuries caused by insects; Rusts; and Monstrosities.

1893

Have you received the Davidson's seeds and the specimens, which I
sent off from here on Oct. 13, 1893.
Well, trusting that everything will reach you O.K. and that
you may have success with it, I remain,
Yours sincerely,
FRANK J. WYLLIE

P.S. A Merry Xmas to you all and a Right Prosperous 1894.

F.J.W.

Western Station, Cedar, Ohio

Cedar, Ohio
Dec. 4, 1893

Dear Mr. Davidson:

As I wrote you a day or two ago, I delivered to the shipping
office here of the Ohio Forwarding and Express Co. one large wooden
case containing herewith material.
I will herewith describe the contents of this case
in detail. There are 25 packages in this case, 15 of which
and these packages contain altogether 250 specimens of plants,
each one having a distinct label. These have two specimens with
botanical material, containing 25 labeled lots. The botanical
material I have arranged alphabetically and within the 25 lots
on the outside of the packages, with the 25 genera with botanical
series I have listed with the following heads: Insects, birds,
by location, genus, and description.

Of all things I made labels in triplicate, inserting one set among the material itself, while I am sending you herewith another set and the last one I retain for my own files.

The sheets of herbarium paper are not exactly of standard size, 12 x 17 inches, for this size is very hard to get here, but as the paper will be thrown away, I suppose, it does not matter much.

There also may be some material among it that is not wanted but I do not wish it to be thrown away, for other institutions can make use of it.

Of all the woody material, for so far as there is a sufficient supply of it, I would like to see Prof. Sargent be supplied with a quantity and not like was done the last time, that of some trees of which I had sent quite some herbarium material nothing was sent to him (viz., Populus prinosa and P. diversifolia; altho Mr. Tidestrom obtained sets of these things). I wish this done especially because at the Arnold Arboretum they are working up systematically all Chinese woody plants that are in their collections, while in our own Departmental herbarium or in other Herbaria no such things are done at the present. It will show at the same time that we are not working on cuttings and seeds of economic plants only.

I have a few special requests to make also: viz.: of Larix dahurica (?) I wish a few specimens could be sent to Prof. Komaroff at the St. Petersburg Botanical Garden, the author of Flore Manchurie, who has asked me specifically for larch material from China. As he has given us considerable assistance in putting all his facilities at my disposal in the Herbarium at St. Petersburg I trust my request can be complied with and that my compliments may be given to him in a letter

Of all things I wish labels in triplicate, the thing one set
every the material itself, while I am sending you herewith another set
and the last one I retain for my own files.

The sheets of herbarium paper are not exactly of standard
size, 13 x 14 inches, for this size is very hard to get here, but as
the paper will be thrown away, I suppose, it does not matter much.
They also may be somewhat larger if that is not wanted.

but I don't think it to be thrown away, for other institutions can make
use of it.
Of all the woody material, for as far as there is a collection

supply of it, I would like to see that. Samples be supplied with a quantity
of it and the rest may be sent to me. I am sure you will be glad to
send me some herbarium material, nothing was sent to me (via
the London Museum and the University) also the London Museum has
of these things. I wish the herbarium paper of the kind
of herbarium paper you mention as especially good. I have very good
material in their collection, while in our own herbarium
or in other herbaria we have things are some of the present. It will
be good to have also that we are not willing to receive and send it
to the London Museum only.

I have a few special requests to send you that I will
be glad to see a few specimens would be sent to Prof. Bennett
at the University of Cambridge, the University of Cambridge,
and his name is especially for the University of Cambridge.
has given me herbarium material in getting all the material
in the University of Cambridge at 50, Portsmouth I trust my request can
be complied with and that my obligations are given to him in a letter.

you or someone else may write him.

To Mr. Widstrom and to Mr. Stuntz I would like to see being shown the seedlings of *Prunus sisonii*, as Mr. Stuntz assured me, neither of his had ever seen poplar seedlings.

To the attention of Mr. J. H. Norton I would like to see drawn the fact that there are some asparagus specimens among this shipment.

Medicago ruthenica, *Geranium* sp., *Erodium* sp. and some grasses my interest of Office of Forage crop Investigations.

Mr. Oliver also may be interested in *Medicago ruthenica* and *M. sativa* var. *retula*. Have these two species ever before been collected in China?

Prunus bungei (or *Prunus japonica* var. *glandulosa*) will no doubt interest several people, you yourself not excluded, and the undersigned is much concerned too. What is *Prunus humilis* now?

Dr. True may find it interesting to look over the Aconitums, Gentians and Glycyrrhiza as all three groups are used medicinally, here in China as well as all over the globe.

Photos I would like to see being taken of the fruiting branch of *Diospyros lotus*; of *Medicago ruthenica*, and *M. sativa* var. *retula*; of the grafted *Chrysantheum*s, and of the quince fruit, should it arrive in good condition.

The many grasses I trust will be submitted to Prof. Hitchcock. I hope there are some new ones among them.

In case there should be novelties among the collected material, I would like to see them being given descriptive names in preference to calling them after persons.

you are concerned also with this side.

To Mr. Tibbatts and to Mr. Stewart I would like to see be-
lieve that the meetings of the Board should be held in the
winter of the year and not in the summer.

To the attention of Mr. J. R. Norton I would like to see
from the fact that there are some important questions which
arise.

Medical education, however, is a very
difficult matter and it is not possible to
discuss any other of the other questions.

Mr. Oliver also says of the medical education
and it is not possible to discuss any other of the other
questions.

Education in China

It is not possible to discuss any other of the other
questions.

Education in China is a very difficult matter

and it is not possible to discuss any other of the other
questions.

Education in China is a very difficult matter

and it is not possible to discuss any other of the other
questions.

Education in China is a very difficult matter
and it is not possible to discuss any other of the other
questions.

Education in China

The way in which I trust will be satisfied in the
future.

Education in China

It is not possible to discuss any other of the other
questions.

Education in China is a very difficult matter
and it is not possible to discuss any other of the other
questions.

Whenever I had sent material previously, I made references on the label so as to make identification more easy.

I enclosed in the case also one large tin containing fruits like persimmons, pears, jujubes, grapes and crab apples, which I had kept for several weeks in strong Chinese alcohol and now packed in in an wings soaked in alcohol. It is a new experiment and I have no idea in what shape the fruits will arrive. They may freeze en route and bust open, but even here in Peking, when I should store them, a similar fate might befall them, for now already it is freezing hard. The large photos I sent you some weeks ago picturing persimmons and pears may give you a clue in identifying this preserved fruit, for they are the specimens in person which I photographed. There is also a small tin with fruits of *Pyrus sinensis* which I obtained in Harbin on March 1, 1913 and of which I sent seeds under No. 1799a. Then there are two small tins, each containing 2 flat peaches which I got in Kelgan on Sept. 4, 1913, but which peaches had been imported from Shantung. I am much interested to know in what state these preserved fruits will reach you.

Well, this is about all about this shipment; I may add that I estimate the cost of obtaining, describing and transporting all this material at \$1200. U.S. gold, salaries, etc. included and I come to the conclusion that the collecting of herbarium specimens, useful as it is, proves to be the most time-consuming and the most expensive item of all my work. I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK S. MYER

However I had not intended to do this, I was surprised to find the label

on it in some unrecognizable way.

I noticed in the case also one large tin containing crystals

like potassium, sodium, calcium, magnesium and zinc sulphate, which I had

found the several weeks in a box - Chinese labels and one printed in

an elegant hand in Chinese. It is a new experiment and I have not done

it yet since the crystals will arrive. They are boxes of soda and have

open, but even had in a box, when I should have had a similar box

right before me. For now it is in Chinese. The boxes have

I had the same boxes and Chinese characters and have not yet

also in English. The Chinese boxes, for they are the same as

those which I have seen. There is also a small tin with crystals of

which I noticed in a box in 1912 and of which

I had seen some in 1917. The boxes are for small tins, and are

labeled in Chinese which I can not read. I had, but which

Chinese had been invited from America. I am now interested to know in

what state these prepared (this will come yet).

But this is about all that I can say. I am not sure

whether the rest of the material, especially the potassium, will be

found at 1900, U.S. with other, was, I think, and I am in the

position that the collection of botanical specimens, which is at

least to be the most important and the most extensive of all

to me. I would

have very much.

Yours very truly,

I would like to see the material and the most extensive of all

to me. I would

1837

Peking, China, Dec. 4, 1913.

Dear Mr. Bisset:

Your two letters, both dated Oct. 31, 1913, reached me a day or two ago, together with their enclosures.

I notice the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury as regards the buying of official Chinese visiting cards being considered a personal affair. Well, I herewith relinquish this small amount of 59 cents U. S. currency and enclose herewith the Statement of Differences No. 5695, so that Mr. Carson may make a note of it and that notice of this decision can be made in the Office keeping such information on file.

As regards returning the unexpended balance in my possession, amounting to \$709.66 U.S. gold, I herewith beg to enclose a draft for this amount to the order of the Treasurer of the United States of America on New York, and I wish you would kindly send this to Mr. A. Zappone together with the information that I received his letter of Oct. 29, 1913 and have acted upon it.

I am sorry such a large amount has to be returned into the Treasury, but if you will look up previous financial correspondence, you will see that the very larger part of this money belonged to the so-called Mandan funds, of which I was not able to use hardly any for ordinary expenses, as it had to be expended for purchases of material specifically intended for Mandan only.

I also wish you would kindly put me on the list to receive the Circular of the Treasury Department: Values of Foreign Coins. The one I have is dated Oct. 1, 1912 and the Yuan silver dollar is given on it to be worth 0.529 U.S. gold; from my statement of differences I see it was only 0.4777 on June 30, 1913. That is a big difference.

Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I enclose herewith a copy of the report of the Committee on the subject of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

I have also the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

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I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

Well, trusting my financial affairs, ending with the fiscal year 1912-1913, are herewith settled, I am

Very truly yours,

FRANK W. MEYER
c/o American Legation, Peking, China
Via Siberia

Peking, China, Dec. 5, 1913.

Dear Miss Cramer:

Three letters from you have come into my possession these last times and I'll herewith answer them.

Letter of Sept. 12, 1913, with some opened personal mail, which had been wandering about a little bit.

Letter of Sept. 30, 1913, containing a bill for \$6.00 as premium on my bond. You state that Mr. Fairchild paid this amount and I herewith enclose my personal check for 6 dollars to Mr. Fairchild and I kindly wish you would hand it over to him, with my thanks for his labor in connection with this case.

Letter of Oct. 8, 1913, containing as enclosures copies of letters of Prof. Sargent, Dr. Howard and Mrs. Patterson on material I have sent in. I am glad to receive these notes, as it shows that some of the things I collected are of value also outside of our little Office.

Well, this is about all for the present. I have been awfully busy these last weeks on the mass of herbarium material I had collected and had hardly time to think about anything else. Now, however, I am thro with it, thank heavens and I will straighten out my official corres-

July, 1881, meeting at Richmond, Virginia, held at the

year 1881-1882, and finally decided, I am

very truly yours,

Wm. A. Rorer

of the American Association, Richmond, Virginia

1881

Richmond, Virginia, July 18, 1881

Dear Sirs:

I have just received your letter of the 15th of

July and am glad to hear that you are

interested in the subject of the

and have written about a letter to

the effect of the 15th of July, 1881, and

in regard to the same. The letter has been

forwarded to the proper authorities and

they will be glad to have it and will

be sure to give it the attention it

deserves. I am, Sir, very truly

your obedient servant, Wm. A. Rorer

Richmond, Virginia, July 18, 1881

of the Association, Richmond, Virginia

and will be glad to have it and will

be sure to give it the attention it

deserves. I am, Sir, very truly

your obedient servant, Wm. A. Rorer

1913

condence (for personal correspondence I have no time any longer, it seems!) After that is done I probably can leave Peking, for I have settled these last days the difficult financial problems especially of getting money in the interior.

Please accept my best wishes for a Merry Xmas to you All in the Office and a Right Prosperous and Successful 1914. I am

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK F. MEYER

Peking, China, Dec. 5, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Some five letters from you have come into my possession these last weeks and I'll herewith answer them.

Letter of Sept. 18, 1913, announcing that you were sending me six reprints of each of the articles on the Chestnut-bark disease by you and Dr. Shear, as published in "Science." Several weeks after I received this letter these reprints turned up. Many thanks for your kindness. I have distributed them to several people here in China who are interested in this disease.

Letter of Sept. 29, 1913, concerning getting seed of Amorulus dividiana for Mr. Harrison at Yreaville, Calif., with enclosure of a copy of Mr. H.'s letter to you, dated Sept. 20, 1913.

Well, this commission is in the nature, more or less, of non-official business and I have treated it as such. My interpreter and some of his friends got hold of about 250 lbs. of seeds to the amount of 50

... (faint text) ...

Please accept my best wishes for the future.

The office and a kind invitation to visit me.

Yours very sincerely,

Wm. J. ...

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doll. local currency, and they packed and shipped the stuff, while I advanced the money as a personal affair. I have written to Mr. Harbison about this whole matter and trust he will be satisfied with it.

Letter of Oct. 11, 1913, about Mr. Purdom's article in the Gardeners Chronicle on plant collecting in Kansu. Yes, I knew about all of these facts already, as Purdom had related them to me in person. I hope he will publish some more, especially about his collecting in the Shing lung shan range in Shensi, where so many ornamental shrubs are to be found. Your post-scriptum in your own handwriting about the prospects being poor of an article on "Sheltek" ever going to be published is not encouraging. So much of what a traveller observes is never brought before the eyes of the world.

Letter of Oct. 14, 1913. About getting more seeds of a variety of hemp from which "Haschish" is made. On Nov. 23, I have written to Geo. Macartney, Esq., British Consul-General at Kashgar, via Osh, Andijan, to be so kind and try to procure a 30 lbs. of seeds for us and to send them either thro the American Diplomatic Pouch of our Embassy at St. Petersburg, Russia or via English postal service, thro India to you direct. No doubt you will hear from him some of these coming weeks.

I just wonder what use the American public can make out of "Haschish."

Letter of Oct. 22, 1913. About the locality where the Hsiao Wu tai shan is; on the German map "Feking" you will find it just below where the 40th parallel lat. crosses the 115th parallel long. And why was I there? Well, letters you since received may have explained matters,

I have written to Mr. ... about this whole matter and trust he will be satisfied with it.

Letter of Oct. 11, 1912, about Mr. ... article in the ...

of these facts already, as ... had related them to me in person. I

hope he will publish some more, especially about the collecting in the

thing long than range in ... where so many ornamental birds are to

be found. Your post-script in your own handwriting about the proposals

being part of my article on "Abolition" ever going to be published is not

encouraging. So much of what a traveller observes is never written

before the end of the week. Letter of Oct. 14, 1912. - Good getting more work of a variety

of things from which "Hutchinson" is made. On Nov. 23, I have written to

you, ... at ... try to procure a ... for me and for

others. I just wonder what the American public can make out of

"Hutchinson". Letter of Oct. 22, 1912. About the locality where the ...

but I will state the main reasons: firstly, I had received a cablegram to postpone my trip into Kansu; this of course upset my plans a good deal; then when I was thro with the more important part of my work in Peking, I was free to leave the scorching heat of that city for a while for my health did not permit me to stay there much longer. Then not having been able to make any investigations on the persimmon problems, I decided I could do that while waiting for further instructions.

When in the persimmon regions, however, I found very little information to be had and as the heat increased, I had to move to cooler sections, and knowing the Hsiao Wu tai shan to be very little known and having heard from a Chinaman who had been there that there were many wild fruits there, among which plums and cherries, I decided to explore that region. My fotos and seeds which you must have gotten by this time show that I struck a rich region botanically, and herbarium material which is en route now will prove it even more. --After having come back from the Hsiao Wu tai shan I was plunged till over my ears in attending to correspondence, and describing seeds, fotos and other material. Then came the terror of the robber bands all over China after the revolution had collapsed and I was advised by our Legation people not to go away too far from Peking, and I attended to the arranging of the 500 lots of herbarium specimens, thro which labor I only came a few days ago. In the meantime I also had the work on hand with the obtaining and shipping of 1500 lbs. of Davidson's peach stones and 250 lbs. of chestnuts and I assure you that I had had very few holidays during all this time I am here in Peking.

I will state the main reasons I had received a collection
 in response to my late father's will of course would be almost a good
 deal; then when I was faced with the more important part of my work in
 Berlin, I was free to leave the remaining part of that day for a while
 for my health did not permit me to stay there much longer. Then my sup-
 ing been able to make my investigations on the German problem, I do-
 asked I would do that while waiting for the next instructions.
 When in the German regions, however, I found very little
 information to be had and as the best I could do was to make
 sections, and knowing the time to get down to business I had
 having heard from a German who had been there that there were very
 little there, among which plans and charts, I decided to explore that
 region. By 1935 and again which you must have gotten by this time show
 that I struck a rich vein geologically, and hydrological material which is
 in value not all given it even more. After having seen just how the
 things in all that I was given this was as far as I could go in my
 progress, and after that, there are other details. Then come the
 factor of the total number of all over which after the revolution had col-
 lapsed and I was asked by our American people to go to the States
 for Berlin, and I returned to the University of the 100 days at Berlin
 in Germany, this which I only came a few days ago. In the
 meantime I also had the various kind of the situation and situation of
 1930 that at that time people were not the at all and I never
 for that I had not very far collected water all the time I was in

Twins

1842

My time is also being taken up more and more with various callers. Officials connected with the Chinese Department of Agriculture have come to get my advices, other people here have done the same and a few weeks ago the Chinese minister of the Department of Commerce, Mines and Agriculture asked me to come and see him, which I did. And so the valuable hours slip by and it is evening before one knows.

I notice your remark of not having received much material of late from me. Well, yes, some of the best things I collected on my first trip here, and of course it is much harder now to find novelties. This coming winter, however, we probably will bag a few new things again.

About going in stronger every year for herbarium specimens and natural size fotos. Well, about the first I am getting a little bit tired. I have sent in already quite a lot, but of course it does not show that sort of work. One ships a big case, representing a terrific lot of work, and the material is distributed throughout some herbaria and nobody knows any more about it. Fotos will come as the time advances, but in case you write again I still would like to receive a list of subjects from China that are especially wanted; that gives me more satisfaction, when I have obtained a desired foto, than to take pictures which are really not wanted.

Well, in another letter I will touch some other mail I received. I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK W. MYER
c/o American Legation, Peking,
China, via Siberia

By the same token, we have not yet seen

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... in fact, what people have done for the last few

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1843

Peking, China, Dec. 6, 1913

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I will continue the answering of mail that has come in of late. With your letters I am thru, now the odds and ends follow.

"Plant Immigrants" No. 87 reached me. I notice a goodly number of my introductions are mentioned in it and the orchard of ringed jujubes impresses one strangely.

I also received Plant Introduction Newsletters No. 8 and No. 9, with their many interesting items as contents. I wonder whether Messrs. Dorsett, Shamel and Foyense are going to collect herbarium material in So. Brazil and I surely will be glad to hear their experiences.

I see Mr. Beagles complains a good deal about damage done by gophers. Well, does he know that a few crystals of strychnine, inserted in a small piece of apple, put down in a freshly made burrow, will kill them off nicely. I got rid of dozens that way when gardening at Montecito near Santa Barbara.

I am very glad indeed to see that Prof. Sargent has visited our garden at Chico. I wish I could have been there at that time and heard his remarks.

A friend sent me a copy of the "World's Work" of November, 1913; pages 41-52, incl., telling about Mr. Wilson's plant collecting in western China. Did you see it?

I also received a copy of the American Breeders Magazine, presumably sent by you for criticism. Well, I do not consider this number (Vol. IV, No. 2) an absolute success. Mr. Swingle's article is extremely interesting, but some of the other articles do not quite come

Dear Mr. [Name]

Thank you for your letter of the 15th.

I am sorry to hear that you are having trouble with your [subject]. I will do my best to help you.

I have reviewed your letter and the documents you mentioned.

I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time. I will try to get back to you as soon as possible.

I have also received your letter of the 20th.

I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time. I will try to get back to you as soon as possible.

I have reviewed your letter and the documents you mentioned. I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time.

I have also received your letter of the 25th.

I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time. I will try to get back to you as soon as possible.

I have reviewed your letter and the documents you mentioned. I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time.

I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time. I will try to get back to you as soon as possible.

I have reviewed your letter and the documents you mentioned. I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time.

I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time. I will try to get back to you as soon as possible.

I have reviewed your letter and the documents you mentioned. I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time.

I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time. I will try to get back to you as soon as possible.

under the heading of breeding. Of course the three subjects Plant Breeding, Animal Breeding and Eugenics are really too far apart to come under one heading. Your own article, as it now stands, described plant introduction more than plant breeding and it smells a little bit after advertisement of our work. The photo of "the largest wild rose known" is not a success and the descriptive matter comes right in between your own article. To a man like myself, being supremely interested in plants before anything else, this profusely illustrated article on "Color Inheritance in Brine" comes as a bucket of cold water over one's back and I felt like tearing these pages out. ---My own idea is that this magazine ought to be split up into three parts and that a lot of good material must be accumulated before publishing it as a monthly.

Sometime ago I corresponded with you about the so-called discovery of Mr. Seagle of the existence of the Potamia peach in Kansas, and I stated that I had been writing about it to Mr. Dorsett. Well, I found that you also had written me about this peach in your letter of Dec. 26, 1912, p. 3, in answer upon my letter concerning herbarium material I had examined in St. Petersburg.

In the box with herbarium material I sent off some days ago, there are specimens of Erigeron bungei ? and Dioscorea lotus in fruit. I suggest that these be photographed and be published in the Bulletin of Plant Invasions. Are there illustrations in existence of fruiting branches of these 2 plants?

I am also in receipt of two copies of "Proof sheets of Descriptive Labels, season 1913-1914." I surmise they have been sent for my criticism. Well, it is the first time I see such a book-like pub-

lication of labels and consider it most excellent for experimenters, for they are able to make remarks on the white spaces surrounding the descriptions of the plants they have received. I am returning one copy as one is enough for me to retain. What a lot of melons our Office is distributing! I wonder how some of the Central-Asian melons do taste when grown on American soils.

I just received Plant Introduction Newsletter No. 10 and I notice Mr. Young's interesting account of his trip to the Hawaiian Islands. And so after all the Dasheen is but the taro! And this to come after all the advertisement has been given out to the world about the name Dasheen! And Prof. Hansen again in Russia? What is he doing there just now?

And herewith I am thru with the mail and I can start packing in and storing away my numerous baggage. With kindest regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK W. MEYER
c/o American Legation, Peking, China
via Siberia

Peking, China, Dec. 6, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, via Diplomatic Pouch, 1 package, containing a tin case in which three small bottles with insects in alcohol have been enclosed. They all three bear labels but for reference's sake I'll herewith transcribe them.

The first of these is the fact that the
 Government has been unable to secure
 the necessary funds to carry out its
 policy of expansion. This is due to
 the fact that the Government has
 been unable to raise the necessary
 funds through the sale of bonds.
 The second of these is the fact that
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 out its policy of expansion. This is
 due to the fact that the Government
 has been unable to raise the necessary
 funds through the sale of bonds.

JOHN A. WYER
 111 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 1911

The third of these is the fact that
 the Government has been unable to
 secure the necessary funds to carry
 out its policy of expansion. This is
 due to the fact that the Government
 has been unable to raise the necessary
 funds through the sale of bonds.

1. Insects collected in the Hsiao Wu tai shan region, with the exception of the beetles looking like "lady birds," but with a metallic luster; these ravage potato and bean fields. See herbarium material and the note concerning it.

2. Insects collected in Peking, June, 1913, with the exception of the large female grasshopper and the moth, which came from the Hsiao Wu tai shan region. (Aug. 1913)

3. Insects collected on the city wall of Peking, during spring and early summer 1913.

I packed them in well, so even in case a bottle should break or leak, no damage will result to the mail surrounding the package.

I hope Dr. Howard and his co-workers will find some interesting specimens among this lot. I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK E. MEYER
c/o American Legation
Peking, China
via Siberia

Peking, China, Dec. 10, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, via Diplomatic pouch, 2 parcels containing various things. There are 3 packages with numbered samples No.s 41b-45b, incl., of which I enclose the inventory cards. These samples may be partly sampled, partly preserved and partly analyzed. What do you think about the size of these jujubes?

Under Entomological material there are 2 small packages, one containing: Scales on cultivated jujube trees, dated Peking, China Nov. 9, 1913. The other package holds: Cocoons and insect eggs on branches of *Forsythia suspensa* (cultivated plants) dated Peking, China, Dec. 1, 1913.

Under Pathological Material there are 2 small packages, one containing: Bark fungus ? on *Viburnum* sp. dated Peking, China, Dec. 1, 1913 and the other: Rust on berries of *Rhamnus saxatilis*, dated Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chilli Prov., China, Aug. 18, 1913.

Under Botanical Material there are three small lots, one containing seeds and cones of *Thuja orientalis*, dated Looling, Shantung, China, Mar. 31, 1913. Another contains: Seeds and calicles of *Forsythia suspensa*, dated Peking, China, Dec. 1, 1913; and the last has as contents: seeds of *Diospyros kaki*, variety *Wan san*, dated Peking, China, Oct. 8, 1913. These last three are for the seed collection of the Department while the Pathological and Entomological material will no doubt fall in the hands of specialists interested in certain subjects.

My baggage arrangements, financial problems and correspondence matters are not all settled yet, while the necessary papers for the large box with herbarium material have not come in yet either. Things will probably all be O. K. within a day or two, so that I can write Mr. Nees and send him Hills of Lading, while paying my bills here.

With kindest regards I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK H. MUEHLER
c/o American Legation, Peking,
China, via Siberia

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Peking, China, Dec. 11, 1913.

Dear Miss Cramer:

Your "chatty" letter of Oct. 21, 1913, with the 5 fotos and the Consular Report on Sea Railways in China, as enclosures, reached me a day or so ago, and I hasten to express my kind thanks to you for all these interesting things. You people surely must have had a good time there at the Great Falls. My regrets are that I couldn't have been present also. Well, some other day.

I was much interested to see this first cablegram Mr. Shamel sent; the enumeration of these orange diseases reads like a wire from a locality where a Red Cross party has just landed.

And poor David Bisset! You are the first to tell me a few details; Mr. Fairchild only mentioned, in a personal message, that David was in the hospital with a broken leg. I surely hope he will become entirely his own self again and not to have any after-effects, like such accidents so often produce. I see from your remarks that he is a gentle sufferer; well, I am not! I ask forever: Why?

Glad I am indeed that Mr. Young has come back stouter and browner. I can't locate him on any of the fotos you sent me; I suppose he either has changed beyond recognition or he is not on any at all.

I'll keep the Feicheng peach in mind as you are stating.

As I look over the fotos taken on the roof I must say that the "Bosses" look a little bit worried and sure explorers seem to feel the full responsibility of the situation. (By the way, is this Mr. Popanos somewhat bashful?) Of your own self I should say that the scales must tell a different tale from some year or so ago; it is not ice bad, however!

London, Dec. 11, 1848

Dear Mr. Young

Your letter of the 11th inst. has just come and the Committee have no objection to your going on a day or two, and I believe to answer my kind regards to you for all these interesting things. The people surely must have had a good time there of the first fair. It would be well if you could be present also. Well, some other day.

I was much interested to see this first collection of the Committee at their evening classes which has a fair for a locality where we had some people here last January.

And your David Almond! You are the first to tell me a few details; Mr. Almond only mentioned in a personal message, that he was in the hospital with a broken leg. I really hope he will soon come entirely his own self again and not be having any after-effects, like with accidents so often produce. I see from your remarks that he is a

great sufferer; well, I am not I am forever; why? And I am indeed that Mr. Young has some book about it and I can't locate him on any of the topics you want me; I suppose he either has changed beyond recognition or he is not on any of all. I'll keep the Fellowship book in mind as you are stating.

As I look over the notes taken on the next I must say that the "Fellowship" look a little bit worried and three explanations seem to look the full responsibility of the situation. (By the way, is this Mr. Young's account?) Of your own self I don't say that the matter was left a different side from some year or so ago; it is not for me, however!

Well, a day or two more and I hope to be on the trail again; if visitors, correspondence and ups and downs will only stay away for awhile. With best of regards to you All, I am

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK E. WYER
c/o American Legation
Peking, China, via Siberia

Honanfu, China. Dec. 18, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Here I am in Honanfu and this morning I had been intending to leave by carts for Sianfu and had everything arranged already, but-- we were advised last night by the local magistrate not to go by carts from here, as they could not be held responsible for our safety, for some big robber bands are operating near this city. We will now take a little train journey to Tse-mon, a couple of hours from here, also on the road to Sianfu and have arranged with our carts to meet us there. From Tse-mon the road is said to be much safer and besides that we may obtain there an armed escort. It is really pitiful, the conditions here. There has been a famine this summer in this district, and this, together with the passed Revolution, has reduced the people to fearful conditions. The beggars in town are so aggressive that they cling to one's clothes and throw themselves at one's feet in the snow in the middle of the street, practically forcing one to throw them a couple of coppers. My, my, I donot think that we whites would ever be willing to exist in such a way. And yet, when these people had capable and honest officials, what a change could be brought about!

This town is indescribably dirty just now; we have had a foot or so of snow and in the middle of the day, thru the effects of traffic, the snow becomes a slushy, dirty mass here and there and one has to wade thru till over one's ankles, and yet —dozens of dirty beggars make it at times impossible to go in peace. Why not put these men to work and give them 5 or 6 copper cents a day, on which amount they can live, for a cup full of boiled birdseed (*Chaetichlea italica*) costs only 1 cent (Mex.) We went yesterday to the section of the town where bamboo furniture and utensils are made; outside of the south gate and on the gate itself were hanging heads of robbers who had been caught a few days previously; they were frozen solidly, but still it gives one a creeping sensation to see things like that.

To the S. W. from here, around a town named Yung ning, on the river Lo ho (see German map of Hsi ngan fu, or the Atlas of the China Inland Mission) there seem to be extensive bamboo plantations, apparently quite a hardy kind. The district, however, is so unsafe and has been so for centuries apparently, that it has never even been properly mapped out. I was advised not ^{to} go there. Mr. Reinhoff, a Swedish missionary here, whom I visited, told me there are extensive forests to the South from here, around a town called Sung hsien, and he is almost sure no European collector has ever visited these pristine regions. However, the district was so infested with robbers that the officials here would not let him start without an escort of fifty well armed soldiers and he said "that was three years ago when the country was quite peaceful; now (he said) I am afraid they would not allow foreigners to proceed at all to these regions." In these forests there are monkeys living and a fine quality of lacquer is produced from the lacquer tree.

1851

What a pity these regions are so unsafe; probably we could find many new things there.

I obtained at the R. R. Sta. of Kung hsien, between Sze schai and Honanfu, a few tablets of a new sweetmeat, viz., Persimmon sugar. I did not know that persimmons would produce that substance. It tastes very much like pure grape sugar. I also heard that a good vinegar is made from persimmons. I have not been able to sample it as yet. The climate here is much milder already than in Feking; one finds in gardens shrubs like Mandarin domestica, Junica granatum and Lagerstroemia indica; as trees Melia azadirach, Firmiana simplex, Paulownia imperialis and Sleditzianensis?

Please don't look at the writing, for I have my fur coat on the felt boots also and have my ink near the charcoal fire to keep it from becoming too thick, for it is cold here this morning.

Counting upon the best wishes of you all and trying to keep out of difficulties, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK E. MEYER

Sianfu, Shensi, China, Jan. 10, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

It is already a week since I have been here, but I have been so busy with calling on people and receiving visitors that I could not find any time to write at all. Now, however, I am about thru with these social affairs and real serious work can begin.

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My trip from Honanfu to here was not interrupted by anything serious. The first three days we had great difficulties on the road on account of the snow, but later on it became better. We also had no encounter with any robbers, the off of the main road the country is decidedly unsafe. We encountered a few suspicious ^{looking} specimens of humanity, armed with some old flintlocks and big rusty knives and we saw a human head hung up in a lonely ravine, while many forlorn looking Chinese soldiers were seen patrolling at rare intervals, but otherwise things were fairly quiet.

The inns, however, beat anything I ever encountered; we had to spend some nights in rooms where previous guests had acted worse than swine, having even gone as far as utilizing the corners for V. C. purposes. Thanks to the cold, however, bedbugs and other vermin were asleep and the odours were also somewhat subdued. Fuel is quite scarce on nearly the whole road, for the Chinese have done their job well in grabbing out every wild woody thing, and as the inn-rooms generally have semi-open roofs and half-broken down doors and paperless windows which one has to stuff with one's own baggage, one cannot complain of the "stuffy, suffocating atmosphere" one hears so much of in crowded ballrooms.

I collected some things of interest, like for instance, scions of 9 named varieties of persimmons; also a very large jujube and some minor things. I will write about these in a separate letter. From the Chinese magistrate in charge of the Foreign Office here, I heard that about 30 different varieties of persimmons occur in the Shensi Province and he gave me some dried ones to sample, which came from Fu ping, which were so juicy and excellent that I estimate their selling price, in New York, for instance, at 40-60 cts. (gold) per lb. They are far juicier

of this kind... the first time... account of the case... encounter with my tobacco... slightly more... been kept up in a fairly... that were not...

The last, however, I was... spend some time in room... when, having seen... thanks to the fact... the other was also... the state that... every will...

I visited... of a small... also... Chinese... part of... and in...

than figs and by far not as unpleasant sweet. They are peeled like apples, when they are ripe, but when still hard, then they are strung on fine silk string and hung on a windy place away from the direct rays of the sun. They are packed in baskets with their own dried peelings as packing material.

From Mrs. A. G. Sherrock, of the English Baptist Mission here and perhaps one of the most intelligent of the foreign residents in this place, I heard that in early autumn "Yang tao" fruits can be obtained in Sianfa, which come from the south slope of the Tsing ling range. There are two varieties, one smooth and one hairy, and according to Mrs. Sherrock's opinion, they are of very much finer flavor than those gotten at Kuling, where so many missionaries congregate in summer. She also said that the Chinese do not like the fruits and feed them to the pigs. (Strange that the Chinese as a race do not care for mushy fruits!)

The climate is quite mild here; just now the Chinese all-spice (Chimonanthus fragrans) is in full bloom in gardens and courtyards; Citrus trifoliata grows wild on grave mounds and is sparingly used as a hedge-plant; pomegranates and large quinces (Cydonia cathayensis) are found here and there. Olea fragrans, when grafted on Ligustrum quihoui, remains out of doors on sheltered places. Bambusa domestica and Jasminum nudiflorum are found in all gardens. Grape myrtles and grafted Magnolia yulan are fairly common; Ophiopogon japonicus and Fallicata bartieri are found in shady nooks, while several species of bamboos occur.

The pagoda tree (Sophora japonica) is the most commonly used shade tree, but Ailanthus glandulosa, Broussonetia papyrifera, Populus alba tomentosa, Willows, and Paulownia fortunei are also quite common.

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Around the whole town most a peculiar pyramidal poplar is planted, which looks to me different from other kinds I previously met. One also seeds many soap-pod trees (Gleditsia sinensis) which even now are still loaded with their heavy pods. This tree will be a good shade tree for our mild-wintered, semi-arid parts, especially good for Texas. I noticed that our old friend Amygdalus davidiana thrives well as a stock plant for peaches and flowering plums, while Diospyros lotus stands an amazing amount of drought in loess cliffs and I begin to believe that persimmon culture will be possible in fairly dry regions even, when this lotus is used as a stock!

I have tasted the persimmon vinegar of which I wrote you from Nonanfu on Dec. 18, 1913, and altho not a strong one, I consider it of special value as a salad vinegar.

The process in manufacturing it is as follows (according to my interpreter): ripe, soft persimmons are put into a large earthen jar and put on a warm place; they soon begin to ferment and become soupy, then the mass is pounded up, put into some sacking and the juice squeezed out. Then some salted water is mixed with the juice and the whole mixture put into earthen jars again. There is still some fermenting going on, but it is soon worked out. When fully at rest, it is strained again and ready to be sold. The less water and the more salt one puts in the vinegar the longer one can keep it, but even the best cannot be kept for over a whole year, as it becomes musty when warm weather sets in.

We also found two more delicacies made from dried persimmons. One is persimmon pie, a red Chinese product sold here and there along the road and tasting and looking somewhat like pumpkin pie. The other is persimmon paste with walnut stuffing and pressed in square cakes. This

around the whole town most a smaller quantity paper is placed. When
 looks so no different from other than I previously saw. On the other
 very good paper (Litho paper) which ever now are still loaded
 with their heavy coats. This tree will be a good shade tree for our mid-
 western, semi-arid parts, especially good for Texas. I noticed that our
 old friend Juniperus horizontalis thrives well as a stock plant for pecan
 and flowering plants, while Juniperus horizontalis stands an amazing amount of
 frost in Texas hills and I begin to believe that western juniper will
 be possible in fairly dry regions ever, when this form is used as a stock
 I have tested the western juniper of which I wrote you from
 Dec. 18, 1913, and also saw a specimen of it
 special value as a shade plant.

The process in Juniperus horizontalis is as follows: Juniperus horizontalis is a
 (Litho paper) type, and specimens are not like a large section for and
 set on a wire plate; they soon begin to ferment and become sour, then the
 was it found in, not into some water and the juice squeezed out. Then
 some salted water is mixed with the juice and the whole mixture put into
 wooden jars again. There is still some fermenting going on, but it is
 soon worked out. Then fairly at rest, it is strained again and ready to
 be sold. The four water and the wine salt are left in the vinegar the
 leaves are kept it, but even the best cannot be kept for over a state
 year, as it becomes rancid when water weather sets in.
 It was found the more delicate made from dried specimens.
 One is Juniperus horizontalis, a real Chinese product said here and there along the
 road and another and looking somewhat like Juniperus horizontalis. The other is
Juniperus horizontalis with without anything and present in some cases. Was

last is a very nourishing product and the marvel is that a little slice costs only 6 cash - 0.3 cents American currency. We bought some excellent dried persimmons for 7 cents. (Max) p. only - about 2½ cts. per lb. American currency. If the Chinese were a more progressive race, it would pay them to export their dried persimmons, when put up in nice clean packages. To in America certainly must make an industry of this business!

And now as to my plans. I am just now in a dilemma. My interpreter had an accident while we climbed the Pa lue shan, near Wua yia siam. I had him examined by Dr. Geo. A. Charter of the English Baptist Mission Hospital here, and the doctor's written diagnosis to me is: "Fistula in ano and to cure it an operation is necessary." Now Mr. Ting, the interpreter, objects to that and I myself also rather would not miss his services for a long time. For he is not of a quickly curing nature and it may be a month or longer before he could go again. The best thing is now to let him have some rest and he gets some preliminary treatment already and when I am thro with my administrative duties here (Accounts and reports) we will make a journey by carts in the plain and lower mountains around here collecting all the good things lying loose, but begging especially the different varieties of persimmons and more specifically those kinds that can be dried. Then I will return partly by the same road I came by and travel thro Shan-tung with the specific object of getting trees of the Fui tcheng peach and material of the best varieties of *Crataegus pinnatifida*, besides walnuts, pears, persimmons and other good things. I see by the letter of Mr. Bisset of Nov. 13, 1913, that the seedling Fui tcheng peach has turned out to be bad. Well, we will try to get it this time as budded young trees, if such is possible.

last in a very interesting way, and the result is that a little later
 there will be a great deal of work done in the future. The
 excellent work done by the Government for the last few years is
 very much to be commended. It is the only one that has been
 done in this country. It is the only one that has been
 done in this country.

It is the only one that has been done in this country.
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I am sorry I cannot enter Kansu at this time, but with the condition of my interpreter, the impossibilities of obtaining a new man here in the interior, with the great unsafety all through the country and especially off the main roads, it is perhaps better not to proceed much further just now. If all goes well I may return here in June, 1914 and make Kansu a whole year's work. It may be necessary for me also to obtain another interpreter, for I am afraid Mr. Tiag cannot do this sort of travel much longer any more. I am truly sorry about it, but--every one of us might have a similar misfortune and we simply must submit.

Well, Mr. Fairchild, I hope this message finds you and everybody in good health and spirits. I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK H. MEYER
c/o American Legation
Peking, China
Via Siberia

Sianfu, Shensi, China
Jan. 11, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

On Jan. 8th and on Jan. 10th, I delivered to the P. O. here resp. 4 and 2 parcels, all six addressed to the American Consulate-General at Shanghai. These parcels contain plant material bearing the numbers 1047 - 1074 (incl.) As the P. O. does not accept parcels to foreign countries direct, except up to a certain weight, at letter rate, I took this round-about way and I have written to Mr. Thomas Stevens, our American Consul-General at Shanghai, to kindly forward 5 of these parcels to our Dept. at Washington and one (Nos. 1073 & 1074) to our Garden at Chico.

I am enclosing herewith a set of inventory notes covering these shipments and I'll also make a few remarks covering this material.

Nos. 1047-1055 are local varieties of persimmons. Most of them can be dried and they are suitable especially for the mild wintered sections of our semi-arid belt when grafted on Eriopyrus lotus. Parts of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and the interior valleys of California might be found to be highly suitable to the growing new industry of dried persimmon culture!

Nos. 1048 and 1049 seem to be very large varieties and might be given extra care.

No. 1056 is said to be a very large apricot, half white, half red in color. (When grafted or budded on Davidiana peach it possibly might show us its fruits within two years from now, that is, when grown in California or some other warm, dry-aired section.

Nos. 1057, 1058, 1066 and 1071 are varieties of jujubes; No. 1058 is a specially large one, tho' the meat is not firm. These all might be distributed partly to China and partly to successful propagators down south.

Of Nos. 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063 and 1064 I would like to see Professor Sargent receive a quantity of each number. He wrote me specifically to collect Abelia triflora (No. 1060) which hereto has not been introduced yet into cultivation. No. 1064, a pyramidal regular, may possibly also be new. I wonder whether it is the same Father David met on his journeys here in the Shensi Province (vide Bretschneider: History of European Bot. Disc. in China, Vol. II, p. 831), line 8 from bottom).

No. 1065, a Tamarisk, deserves attention as a sand and bank-binder for alkaline sections, esp. in our South west.

Nos. 1067, 1068, 1069 and 1070 might be handed over to some southern Nurseryfirm with whom we have had successes. I believe that the Chinese allspice will become a favorite with the Northern people as a winter forcing flower of a most remarkably sweet odor. The Chinese gardeners here distinguish 4 varieties, but the two I am sending are considered to be the best. I hope they will prove to be new to America.

The Rose, No. 1072, obtained from Mrs. A. G. Shorrocks here, may possibly also be a novelty.

The two bamboos, Nos. 1073 and 1074, I directed to Chico and wrote Mr. Beagles about it, enclosing also 2 inventory notes. I am in hopes they'll stand the long journey successfully.

Well, trusting everything reaches you safely and that things can be made to grow, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK H. MYER

P. S. You might do me a favor, if you could see your way, in writing Mr. Thomas Saumens a letter, thru the usual channels, asking him to assist us in forwarding specimens to the best of his ability. Could you do this, please? As you know, there is an American F.O. in Shanghai in the Consular Building.

c/o American Legation, Peking, China
Via Siberia

I have been thinking of you a great deal lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I will try to write you more often. I have been thinking of you a great deal lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I will try to write you more often.

The book, "The History of the World," is a very interesting one. I have just finished reading it, and I am very glad to have read it. It is a very good book, and I would recommend it to everyone. I have been thinking of you a great deal lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I will try to write you more often.

I am in hopes that I shall see you very soon. I have been thinking of you a great deal lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I will try to write you more often. I am in hopes that I shall see you very soon.

Yours very sincerely,
 Wm. A. R. [Name]

Sianfu, Shensi, China,

Jan. 11, 1914.

Dear Mr. Beagles:

Yesterday I delivered to the P. O. here, one parcel containing some rooted Bamboo plants and addressed to the American Consulate-General at Shanghai. As the P.O. here does not accept parcels to foreign countries direct, I have written the Consul at Shanghai to forward this parcel to the Chico Garden. I am enclosing 2 inventory notes for your information. My suggestion to you is that these plants on arrival be planted in flat boxes and be nursed in the greenhouse until established; some time during the summer they might be planted outside, No 1074 preferably close-by to some hydrant where the soil remains moist most of the time.

Hoping these plants reach you in passable condition and that you may have success with them, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Sianfu, Shensi, China,

January 15, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I delivered to the P. O. here two parcels marked F. and G. and today I am sending one parcel marked H., all addressed

St. Louis, Mo.,

Jan 11, 1888

Dear Mr. [Name]

I received your letter of the 10th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the

proper authorities for their consideration.

I am sorry to hear that you are unable to

visit St. Louis at the present time.

I am sure you will find the city very

pleasant and hope you will be able to

visit us again some day.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

[Name]

[Address]

[Signature]

[Name]

St. Louis, Mo.,

January 10, 1888

Dear Mr. [Name]

I received your letter of the 10th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the

1859.

to the American Consulate-General at Shanghai, and I am asking the Consul to reforward them to Washington, D. C.

The package marked F. contains the numbers 1076, 1077, and 1078; package G. holds a fine quality of dried persimmons, sample 46b. Package H. has as contents a fine, large variety of chestnuts, No. 2005a.

Then I am sending to our Chico Garden, also via the Consulate at Shanghai, 2 parcels. One contains Nos. 1075, 1079, and 1080, and the other holds a smaller quantity of Chestnuts No. 2005a as what I am sending you. I am writing Mr. Beagles about it and am enclosing inventory notes for his information.

I herewith enclose a set of Inventory notes covering this shipment and I wish to make some suggestions also.

Nos. 1076, 1077, and 1078 are varieties of the Chinese allspice and I wish you would entrust them to some Southern nursery firm for propagation, like No. 1069 and 1070, which you may have already by this time.

The chestnuts, No. 2005a, I would like to see being planted at our Rockville Garden. Perhaps they are different from the San tun ying form. I hope to visit this chestnut district to the south from here within a couple of days.

And what do you think of these dried persimmons? Should they arrive in good state, would you kindly allow some prominent people to taste them and to have somebody write down the verdict? I would be much pleased to hear what you all think about them.

I just obtained today information of some very large jujubes existing East of Pu chou fu, S. W. Shansi; they are said to be larger than hen's eggs. I probably will go after them on my return trip to Shantung, a few weeks from now and we will see if these hens there near An yi hsien lay not perhaps some rather small eggs.

to the American Consulate-General at Shanghai, and I am sending the Com-

and to refer them to Washington, D. C.

The package marked Y. contains the numbers 1076, 1077, and 1078;

package Z. holds a fine quality of dried persimmons, sample 483, 1079.

and X. has as contents a fine, large variety of chestnuts, No. 1080.

Now I am sending to you this letter, also the Commission

at Shanghai, 3 boxes. One contains No. 1076, 1077, and 1078, and

the other holds a smaller quantity of chestnuts No. 1080 as what I am

sending you. I am writing Mr. Rogers about it and am enclosing in-

ventory notes for his information.

I herewith enclose a set of inventory notes covering this ship-

ment and I wish to have your suggestions also.

No. 1076, 1077, and 1078 are varieties of the Chinese all-

fruit and I wish you would enquire there to some European nursery firm for

proper stock. Like No. 1080 and 1079, which you may have already by this time

the chestnuts, No. 1080, I would like to see being planted at

our Rockville garden. Perhaps they are different from the ones you bring

from. I hope to visit this chestnut district to the south from here

within a couple of days.

And what do you think of these dried persimmons? Should they

arrive in good state, would you kindly allow some prominent people to taste

them and to have somebody write down the verdict? I would be much pleased

to hear what you think about them.

I just obtained today information of some very large tubs ex-

isting east of Pe chin in S. W. Shensi; they are said to be larger than

Paul's are. I probably will go there this or next week trip to Shanghai,

a few weeks from now and we will see if there are any more there than at Pe

lay not perhaps some rather small ones.

1860.

With kindest of regards,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation, Peking, China,
via Siberia.

Sianfu, Shensi, China,
Jan. 15, 1914.

Dear Mr. Beagles:

Herewith I am sending you, via the American Consulate-General at Shanghai, 2 parcels, containing Nos. 1075, 1079, 1080, and 3005a. Of the last number I am also sending a quantity to Washington D.C. In case the bamboo, No. 1075, should arrive alive, I suggest to plant it in a flat box in the greenhouse until well established. I am enclosing a set of Inventory notes for your information.

Hoping you will receive this shipment in good condition, I am,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

Sianfu, Shensi, China,
Jan. 16, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find enclosed my Itinerary Report for the past quarter of Oct. 1-Dec. 31, 1913, (inclusive dates.)

You will see, by perusing it, that correspondence matters, attending to herbarium material and receiving callers have taken up a large amount of my time, which is to be regretted, as it prevents me from doing actual field work, which, at large, is of more direct practical use than wielding the pen alone. Well, one simply seems to have to submit to all of such matters.

You will also note that I have been unwell for a couple of days (Oct. 10-14, incl.) This also is not a gain; still, I have worked on so-called "holy"-days and on days devoted to the sun-god, so I trust such

This is a copy of the original document.

Very respectfully,
Yours sincerely,
John F. Kennedy

John F. Kennedy

John F. Kennedy
White House
Washington, D.C.

John F. Kennedy
White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. [Name],

I am writing you in the hope that you will find this letter of interest.

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I am writing you in the hope that you will find this letter of interest.

Yours sincerely,
John F. Kennedy

John F. Kennedy

John F. Kennedy
White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. [Name],

I am writing you in the hope that you will find this letter of interest.

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I am writing you in the hope that you will find this letter of interest.

I am writing you in the hope that you will find this letter of interest.

I am writing you in the hope that you will find this letter of interest.

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days of sickness will not be put down to my discredit.

I am also enclosing some duplicate inventory notes, which may be as safe, when put into this envelope, as when carrying them about.

Trusting everything will reach you safely, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

P.S. Please excuse this sort of paper. I thought these sheets too good to be cut up for scraps. F.N.M.

c/o American Legation, Peking, China, Via Siberia.

Sianfu, Shensi, China,
Sat., Jan. 17, 1914, 5 p.m.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

A few days before I left Peking I received a letter from Dr. G. W. Janssen, a Dutch capitalist, interested in many enterprises in Sumatra, in which he asked me to give him and others my support in connection with the newly established Botanical Garden on the Eastern coast of Sumatra, by giving some advices and by sending samples of promising fodder plants, which could be grown on a mountain plateau from 3000-5000 ft. A.s.

Now, since it may be of profit to us to open up an exchange with that garden there and since Dr. Janssen is a good friend of mine and a very influential gentleman besides, I suggest to you to be so kind and forward to this Garden some samples of cowpeas, some varieties of alfalfa, some Chinese Kao-liangs, some soybeans and some varieties of maize. The climate around the Garden itself seems to be moderately tropical but on the Karo Plain, where an Experimental Station is being established, it is apparently much like on the table lands of Central Mexico.

The address to which you may send the seeds and preliminary correspondence also is: Loring, Esq., In Charge, Sibolangit, Succursale

Some of the plants will not be sent to you.

I am also enclosing some duplicate inventory notes, which may

be as safe, when put into this envelope, as when carrying them about.

Trusting everything will reach you safely. I remain

Yours very sincerely,

WILLIAM S. KENT

P.S. Please excuse this sort of paper. I thought these sheets too good

to be cut up for scraps. P.M.M.

The American Legation, Peking, China, P.M.M.

WILLIAM S. KENT

WILLIAM S. KENT

Dear Mr. Fritchard

A few days before I left London I received a letter from Dr. F.

Jensen. A Dutch capitalist, interested in my collection in Sweden, in

which he asked me to give him and others my report in connection with the

newly established Botanical Garden on the Eastern coast of Sweden, by give-

ing some advice and by sending samples of Swedish tobacco plants, which

could be grown on a tobacco plantation from 1900-1900 Yr. A.S.

Now, since it may be of profit to us to open up an exchange with

that garden there and since Dr. Jensen is a good friend of mine and a

very influential gentleman besides, I suggest to you to do so kind and ter-

ward to this garden some samples of tobacco, some varieties of alfalfa, some

Chinese Kuo-liang, some soybeans and some varieties of maize. The climate

around the garden itself seems to be moderately tropical but on the Kato

Plain, where an experimental station is being established, it is more

entirely much like on the table lands of Central Mexico.

The address to which you may send the seeds and preliminary

correspondence also is: Laxar, Kap. In Charge, Sibirsk, Krasnoyarsk

van 'S Lands Plantentuin, Post Medan, Sumatra's Oostkust. (A pretty long address, isn't it? I suppose they will shorten it bye and bye).

Dr. Janssen wrote me that the fodder shortage has become a serious problem all thro Netherlands, India, and especially on the East Coast of Sumatra, that one hardly knows what to do! Who would have thought so, and especially in these rich tropics!

He also tells me that potato-culture on the "Laro Hoogvlakte" is becoming a great success and is becoming of such importance that a regular automobile freight service will soon be inaugurated to bring the product from the tablelands down to the coast! Are the tropics at last coming into their own?

I have a few questions to do, viz., shall I make arrangements for the coming summer to have more seeds collected of

Amygdalus davidiana
of Diospyros lotus
of Pistacia chinensis
of Prunus tomentosa

and perhaps of anything else, like chestnuts, *Crataegus pinnatifida* seeds or anything else. I probably will be in Peking during some weeks in April and May and as it will be the end of February before you get this letter, and as it will be in April before I get a reply, I suppose I am not too early with it. I suggest to you to confer with Messrs. Dorsett and Bisset about these requests of mine.

I am just now thru wity my more important correspondence and on Monday morning I hope to leave for the mountains to the south, to see if the chestnuts there are really *Castanea mollissima* and whether they got also the bark-fungus on them. After some days I hope to return again to here, ship off specimens, if any, and then leave for Pintchow (Jujubes), Faping (fine persimmons) Tung tehot (Jujubes),

van 't Hoff's (Dutch) and (A. G. G. G.)

Your address, Jan 1st, I suppose that will be the same as the last year.

Dr. Janssen wrote me that the letter shortage has become a serious

problem all the Netherlands, India, and especially in the East Indies

of Sumatra, that one hardly knows what to do! Who would have thought so,

and especially in these rich tropical!

It also tells me that postal-offices in the East Indies

becoming a great success and its becoming of such importance that a regular

an automobile freight service will soon be inaugurated to bring the pro-

duct from the tablelands down to the coast! Are the tropics at last com-

ing into their own!

I have a few questions to be, viz., shall I make arrangements for

the winter summer to have more seeds collected of

of *Platanus chinensis*

and perhaps of anything else, like chestnuts, *Dracopis pinnatifida* seeds

or anything else. I probably will be in Fering during some weeks in April

and May and as it will be the end of February before you get this letter,

and as it will be in April before I get a reply, I suppose I am not far

early with it. I suggest to you to confer with Messrs. Dorsett and Hirst

about some requests of mine.

I am just now than with my more important correspondence and on

Monday morning I hope to leave for the mountains to the south, to see

if the chestnuts there are really *Dracopis pinnatifida* and whether they

get also the bark-fungus on them. After some days I hope to return

again to here, ship off specimens, if any, and then leave for

Pincho (Luzon), (Luzon) (Luzon) (Luzon) (Luzon) (Luzon)

then across the Yellow River to Pu-show in Shansi, where fine porcupines and jujubes are said to exist; then to Yi-shi-hsien and An-yi-hsien where the largest jujubes of all China are said to be grown. From there across the Yellow River again and on to Honanfu, Kai-fungfu and into Shantung. I am not sure whether the safety of the roads will allow me to proceed the way I have mapped out; we will see, however, and do our best.

With kindest regards, also to All in the Office, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation
Peking, China

Sienfu, Shenai, China

Jan. 27, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Since a couple of days, I have returned from a short trip to the mountains, 1 days' journey to the south from here, where I went more specifically to see whether the chestnuts there have the bark-fungus on them. Well, they have it, but only very slightly and either this strain of chestnut is more immune than the San tan ying form, or the disease is not as virile here. Maybe also the locality is not favorable for the successful growth of this fungus. I have too little time at my disposal to investigate every little chestnut plantation that lies hidden in some mountain valley, for the collecting season is short and the territory immensely big. I obtained, however, a bundle of scions from a big fruited variety which seems quite resistant to the fungus and I also got some chestnuts, which I am packing up now.

On Jan. 25, I shipped to the American Consulate General 4 parcels with cuttings, marked Botanical Material and bearing resp. the letters I J K and L. I have written Mr. Sammons to forward them to the Department at his earliest opportunity.

These parcels contain the numbers 1081 - 1104 (incl.) and I am herewith enclosing the Inventory cards. There is a collection of scions of persimmons among this shipment, consisting out of 18 named varieties. Some of them seem to be rare and only locally known. I trust Mr. Hume and others may have success with them and that some varieties will be really stunning. It is interesting to see that our old friend the

11th St, Wash, D.C.

Jan 27, 1914

Dear Mr. Vasek:

Since a couple of days, I have returned from a short trip to the mountains, I have found the chestnuts there have the bark-fungus on them. Well, they have it, but only very slightly and either this strain of chestnut is more immune than the *tan tan ying* form, or the disease is not as virile here. Maybe also the locality is not favorable for the successful growth of this fungus. I have not little that at my disposal to investigate every little chestnut plantation that lies about the mountain valley, for the collecting season is short and the territory

immensely big. I obtained, however, a bundle of scales from a big fruited variety which some quite resistant to the fungus and I also got some chestnuts, which I am keeping up now.

On Jan. 23, I applied to the American Consulate General at Taipei with a request, under Botanical Material and bearing resp. the letters I I I and I - I have advised Mr. ... to forward them to the ... sent at his earliest opportunity.

These cartons contain the numbers 1111 - 1112 (incl.) and I am ...

... It is interesting to see that ...

"Tamopan" also seems to be among them. I wonder whether it really will be the same sort as we have up at Peking.

Of No. 1096, which I take to be the real wild D. kaki I wish you would supply our Chico Garden with some material, while Mr. Hume and Texas nurserymen also might obtain some scions. I also collected some seeds, which I hope to send soon. This is the second time in my life that I came across the wild Chinese persimmon, but is only the first time that I was able to obtain scions and seeds.

Nos. 1097 and 1102, are cuttings of an ornamental Euonymus, the main part might go to Chico, but a few sticks could be tried at our Rockville Garden.

No. 1098, are root-cuttings of a large Chinese poplar. They might succeed best at Chico, they ought to be given gentle bottom heat until new rootlets and buds have been formed. This poplar cannot be propagated from ordinary cuttings, but as it is such a highly interesting species, and so well suited to semi-arid climates, a little extra care will not be wasted on it.

No. 1100 is a lilac, would you kindly send a few scions to Prof. Sargent and also of 1101, a Lonicera.

No. 1105 Castanea mollissima, might possibly show to be resistant even, when grafted on C. dentata. Have experiments been made already, to your knowledge, whether Japanese chestnuts become more susceptible to bark fungus when grafted on American stock? And if not, do they acquire the tendency to grow taller and producing therewith more lumber?

As you are aware some stocks dwarf the scion, but some again give

it greater vigor and when grafting Chinese and Japanese chestnuts on American stock, Low down in the ground or on roots even, we might possibly obtain some striking results.

Just now we are in the throes of the Chinese New Year. Today is the second day already, thank heavens, for in this time of the year, the ordinarily sober Chinese become as mad as hares in March.

Yesterday my assistant and I went out to an old Chinese burial ground and collected a goodly quantity of hardy orange fruits (Citrus trifoliata) which plant seems to be a beloved graveyard shrub around here. We found some large fruits among them of a somewhat elongated shape, different from the Japanese type. The Chinese themselves use the crushed and dried fruits for Fuel. The wood is not much thought of, but the plant is appreciated as an efficient hedge plant. I should say it is the hedgeplant for large sections of our semi-arid Southwest.

At the end of the week I may leave for persimmon and jujube regions.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Sianfu, Shensi, China

Jan. 31, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Two days ago I delivered to the local P. O. here 7 parcels, all addressed to the American Consulate-General at Shanghai and marked

It is a very common name in the Chinese language and is also found in the Japanese language. The name is derived from the Chinese characters 'Liu' (流) and 'Shan' (山), which together mean 'mountain stream' or 'flowing water'. This name is often used to describe a type of landscape or a specific geographical feature. The name is also found in the Japanese language, where it is written as 'Ryūsan' (流山). The name is also found in the Korean language, where it is written as 'Ryūsan' (류산). The name is also found in the Vietnamese language, where it is written as 'Lưu Sơn' (Lưu Sơn). The name is also found in the Thai language, where it is written as 'Liu Shan' (หลิวซาน). The name is also found in the Burmese language, where it is written as 'Liu Shan' (လွှဲရှန်). The name is also found in the Indonesian language, where it is written as 'Liu Shan' (Liu Shan). The name is also found in the Malay language, where it is written as 'Liu Shan' (Liu Shan). The name is also found in the Tagalog language, where it is written as 'Liu Shan' (Liu Shan). The name is also found in the Ilocano language, where it is written as 'Liu Shan' (Liu Shan). The name is also found in the Cebuano language, where it is written as 'Liu Shan' (Liu Shan). The name is also found in the Filipino language, where it is written as 'Liu Shan' (Liu Shan). The name is also found in the Spanish language, where it is written as 'Liu Shan' (Liu Shan). The name is also found in the English language, where it is written as 'Liu Shan' (Liu Shan).

(a) From the above information, it is clear that the name 'Liu Shan' is a very common name in many languages. This name is often used to describe a type of landscape or a specific geographical feature. The name is also found in the Japanese language, where it is written as 'Ryūsan' (流山). The name is also found in the Korean language, where it is written as 'Ryūsan' (류산). The name is also found in the Vietnamese language, where it is written as 'Lưu Sơn' (Lưu Sơn). The name is also found in the Thai language, where it is written as 'Liu Shan' (หลิวซาน). The name is also found in the Burmese language, where it is written as 'Liu Shan' (လွှဲရှန်). The name is also found in the Indonesian language, where it is written as 'Liu Shan' (Liu Shan). The name is also found in the Malay language, where it is written as 'Liu Shan' (Liu Shan). The name is also found in the Tagalog language, where it is written as 'Liu Shan' (Liu Shan). The name is also found in the Ilocano language, where it is written as 'Liu Shan' (Liu Shan). The name is also found in the Cebuano language, where it is written as 'Liu Shan' (Liu Shan). The name is also found in the Filipino language, where it is written as 'Liu Shan' (Liu Shan). The name is also found in the Spanish language, where it is written as 'Liu Shan' (Liu Shan). The name is also found in the English language, where it is written as 'Liu Shan' (Liu Shan).

Botanical Material; they bore resp. the letters M, N, O, P, Q, R, and S. I have written Mr. Sammons to kindly reforward them to our Department at Washington, D. C., and I sent him the necessary official tags.

I am enclosing herewith the inventory notes covering this shipment, which comprises numbers 1104; 2006a, 2007a, 2008a and 2009a.

I would like to make a few suggestions:

No. 1104 a Lotus might be tried around Washington with the object of naturalizing this beautiful waterplant in home waters. Professor Sargent also might obtain a piece of rhizome for the ponds of the Arboretum; he told me he wanted to get a hardy variety of lotus to test.

Of No. 2006a, Castanea solignia, there are two packages and so there are of No. 2007a. I suppose there will be many wanting to experiment with them. There is a possibility that they will not be quite hardy North of Washington, D. C., for they grow in well-sheltered locations.

2008a is the wild form of so-called Oriental persimmon, of which I sent scions under No. 1078. Some seeds might be grown at Chico; Mr. Hume may get some, also the Experimental Station at San Antonio, Texas, and you probably know a few more parties, who are interested in this tree.

No. 2009a, Citrus trifoliata, may be a different variety of the ordinary Japanese form, now so common down South. I wish you would kindly submit them to Mr. Swingle for his comments; to photograph them, in case they should be considered distinct; some successful Southern nurserymen might obtain some fruits for testing and Chico and Rockville may try some too. I have still a much larger quantity in my possession. but to send them by parcels post packages eats up a whole lot of money and -- I have to be careful with my expenditures for I have some expensive travel to perform yet.

We have been negotiating with several carters for the last 4 or 5 days, but Chinese New Year is here and business is practically at a standstill. However, we just settled a few minutes ago, and I paid some "advance" money and should all go well, we will leave to morrow morning for Foping, Fuchow Shan tohs on to Honanfu. With kindest regards, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Chengchow, Honan Prov. China

February 27, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I delivered to the P. O. here 5 large parcels, all marked Botanical Material, Chico, and addressed to the American Consulate-General at Shanghai, and I have written to the Consul-General asking him to re-forward these parcels to our Garden at Chico at his earliest opportunity. I just have written Mr. Beagles about this shipment and I have suggested to him, a. o., to send some material of all of the jujubes to some other parties also, so as not to put all of one's eggs into one basket, - except numbers 1123 and 1130, of which I have sent a similar quantity of scions to Washington, D. C. I enclosed in my letter to Mr. Beagles a set of inventory notes covering the 31 numbers of that shipment and herewith I am enclosing to you a similar set, comprising the following numbers:

It has been suggested that you should return the book to me
but I am sure you will find it interesting and I will leave to you
the decision. I am sure you will find it interesting and I will leave to you
the decision. I am sure you will find it interesting and I will leave to you
the decision.

Very sincerely yours,

Frank B. Rowley
Frank B. Rowley
Frank B. Rowley

Washington, D.C.
February 27, 1888

Dear Mr. Rowley:

I have just received from the P. O. here 3 large parcels, all marked
Historical Material, and addressed to the American Consulate-General
at Genoa, and I have written to the Consul-General asking him to re-
forward these parcels to our Garden at Genoa at his earliest opportunity.
I just have written Mr. Rowley about this shipment and I have suggested
to him, as a . . . to send some material to all of the letters to you
- dated on this page and one's eggs into one basket -
except numbers 1122 and 1123, of which I have sent a similar quantity of
to Mr. Rowley, D. C. I enclosed in my letter to Mr. Rowley a set
of laboratory notes covering the 11 numbers of that shipment and with
I am enclosing to you a similar set, including the following numbers:

1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153 and 1164.

Under Nos. 1141 and 1146 I think I have obtained the largest jujubes in China and possibly in the whole world. I do trust we may be successful with them. I saw indeed some fruits that were as large as ordinary hen's eggs and I hope you may see them also a few years hence from home-grown plants.

There are also some very interesting soil binding plants among this lot, No.s 1125, an Magnus, and 1145, Jasminum nudiflorum, they will be found to be valuable in some of our S. W. States.

Please read the note under No. 1140, I have tasted jujubes prepared in all of these ways and some day the American people may be thankful that I have plodded thru snows and slush to get these things.

What do you think of the new timber tree, Catalpa bungei? No. 1151; this and the big white poplar, Populus alba tomentosa (1152) will also come some day into their own. And this sugar cane, No. 1164, was it known that it was cultivated so far north?

I am writing now the inventory notes for another 32 packages, which I have sent to Washington; a lot of work this all is. I have had some beastly weather en route, snow, sleet, hail, rain, mud, cold, etc., but we are thru now for the present. The health of myself and assistant is Okk. but my interpreter's is not what we would like to see it.

Well, later on more, with kindest regards, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

THE FIRST PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON, FROM THE
FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE
PRESENT TIME.

By JOHN B. HENNING, Esq.,
of the City of Boston.
BOSTON: PUBLISHED BY
J. B. HENNING, 1889.

There are also some very interesting
and valuable facts, which
are not to be found in any
other work.

It is a very interesting and
valuable work, and one
which is well worth
reading.

That is the title of the
work, and it is a
very interesting and
valuable work.

It is a very interesting and
valuable work, and one
which is well worth
reading.

It is a very interesting and
valuable work, and one
which is well worth
reading.

It is a very interesting and
valuable work, and one
which is well worth
reading.

Chengchow, Kowan, China.

Febr. 27, 1914.

Dear Mr. Beagles:

Yesterday I sent, by Chinese Parcels Post, 5 packages to the American Consulate-General at Shanghai and I have written the Consul, asking him to forward these packages to the Garden at Chico. These 5 parcels contain 30 small packages, bearing the numbers resp. of 1105, 1106, 1108, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1128, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1155, and 1164. I am enclosing herewith a set of Inventory notes giving detailed descriptions. Would you kindly give this material the best of your attention and facilities. There are a few among this lot that are very valuable and on which some special care might be bestowed, like Nos. 1140 and 1146. It might be a good plan for you to send a few scions of each of the various jujubes to some other parties also, so as not to put all of one's eggs into one basket only.

Of Nos. 1123 and 1139 I have sent a similar quantity to Wash. D. C. and you may retain therefore these two numbers, unless different instructions should come to you from the head-office.

Please have the pear scions Nos. 1136, 1137, 1138 grafted, even if the buds should have pushed too far; some so-called advantageous buds might be formed later on.

I wonder whether the young Catalpa & poplar trees will reach you in good enough a condition to be planted. And the same with the hardy Sugarcane, No. 1164.

Well, trusting things will reach you in good condition and

1869b.

that you may have success with them, I am, Mr. Beagles,

Sincerely yours,

FRANK H. MEYER
Agricultural Explorer

c/o American Legation, Peking, China.

Chen Chow, Honan, China,

Febr. 28, 1914

Dear Mr. Beagles:

This day I delivered to the local Chinese P. O. here, 2 parcels, both marked Botanical Material, Chico, and addressed: American Consulate-General, Shanghai. I have written the Consul-General to kindly reforward these 2 parcels to your Garden.

The contents of these two packages consist out of 14 small bundles, bearing the numbers 1165-1178 (incl.). I am herewith enclosing a set of Inventory Notes covering this shipment.

I would like to make the following suggestions: Of the 4 varieties of jujubes (Nos. 1165-1168, incl.) a few scions might also be sent to some other successful propagators, so as to be sure of their establishment into the United States.

that you may have received with this I am Mr. [Name]

Very truly yours,

[Name]
[Address]

The National Bank, [Address]

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. in relation to the [subject] and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the [department] for their consideration. I am, however, unable to give you a definite answer at this time, as the [department] has not yet returned their report. I will, however, endeavor to give you a final answer as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

[Name]

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. in relation to the [subject] and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the [department] for their consideration.

I am, however, unable to give you a definite answer at this time, as the [department] has not yet returned their report. I will, however, endeavor to give you a final answer as soon as possible.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. in relation to the [subject] and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the [department] for their consideration.

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I am, however, unable to give you a definite answer at this time, as the [department] has not yet returned their report. I will, however, endeavor to give you a final answer as soon as possible.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. in relation to the [subject] and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the [department] for their consideration.

I am, however, unable to give you a definite answer at this time, as the [department] has not yet returned their report. I will, however, endeavor to give you a final answer as soon as possible.

With the pears I would suggest to have at least half a dozen grafted of each of the 10 varieties and of Nos. 1169, 1170, 1171, 1175, and 1177, ten or even twelve grafts would be worth while. Shouldn't you have the necessary stock at hand, no doubt you could easily arrange to obtain some thrifty 2 year old stocks for this work.

Trusting this shipment may reach you in good condition,
I remain,

Sincerely yours,

FRANK H. MEYER
Agricultural Explorer.

c/o American Legation, Peking, China.

Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter mentioned therein.

With the years I would suggest to have at least half a dozen graded of each of the 10 varieties and of Nos. 1183, 1170, 1171, 1172, and 1177, ten or even twelve grades would be worth while. Should you have the necessary stock at hand, no doubt you could easily arrange to obtain some thirty 5 year old stocks for this

work.
Trusting this might be of some service to you in your business,
I remain,
Sincerely yours,

Wm. H. ...
Sincerely yours,
Wm. H. ...

The ...
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter mentioned therein. With the years I would suggest to have at least half a dozen graded of each of the 10 varieties and of Nos. 1183, 1170, 1171, 1172, and 1177, ten or even twelve grades would be worth while. Should you have the necessary stock at hand, no doubt you could easily arrange to obtain some thirty 5 year old stocks for this work. Trusting this might be of some service to you in your business, I remain, Sincerely yours, Wm. H. ...

Chengchow, Honan, China

Feb. 23, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This day I delivered to the local Chinese P. O. here, 2 parcels, both marked Botanical Material and addressed to the American Consul-General, Shanghai. These parcels contain scions of Jujubes and of pears, and I have written the Consul-General to be so kind and reforward this shipment at his earliest opportunity to our Garden at Chico. I have also written Mr. Beagles, suggesting to him to send a few scions of each of the 4 varieties of jujubes (nos. 1165-1168, incl.) to some other successful propagators, so as to make sure of their introduction into the United States. For the pears I suggested to graft at least 4 dozen of each variety, while of Nos. 1169, 1170, 1171, 1175 and 1177 ten or even 12 may be worth our while. I also sent him a set of Inventory notes, covering this shipment, for his information. There are 14 separate lots, bearing the Nos. 1165-1178, incl.

I am still busy with the notes for the parcels that I have sent to Washington. In a Chinese inn, with its noises, inconveniences and dirt, one finds it much harder to do mental work than in a well lighted, clean office somewhere in America. Well, such things one has to take with the rest.

I hope this afore-mentioned shipment reaches Chico in good condition. Please find enclosed a set of inventory notes relating to it.

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Chenchou, Honan, China

March 2, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I will try to give you just a brief resume of this last trip I have just performed.

On Feb. 1, we left Sianfu by 2 carts and 2 days later we were at Fuping, in which vicinity a superior quality of dried persimmon is manufactured and I was successful in obtaining this variety (No. 1109a). Then we went on to Puchow in Shansi, just on the North of the Yellow River and near there I got what is said to be the finest persimmon in all China; the "Chang sze tse" or "Green persimmon", (No. 1123), which is so good, as to have found favor with the one-time Imperial Court at Peking. In the same vicinity the Chinese also found out that a brandy can be made from certain varieties of persimmons. After having gotten all the varieties around Puchow, we went on to the North West to the Tshe hsien and the An yih hsien districts, famous since ancient times for their fine jujubes. Here I got some of the largest-fruited varieties in the world I suppose, especially No. 1140 and No. 1146, the last one said to be actually as large as a small pear. After having gotten these, I wanted to make for the R. R. and for a post office to ship off these valuable acquisitions and as a result I have been sitting here now for several days, writing, packing and shipping.

We have had some bad delays en route, especially toward the end, when we encountered very ugly weather, like sleet and snowstorms, rain

March 2, 1871

Dear Mr. [Name]

I will try to give you just a brief version of this first
 trip I have just returned from. I was successful in obtaining this
 Then we went on to the mouth of the Yellow River
 and here I got what is said to be the finest specimens in all China
 the "China" are the "women's ornaments" (No. 1111), which is the
 as to have found favor with the Chinese people at Peking. In
 the case of the Chinese also I had a great deal of success
 This contains varieties of garnets and other things, cotton and
 also some other things, we went on to the mouth of the Yellow River
 the Chinese districts, famous since ancient times for their fine
 Japan. Here I got some of the best specimens in the world
 I was very successful in getting No. 1112 and No. 1113, the last two are
 actually as large as a small pearl. After having gotten these, I wanted
 to send the No. 1112 and for a post office to ship off these specimens
 specimens and as a result I have been sitting here now for several
 days, waiting, waiting and waiting.

The time has now passed and I am again waiting for the mail,
 and we are encouraged very much by the fact that the specimens, with

and wind, etc., and being in a loess country, our carts got stuck in the mud every so many minutes, our animals became crippled and everybody lost temper, became unwell, etc., too many troubles to relate them all!

Well, now I am throu with it for the present and tomorrow morning I hope to leave by train for Kaifenfu; from there by carts over Tsao chonfu to Chiningchow, or the H. P. and Grand Canal and from there quickly to Taiian and vicinity to get trees of the large fruited haws and of the Fei scheng peach. When that is over, I'll have done a good piece of winter collecting work and I can proceed to Peking to send off seeds and face the accumulated correspondence.

I also have some trouble ahead in finding a seasoned and ex-new interpreter, for Mr. Ting, my present one, has informed me some weeks ago, that he will not be able to accompany me on the trip to Kansu, for his health is not what it could be. I expected this of course, and I wrote you already about this from Sianfu, but still, I had hoped that his health would have changed for the better.

There are a few things I would like to ask you for; one is this, do you know perhaps a good handy English-Chinese dictionary in which pānt names especially are given? My interpreter says some of the existing books give the names in the Southern pronunciations, and they cannot be used up North. Mr. Swingle possibly may know of a good work, that is not too bulky.

Another thing I like to get is a roll of paraffine paper in which to pack samples of fruits, etc. The Chinese oil paper has too strong a smell for this.

and wind, etc., and being in a loose country, our carts got stuck
in the mud every so many minutes, our animals became crippled and
everybody lost temper, became unwell, etc., too many troubles to
relate them all!

Well, now I am thrown with it for the present and tomorrow
morning I hope to leave by train for Kaituma; from there by carts
over the route to Chikungow, or the R. R. and Grand Canal and
from there quickly to Fain and vicinity to get trees of the large
tried here and of the fat looking ones. This time is over, I'll
have done a good piece of winter collecting work and I can proceed
to Fain to send off seeds and eggs the accumulated correspondence.
I also have some trouble ahead in finding a seasoned and ex-

per interpreter, for Mr. King, my present one, has indicated me
some weeks ago, that he will not be able to accompany me on the trip
to Kama, for his health is not what it could be. I expected this
of course, and I wrote you already about this from Siema, but still,
I had hoped that his health would have changed for the better.

There are a few things I would like to ask you for; one is
this, do you know perhaps a good handy English-Chinese dictionary in
which plant names especially are given? My interpreter says some of
the existing books give the names in the Southern pronunciation,
and they cannot be used up North. Mr. Swingle possibly may know of
a good work, that is not too bulky.

Another thing I like to get is a roll of paraffine paper in
which to pack samples of fruits, etc. The Chinese oil paper has too
strong a smell for this.

And the last item is one dozen of Inventory Notebooks, for I am almost thru with them.

Have we got also perhaps small books for herbarium labels, enabling me to write my labels in triplicate. (One for the specimens themselves, one for the office files, and one for my own information).

You may have such things sent to me via Diplomatic Pouch of the State Department, saving both trouble and postage.

Next season, or rather this coming season, may possibly find me for a long time away from the Coast and I have not quite decided where to make my postal headquarters; perhaps in Lanchowfu, Kansu.

The safety of the country is steadily on the improve, and with every year a few tens of miles of railroads laid, one is not as isolated any longer as some years ago, when the Peking-Shanhaikwan line was practically the only railroad in all China. Still, if there is trouble, a railroad after all does not amount to so very much.

The French-Belgian R. R. Syndicate is now working on the Lanchow-to-the Sea project. It will be between 25 and 30 years before it is finished, if nothing interferes. The line is in working order between Kaifangfu and Mien chi hsien and on the East they are working in the direction of Kwei te fu and on the West to Shen shou. This information may possibly be of interest to you.

Well, this is about all for the present. I will be glad to see some of your letters when in Peking, some six weeks from now.

I remain, Very sincerely yours,

(s) Fan
Frank N. Meyer

And the last item is one dozen of Inventory Notebooks, for I
 have we got also perhaps small books for handwriting labels, containing
 as to write my labels in triplicate. (One for the specimens themselves,
 one for the office files, and one for my own information.)
 You may have such things sent to me via Librarian's house at the
 State Department, saving both trouble and postage.
 Next season, or rather this coming season, may possibly find me
 for a long time away from the Coast and I have not quite decided where to
 make my postal headquarters; perhaps in Lanohow, Hawaii.
 The safety of the country is steadily on the improve, and with
 every year a few tens of miles of territory laid, one is not as isolated
 any longer as some years ago, when the Peking-Shanghai line was
 practically the only railroad in all China. Well, it shows in trouble,
 a railroad after all does not amount to so very much.
 The French-Belgian A. S. Syndicate is now working on the Lanohow-to-
 the sea project. It will be between 25 and 30 years before it is finished,
 if nothing interferes. The line is in working order between Lanohow and
 them old water and on the East they are working in the direction of Lanohow
 to its end on the West to Shan chow. This information may possibly be of
 interest to you.
 Well, this is about all for the present. I will be glad to see some
 of your letters when in Peking, some also coming from now.
 I remain, Very sincerely yours,

W. S. K.

Chengchow, Honan, China

March 2, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This day I have delivered to the local Chinese Post Office here 6 parcels marked Seeds and all addressed to the American Consulate General at Shanghai. They bear resp. the letters S, Y and Z and the Roman ciphers I, II and III.

Of these 6 parcels four contain orange fruits (*Citrus trifoliata*) No. 2008a, the other two have for contents: 2 samples of lotus persimmon fruits, for seeds; (Nos. 2011a and 2012a) and seeds of *Ulmus parvifolia*, No. 2010a.

On Feb. 26, 1914, I sent, also by Chinese parcels post, 4 packages marked Botanical Material, bearing resp. the letters T, U, V, and F, and all addressed also to the American Consulate General at Shanghai. These last 4 parcels contain 32 bundles, bearing the numbers of 1107, 1108, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162 and 1163.

I have written Mr. Sammons, our Consul General at Shanghai, asking him to be so kind and reforward all these parcels at his earliest opportunity to the Department at Washington, D. C.

Please find enclosed a set of inventory notes covering all the aforementioned numbers, exception Nos. 1123, 1159 and 1163a, of which I have sent in notes previously.

Washington, D.C.

March 1, 1874

Dear Mr. [Name]

This day I have delivered to the [Name] [Name] [Name]

[Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

[Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

Yours truly, [Name]

[Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

[Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

[Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

[Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

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[Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

[Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

[Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

As you will notice, the very bigger part of the material consists out of various varieties of persimmons. There are some extra good ones among them for drying purposes and I hope their introduction will make it possible to start the dried persimmon industry in America.

I would like to see the following numbers treated with special care: 1107, 1123, 1138, 1154, 1155, 1157, 1158, 1159 and 1161.

To whom are you intending to send all these persimmons? I suppose mostly to Mr. Hume; if so, I would suggest to send him a copy of note No. 1109; he may see something on it he didn't know yet.

Of course, I am not dead sure that all of the descriptions I gave will come absolutely true, for I have not seen the fruits on the trees and never could expect to see them all in proper season, as the territory really is too big to cover it all.

What do you think of the fact that Chinese make a sort of brandy from persimmons? And it is not such a very bad one either! I suppose that we could make even some sort of a beer from them, for I have tasted some fermented fruits that brought me back to a "stein."

Of some of the dried persimmon fruits I obtained samples, while I took some photos of some fresh fruits. I hope that the photo from No. 1157 will turn out to be fine. This is namely a perfectly square fruit of tapering form and of a beautiful pale orange-yellow color. Nos. 1123 and 1139 are good varieties of jujubes, which you may send to some successful nursery down South; of each number I have sent a similar quantity to Chico also.

As you will notice, the very largest part of the material consists
 out of various varieties of specimens. There are some very good ones
 among them for trying purposes and I have their distribution with view to
 possible to start the dried specimens industry in America.

I would like to see the following subjects treated with special care:

1. The various species of the genus

It does not seem to me that all these specimens I require
 mostly to be done; if so, I would suggest to send me a copy of each so
 that I may be able to see it as it is.

Of course, I do not think that all of the specimens I have
 will come absolutely true, for I have not seen the fruits on the trees
 and never could expect to see them all in proper season, as the locality
 really is too far to cover it all.

That do you think of the fact that I have seen a part of nearly
 from specimens and it is not such a very bad one either. I believe that
 in some cases you will find it a very good one, but I have tested some

In some of the dried specimens I obtained earlier, while I
 had some pieces of some fresh fruit. I have had the same from the
 will turn out to be true. This is really a very good one, and I
 it dried for me at a beautiful one. I have had some from the
 and like the good varieties of tobacco, which you will find in some
 in many cases, but I am sure you will find a similar quality in
 also that.

Of No. 1127, a globular form of Thuja orientalis, I would like to see some material being sent to a specialist in propagating evergreens.

Of No. 1107, I would like to see Professor Sargent obtain a few scions; it may be a new lilac. And of the Elm, No. 1156, the Arnold Arboretum may also obtain some trees, while some might go to Chico, if the season isn't already too far advanced.

No. 2310a. Ulmus parvifolia, is a promising hard wood and ornamental tree, especially of use for the mild wintered, semi-arid sections of the United States. I wish you would give directions to have some seeds sown out at various places, like at the Yarrow Garden; at Chico; at Brooksville; at San Antonio; etc. (The tree is of course not an exotic, for I know even two specimens in the grounds of the Temple of Heaven at Peking, but still, it seems to thrive very much better in milder climes.)

The trifoliate orange fruits might be distributed to various parties interested in them; I hope you received the 2 parcels selected fruits all right (no. 2009a)

The "Lotus" persianum fruits might go to people who are willing to engage into the dried persianum industry. I did not clean the seeds, because I suspect they will retain their vitality much better, just like Citrus, Hebe, Alseodaphne and other fleshy fruits.

Well, in another letter I hope to write something about this past trip.

Hoping that all the aforementioned material may reach you in good condition, I remain,

Very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

at No. 1127, a glaucous tree of Leucaena. I would like to see some material being sent to a collector in a neighboring province. At No. 1127, I would like to see Professor Houghton obtain a few

specimens it may be a new species. See the Leucaena in the Journal. It is possible that some trees, while some might go to China, if the material is already in the herbarium.

Leucaena glauca is a tree of the tropics and sub-
tropical regions, especially of use for the kind winnowed, seed-
of the United States. I wish you would give directions to have some

specimens sent to various places, like at the United States of China
at Shanghai, at San Antonio, etc. (The tree is of course not an
exotic, for I know even the exotic in the province of the United States

never at China, but still, it seems to have very much better in
other times.)
The trifoliate orange fruit is distributed in various

parts interested in them; I hope you would send the specimens collected
fruit all right (no. 1127).
The United States of China is not able to send any more specimens

specimens into the United States herbarium. I had not seen the specimens
because I thought the United States herbarium was not able to send any more specimens
into the United States herbarium and was not able to send any more specimens

well, in other times I was not able to send any more specimens
into the United States herbarium and was not able to send any more specimens
into the United States herbarium and was not able to send any more specimens

into the United States herbarium and was not able to send any more specimens
into the United States herbarium and was not able to send any more specimens
into the United States herbarium and was not able to send any more specimens

1877

Kaifongfu, Honan, China

March 6, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This morning I was intend to have left by carts for Shantung, but we have had a rainstorm lasting just about 24 hours and the condition of the roads is of such a nature as to make it impossible to go today.

Well, for me, it is a bad delay, but for the farmers here it is a Godsend, for there is a famine raging here all over this whole country. They had no rains from January, 1913 until October 1913, and it seems that hardly a single crop has given any returns, unless those planted on low spots. One sees very little grains of any kind for sale and people on the trains even carry bags of flour with them obtained from up north where the season was better.

There seem to be many bad characters about, on account of this scarcity of food and the country I have to pass thru is not considered safe altogether. Well, we will manage as usual to push through and as my funds are slowly being exhausted, I would not lose so very much any longer in actual cash, but, of course, I still have several papers of value with me. This is a strange life; this traveling about. How would it do in America in going from one town to another asking whether one could obtain meat and bread there, or what kind of money do they accept or whether it is safe to go there. Here one has to do all of these questions and a good many more.

Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

Yours faithfully,
John Smith

This morning I was informed by one of the gentlemen who were present at the meeting of the Board of Directors that the Board had decided to grant the application for the extension of the term of office of the members of the Board who were to expire on the 31st of December next.

Well, for me, it is a bad delay, but for the Government it is a good one. I am sure that the Government will be glad to have the Board continue in office for a longer period, as they have done so well in the past.

They had no rains from January, 1877 until October 1877, and it was not until the middle of October that a single drop fell. The result was that the crops were all ruined, and the people were in a state of great distress.

on low spots. The very little grain of any kind for which the people were in want was all obtained from the Government, and the people were in a state of great distress.

There seems to be very little probability of any rain falling in the near future, and the people are in a state of great distress. I have no doubt that the Government will be glad to have the Board continue in office for a longer period, as they have done so well in the past.

It is in America in going from one town to another, and the people are in a state of great distress. I have no doubt that the Government will be glad to have the Board continue in office for a longer period, as they have done so well in the past.

could obtain meat and bread there, or that kind of money to buy food. I have no doubt that the Government will be glad to have the Board continue in office for a longer period, as they have done so well in the past.

1878.

I am still in possession of a number of duplicate inventory notes and I suppose I had better trust them to the mails, hoping you will safely receive them.

With kindest regards to all in the office, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

Tai an fu, Shantung, China.

March 24, 1914

Dear Mr. Beagles:

This day I have sent by Chinese Parcels Post, 3 packages to the American Consulate-General at Shanghai and on March 17, I have sent one parcel to the same address. These 4 packages are to be reforwarded to the U. S. Plant Introduction Garden at Chico and I have requested the Consul-General to do so. They contain plant material bearing the following numbers: 1179, 1180, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1210, 1211, and 1212. Twentyone numbers all told.

I would like to make some suggestions as regards some numbers.

No. 1180, Paulownia fortunei? root cuttings; these might be planted on some light, sandy soil, where they are not too far away from some water supply.

On No. 1183, Elaeagnus jujuba, you might perhaps send some scions to some other successful jujube propagators for safety's sake.

The peach scions, Nos. 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201 might be grafted, even if the basis should be dead upon arrival; they might

I am still in possession of a number of duplicate inventory notes and I suppose I had better trust them to the mails, hoping you will safely receive them.

With kindest regards to all in the office, I remain, Mr.

Respectfully,

Yours very sincerely,

WILLIAM H. BROWN

721 1/2 St. Leonard, Wash.

March 22, 1914

Dear Mr. Justice:

This day I have sent by Chinese Express Post, a package to the American Consulate-General at Shanghai and on March 17, I have sent one parcel to the same address. These 2 packages are to be forwarded to the U. S. Plant Introduction Garden at Chico and I have requested the Consulate-General to do so. They contain plant material bearing the following numbers: 1171, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, and 1212. I enclose herewith a list.

I would like to make some suggestions as regards some names.

Yours,

W. H. BROWN, Director, U. S. Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Cal.

planted on some light, sandy soil, where they are not too far away from some water supply.

On No. 1188, Salweenia is better. You might perhaps want some

scions to have other successful trials proper for safety's sake.

The peach scions, Nos. 1187, 1188, 1189, 1200, 1201 might

be tried, even if the buds should be dead upon arrival; they might

possibly make secondary buds. No. 119V esp. seems to be a valuable variety.

Of the pear-scions, Nos. 1202 & 1203 and of Nos. 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, I would recommend the same, that is, when the buds should have died enroute, a few scions of each may be grafted to induce them to make some new buds.

The *Crataegus pinnatifida* scions, No. 1208, 1209 and 1210 are valuable and every possible attempt should be made to introduce this valuable Chinese Hawthorn into the United States. In case you should not have stocks enough, please wire about it to Washington or to some nursery firm dealing in *crataegus* stocks. I am sending, as a special parcel, a grafted large-fruited Chinese Hawthorn, also bearing No. 1209. I hope it will arrive alive.

I have retained a few larger trees, which I will try to ship as soon as I am at a place where I can do this. Here in the interior of China one cannot send things directly to America, unless one knew some one who is willing to take the things with him to the coast.

No. 1211, an *Albissia*, might thrive best when planted in not too heavy a soil; it possibly will make a fine tree in yards, as the foliage is very luxuriant and graceful.

No. 1212, a grass, should be tried at first near the Office or some place where one passes over and near it about every day. It may prove to be a valuable lawn grass for dry regions.

The collecting season is closing here, for apricots are already in bloom, still I will try to get still a few budded Feitcheng peaches, tho it means another 3 to 4 days trip into the mountains west from here.

possibly make secondary beds, No. 1231 and 1232, seem to be a valuable

variety. I have seen a few specimens of this variety in the collection.

No. 1231 and 1232 are of the same variety, No. 1231 and 1232.

No. 1231 and 1232 are of the same variety, No. 1231 and 1232.

have been made, a few specimens of each may be granted to the

to make some new beds.

The Chinese plantations, No. 1231 and 1232.

are valuable and every possible attempt should be made to introduce this

valuable Chinese variety into the United States. In case you should

not have stocks enough, please wire about it to Washington or to some

nursery firm dealing in exotica stocks. I am sending you a special

order, a graded large-fruited Chinese variety, also No. 1231.

No. 1231. I hope it will arrive alive.

I have retained a few larger trees, which I will try to ship

as soon as I am at a place where I can do this. Here in the interior

of China one cannot send things directly to America, unless one has some

one who is willing to take the things with him to the coast.

No. 1231, an Albizia, might thrive best when planted in soil

too heavy a soil; it possibly will make a fine tree in yards, as the

foliage is very luxuriant and graceful.

No. 1231, a grass, should be tried at first near the Office

or some place where one passes even and wear it about every day. It may

prove to be a valuable lawn grass for dry regions.

The collecting season is closing here, for specimens are

already in bloom, still I will try to get still a few more before

leaving, the it means another 3 to 4 days trip into the mountains west

from here.

1879.

Trusting everything may reach you in good condition and that you may have success with the material,

I am, Mr. Beagles,

Sincerely yours,

FRANK H. MEYER.

P.S. Please find enclosed a set of Inventory Notes covering this shipment.

c/o American Legation, Peking, China.

Tai an fu, Shantung, China,

March 24, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This day I delivered to the local P.O. here, 4 parcels for transmission to the American Consulate-General at Shanghai and on March 17 I posted 2 parcels at the Chinese P. O. at Chiningchow, Shantung. Of the first, one parcel has to go to Washington, D. C. and 3 to Chico and of these last 2, one to Washington, D. C., and 1 to Chico. I have written our Consul-General about this and asked him to kindly reforward them.

I have written Mr. Beagles about the numbers I have intended for him and enclosed a set of inventory notes, comprising the following numbers: 1179, 1180, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, and 1212.

Of Nos. 1209 and 1212 a similar quantity of material has been sent to Washington also.

The numbers for Washington are the following 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1189, 1190, and 1191.

Trusting everything may reach you in good condition and that you may have success with the material.

I am, Sir, Dear Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

Wm. H. ...

Please find enclosed a set of inventory notes covering this

shipment.

The material is being shipped to you

by the ...

...

Dear Mr. ...

This day I delivered to the local ...

...

I posted 2 parcels at the Chinese ...

the first, one parcel has to go to Washington, D.C., and 2 to China and

of these last 2, one to Washington, D.C., and 1 to D.C. I have written

our Consul-General about this and asked him to kindly refer them.

I have written Mr. ... about the numbers I have intended for

him and enclosed a set of inventory notes, comprising the following numbers:

1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203,

1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220,

Of Nos. 1209 and 1213 a similar quantity of material has been sent

to Washington also.

The numbers for Washington are the following: 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184,

1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, and 1191.

...

I enclose herewith a set of Inventory Notes covering both the shipments to Washington, D. C., and to Chico.

As usual, I like to give some suggestions: the persimmons, No. 1181-1185, (incl.) are perhaps hardier sorts than obtained previously by me and they bear watching for this quality. Nos. 1181 and 1182 are reputed to be especially good. I hope that the time is not too far advanced already for grafting, when these scions arrive.

No. 1189, Populus alba tomentosa, has been introduced by me several times before, but the more I see of this tree the more I like it and I will not rest until I see it established in America.

No. 1190, Cydonia cathayensis, a large fruited variety of Chinese quince, of which I have some budded young trees still in my possession, intended for Chico. Possibly some Southern Nursery firm can handle these scions.

No. 1191, Crataegus pinnatifida, and also 1209, both varieties of the Chinese hawfruit, may be pleased with a nurseryman who has experience in the propagation of haws. I have also suggested to Mr. Beagles to either wire you or get stocks from a nursery firm in case he should not have enough stocks for this important fruit. I also sent Chico a grafted haw tree and hope it will get thru alright. In my possession I still have several budded and grafted haws, which I will ship to Chico, as soon as I can reach the coast. From the interior one cannot ship bulky packages as yet to a foreign country with any degree of safety.

The grass, No. 1212, seems to be valuable and I suggest to have part of it planted at Yarrow, close to a road where some tramping-over can take place and where its behavior can be observed. I shook all the soil from the roots, so there may not be the excuse for destroying it, which befell

I enclose herewith a list of inventories taken over the

instruments to Washington, D. C., and to China.

As usual, I like to give some suggestions: the

1877-1878, (incl.) and 1878-1879, (incl.) were obtained previously

to me and they bear watching for this quality. Nos. 1181 and 1182

are reported to be especially good. I hope that the time is not too far

advanced already for printing, when these tables arrive.

No. 1183, Formosa alba, has been introduced by me sev-

eral times before, but the more I see of this tree the more I like it and

I will not rest until I see it established in America.

No. 1180, Evonia cathayensis, a large fruited variety of Chinese

origin, of which I have some plants, young trees still in my possession,

is intended for China. I would like to have several trees

of these regions, and in the meantime, I have some

of No. 1181, Evonia cathayensis, and also No. 1182, Evonia

of the Chinese variety, and I have placed with a number of the

specimens in the propagation of them. I have also suggested to Mr.

Hedges to either wire transfer or stock from a nursery firm in case

he should not have enough stock for this important fruit. I also

trust that the tree will be well established in the

country. I will have several plants and young trees

in China, as soon as I can from the agents. From the information

which I have received as yet to a foreign country with any degree of safety.

The seeds, etc., which I have sent to you, I suggest to have

sent to you, close to a road where some transport can be

made and where the behavior can be observed. I shall all the soil from

the roots, as there may not be the excess for destroying it. This belief

some other gresses sent-in in the years gone by.

As regards peach, pear and apple-scions, sent to Chico, I have suggested to Mr. Beagles to graft some, even if all buds should be dead; some secondary buds might be formed possibly.

I have had of late considerable bad weather, much rain! This had made my movements much slower than I calculated and several things that I wanted to get cannot be obtained this season any longer, for around here the apricots, for instance, have burst into bloom these last few days. Still, if it does not rain tomorrow, I hope to go by wheel-barrow to the region around Fei Scheng to obtain budded peaches. This will be a three to four days trip again. After that I must go as quickly as possible to the coast to ship-off my Paeonias, Haw trees and peaches.

Trusting this aforementioned shipment reaches you in good condition, I remain, with kindest of greetings,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank W. Meyer

Tai an fu,
Shantung, China

March 28, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I returned from a hurried trip to Feitcheng, bringing back with me 8 grafted trees of the famous Fei peach and herewith I am sending you, via the American Consul-General at Shanghai, one of

some other previous work-in in the same line.

As regards the work, I have not had time to do more than to

prepare a list of the things to be done, and to

some secondary work which might be done.

I have not had time to do more than to

prepare a list of the things to be done, and to

some secondary work which might be done.

I have not had time to do more than to

prepare a list of the things to be done, and to

some secondary work which might be done.

I have not had time to do more than to

prepare a list of the things to be done, and to

some secondary work which might be done.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

Wm. Brewster

(s) Frank W. Meyer

Shanghai, China

March 23, 1880.

Dear Mr. Wilcocks:

I returned from a hurried trip to Peking, bringing

with me a great mass of the famous 'old books' which I am

sending you, via the American Consul-General at Peking, one of

these grafted trees and also a bundle of scions. Would you kindly have them given the best of care. I have sent Chico also a similar shipment, thru the American Consulate General at Shanghai and I have still on hand the other 6 trees, which I will send from Tientsin by freight to Chico, together with another lot of bulky stuff. Then I also am sending you, thru the same channel, a package with fresh ginger rhizomes for planting, No. 1214. The peach-material is labeled 1213 and I am enclosing the Inventory Notes, describing the shipment.

We had much trouble in getting these peaches as, the people asked the most fabulous prices, like for instance 40 and 50 dollars, p. tree. My interpreter thru some diplomatic dealings, got a plot, containing 3 trees for 40 dollars, but -- we had to leave Wei tchong hurriedly, because the relatives of the man who sold to him, had not been consulted and they wanted to take the trees back or destroy them. Well, 2 are on the road to America and the others go with me tomorrow for we hope to take the 3 a.m. train for Tientsin on the morrow, so as to get my big Hawthrees and other plants off to America.

After a week or so I may be in Peking again and get some letters, good, bad and indifferent.

Today we have been packing in good and hard and I will not be sorry when I won't have to pack in and out for a few weeks.

With kindest of greetings, also to all in the office, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s/ Frank W. Meyer

These people were also a bunch of idiots. I have never seen anyone else like them. I have never seen anyone else like them. I have never seen anyone else like them.

I have never seen anyone else like them. I have never seen anyone else like them. I have never seen anyone else like them.

I have never seen anyone else like them. I have never seen anyone else like them. I have never seen anyone else like them.

I have never seen anyone else like them. I have never seen anyone else like them. I have never seen anyone else like them.

I have never seen anyone else like them. I have never seen anyone else like them. I have never seen anyone else like them.

I have never seen anyone else like them. I have never seen anyone else like them. I have never seen anyone else like them.

(2) (b) (7) - (C)

Tai an fu, Shantung, China.

March 29, 1914.

Dear Mr. Beagles:

This morning I delivered to the Chinese P. O. here 2 parcels, addressed to the American Consulate-General at Shanghai and intended for the Chico Garden. I have written the Consul-General to kindly reforward them to you. These packages contain one grafted fei peach and a bundle of scions of this same peach, all bearing the number 1213. I am sending a similar quantity to Washington, D. C.

Please graft as many scions as you possibly can. I have still 6 other trees with me. They are too large for parcels post packages and I'll ship them by freight from Tientsin. This shipment will be about the last for this season.

Trusting everything may reach you O.K., I remain,

Sincerely yours,

FRANK W. MEYER

Enclosed please find the Inventory Note for this No. 1213.
c/o American Legation, Peking, China.

1914

March 20, 1914

Dear Mr. [Name]

This morning I delivered to the [Name] of [Address]

[Name], addressed to the American Legation, [Address]

and intended for the [Name]. I have written the [Name]

to kindly return them to you. These packages contain the [Name]

of [Name] and a bundle of notes of this same [Name], all bearing the

number [Name]. I am sending a station receipt to [Name], [Address]

Please grant as many returns as you possibly can. I have

still a number of other [Name] [Name] [Name] for [Name] [Name]

packages and I'll ship them by [Name] from [Name]. The [Name]

will be about the last for this season.

Trusting everything may reach you O.K., I remain,

Sincerely yours,

WALTER W. WATKINS

Enclosed please find the Inventory Note for this No. 1212.

c/o American Legation, Peking, China.

Tientsin, China

April 2, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find enclosed my accounts for the past quarter, January, February and March 1914. The expenditures outside of my own salary and subsistence, are about \$970.00 Hongkong silver dollars, which is roughly U. S. Gold \$485.00, with my own salary and subsistence this is \$1485.00 for this quarter. The expenses from July 1, 1913 up till March 31, 1914, seem to be roughly U. S. Gold \$4400.00 which seems to indicate that I probably will not have a small deficit, like last year, but perhaps even a small surplus! Of course, I have considered several matters as personal expenditures, like medicines for myself and party; camping outfit; laundry; tips, etc. and such items have not appeared in my accounts for several months past.

The whole accounts are made out in Hongkong silver dollars, which we found the best liked in almost the whole territory we passed thru. At times we had dealings in various sorts of Taels and in many sorts of cashes, but - only Chinaman born and bred in the interior can figure in such currencies, with their discounts, doub-counting and squeezes of all possible forms.

As you may notice, there are many items for postal charges, which is explained by the fact that I have sent a great amount of plants-material to our Consulate-General at Shanghai, for reforwarding either to the Department at Washington, D. C. or to our Garden at Chico, Cal.

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Samples of fruits appear also frequently; sometimes these are fresh fruits for sampling and photographing, sometimes they are dried and of these last I hope to send quite some packages from Peking.

In general, I have tried to be quite economical, since you wrote me that I had to keep within my appropriation and I have abstained from buying any bulky material, like bamboo-furniture, which would increase my cart and baggage bills so considerably.

I am inclosing also a bundle of bills. Trusting you may receive these accounts in good condition and hoping to hear as soon as possible how my finances are at present, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank W. Meyer

Tientsin, China

April 3, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I delivered to the China Forwarding and Express Co., here, one large wooden case, containing Live plants and addressed to Mr. W. D. Benson, U. S. Despatch Agent, 214 Burke Building, Seattle, U. S. A. This case is intended for our Chief Gardener and I will ask Mr. Benson to forward it to there at his very earliest opportunity.

The contents of this case are as follows:

10 budded one year old large fruited Chinese quinces, *Cydonia Cathayensis*, No. 1190

6 budded medium-large fruited Chinese haws, *Crataegus pinnatifida*, No. 1111

samples of prints are also frequently submitted from the
fresh prints for sampling and photographing, sometimes they are dried and
of these last I hope to send quite some packages from being.

In general, I have tried to be quite economical, since you wrote
me that I had to keep within my appropriation and I have abstained from
buying any heavy material, like lamp-stands, which would increase
my cost and increase bills so considerably.

I am enclosing also a bundle of bills, trusting you may receive
these accounts in good condition and hoping to hear as soon as possible
how my finances are at present, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank M. Johnson

Chicago, Ill.
April 5, 1883.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Yesterday I delivered to the China Forwarding and Express Co.,
New York, one large wooden case, containing five plants and addressed to
Mr. F. D. Johnson, U. S. Yunnan Station, 212 1/2 Street, Seattle,

U. S. A. This case is intended for our China Garden and I will ask
Mr. Benson to forward it to there at the very earliest opportunity.

The contents of this case are as follows:

10 padded one year old large fringed Chinese gowns, (Yunnan Cash-
mere, No. 1190)

3 padded velvet-large fringed Chinese hats, (Yunnan Cashmere, No. 1191)

3 small plants of *Prunus*, No. 1192

5 young grafted trees of *Prunus* sp., No. 1193

2 young plants of *Buxus sempervirens*, No. 1194.

5 plants of *Paeonia albiflora*, No. 1195

12 plants of *Paeonia moutan*, No. 1196

3 grafted trees of *Crataegus pinnatifida*, large fruited, No. 1197

6 grafted trees of *Amygdalus perulata*, the famous Pei taking peach, No. 1198.

I am enclosing herewith the Inventory Notes for the following Numbers: 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195 and 1196. Of the remaining numbers I have sent them already previously. I hope you received them all right.

I wrote a letter to Mr. Beagles, giving him suggestions re some of these plants and I also have sent him a set of Inventory Notes.

I am much interested to know whether this material will be received in fair condition and whether the Pei peaches will produce as fine fruits in Chico, as in their native locality. Also whether the Peonies really will have blue, yellow, green and blackish colors! A year from now perhaps I may see them in bloom myself at Chico, who knows? Of many of the things I collect, others see more than I myself.

With this shipment off my hands and with my accounts and itinerary report already posted, I feel a free man again and tomorrow morning I hope to take the 8 a.m. train for Peking and by noon I may have so much mail to wade thru that I will not know what to do first.

With kindest of greetings, also to all in the office, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank M. Meyer

P. S. Please read Inventory note No. 1196

Small plants of ...

Young plants of ...

Young plants of ...

Plants of ...

Plants of ...

Plants of ...

Plants of ...

I am enclosing herewith the inventory notes for the following numbers:

1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185 and 1186. Of the remaining numbers I have sent you

already previously. I hope you received them all right.

I wrote a letter to Mr. ...

these plants and I also have sent him a set of inventory notes.

I am much interested to know whether your material will be received

in fair condition and whether the lot here as will produce as fine plants

in Ohio, as in their native locality. Also whether the seeds really

will have blue, yellow, green and blackish colors! A year from now perhaps

I may see them in bloom myself at Ohio, who knows? Of many of the things I

collect, others see more than I myself.

...

report already posted, I feel a free man again and tomorrow morning I hope

to take the 8 a.m. train for ...

to where I will not know what to do first.

With kindest of greetings, also to all in the office, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

(a) Frank ...

...

Tientsin, China,

April 3, 1914.

Dear Mr. Beagles:

Yesterday I delivered to the China Forwarding & Express Co. here, 1 large wooden case, containing Live plants; addressed to Mr. W. D. Benson, U. S. Despatch Agent, 214, Burke Building, Seattle, U.S.A. I will write Mr. Benson to forward this case to Chico at his very earliest opportunity. When you receive it, would you kindly open it in a cool and shady place, for the plants within may be in a somewhat weak condition after their long journey. The contents of this case are as follows:

10 budded one year old large fruited Chinese quinces,

Cydonia cathayensis, No. 1190

6 budded medium-large fruited Chinese haws, *Crataegus*,

pinnatifida, No. 1191.

3 small plants of *Prunus*? No. 1192.

5 young trees of *Prunus* sp. No. 1193 (grafted)

2 young plants of *Buxus sempervirens*, No. 1194.

5 plants of *Paeonia albiflora*, No. 1195

12 plants of *Paeonia mouatan*, No. 1196

3 grafted trees of *Crataegus pinnatifida*, large fruited,

No. 1209

6 grafted trees of *Amygdalus persica*, the famous Fei tcheng

peach, No. 1213

Thomson, China

April 1, 1914

Dear Mr. Douglas

Yesterday I delivered to the China Forwarding & Express

Co. four large boxes containing the plants

to Mr. H. H. Thomson, U. S. Forest Agent, 222 West Walling

Street, U.S.A. I will write Mr. Thomson to forward this case to

Chicago at his very earliest opportunity. When you receive it, would

you kindly open it in a cool and shady place, for the plants within

may be in a somewhat weak condition after their long journey. The

contents of this case are as follows:

10 budded one year old large fruited Chinese pines,

Order No. 1192

8 budded medium-large fruited Chinese pines, Order No.

Order No. 1191

3 small plants of Prunus No. 1193

3 young trees of Prunus sp. No. 1194 (grafted)

3 young plants of Prunus americana, No. 1195

5 plants of Prunus albertiana, No. 1196

13 plants of Prunus americana, No. 1197

5 grafted trees of Crataegus sinensis, large fruited,

No. 1198

5 grafted trees of Prunus americana, the same as No. 1197

Order No. 1199

I am enclosing herewith a set of Inventory notes covering this shipment, excepting No. 1209 and 1213 of which numbers I have sent you notes previously. I would like to make a few suggestions as regards some of these plants.

The tree-peonies I would like to see being planted on some spot, where the soil is loose and porous and where they can be shaded the first 2 or three weeks after planting.

The peaches from Feitcheng may not all produce the same fruits; in fact I have my suspicions that 2 trees will produce inferior fruit, but one can wait and see. Please do not propagate from them, until they have produced fruits for a couple of seasons.

In propagating from the large-fruited haws, No. 1209 will probably prove to be far superior, than No. 1191.

I would appreciate it very much to hear from you in what condition this shipment has reached you, whether dry, moist, moulded, etc. Also whether the cotton strips with the letters and numbers on them were still decipherable. I am much interested to know whether the information the Chinese gave me was correct as regards the wonderful colors of the various Peonies.

Perhaps a year from now, when I visit the garden, I may be able to see for myself.

With best of wishes,

Sincerely yours,

FRANK W. BRYNER
Agricultural Explorer

c/o American Legation, Peking, China.

I am writing to you in regard to the
this shipment, enclosing No. 1000 and 1001 of which numbers I have
sent you notes previously. I would like to make a few suggestions
as regards some of these plants.

The tree-orchid I would like to see being planted on some

spot, where the soil is loose and where the sun can shine.

The first 5 or 6 trees which I planted.

The tree-orchid may not all produce the same fruit.

In fact I have my suspicion that 3 trees will produce the same fruit.

but one can wait and see. I think do not propagate from them, until they

have produced fruit for a couple of seasons.

In propagating from the tree-orchid No. 1000 will pro-

bably prove to be the superior, than No. 1001.

I would appreciate it very much to hear from you in what con-

dition this shipment has reached you, whether dry, moist, moulded, etc.

Also whether the cotton strips with the letters and numbers on them

were still decipherable. I am much interested to know whether the

information the Chinese gave me was correct as regards the wonderful

colors of the various orchids.

Perhaps a year from now, when I visit the coast, I may

be able to see for myself.

With best of wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Walter W. Robinson
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.

c/o American Legation, Peking, China.

1885

Tientsin, China

April 3, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Please find enclosed my itinerary report for the past quarter: January, February and March 1914. I hope it will give a fair idea of what I have been doing these past three months; it has been a short collecting season, but we managed to "bag" quite some things, notwithstanding we encountered lots of bad weather.

With kindest of greetings, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank W. Meyer

Peking, China

April 5, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Thru some inexplicable error on the part of some clerk in the State Department at Washington, D. C., 2 parcels, I had sent off from Peking, on Sept. 22, 1913, were returned again to me and were received at the American Legation on Dec. 15, 1913. One parcel contained roots of Stellera chamaejasme, No. 1031, and a rooted plant of an Euonymus, No. 1032. The other parcel had as contents acorns of a scrubby oak, No. 1888a.

Well, by inspection I see that Nos. 1031 and 1032 are absolutely dead, which could be expected of course. Of No. 1888a some acorns seem to be alive yet and I am herewith returning this package, hoping it may

I am very glad to hear that you are well and hope you are enjoying the winter.

I have not much news to write at present.

I am, dear Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Wm. H. Brewer

I have just received your letter of the 11th inst.

and am glad to hear that you are well.

I have not much news to write at present.

I am, dear Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Wm. H. Brewer

I have just received your letter of the 11th inst.

and am glad to hear that you are well.

I have not much news to write at present.

I am, dear Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Wm. H. Brewer

I have just received your letter of the 11th inst.

and am glad to hear that you are well.

I have not much news to write at present.

I am, dear Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Wm. H. Brewer

I have just received your letter of the 11th inst.

and am glad to hear that you are well.

I have not much news to write at present.

I am, dear Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Wm. H. Brewer

I have just received your letter of the 11th inst.

and am glad to hear that you are well.

I have not much news to write at present.

I am, dear Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Wm. H. Brewer

I have just received your letter of the 11th inst.

and am glad to hear that you are well.

I have not much news to write at present.

I am, dear Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Wm. H. Brewer

I have just received your letter of the 11th inst.

and am glad to hear that you are well.

may have better luck this time.

I also enclose the bag of cotton cloth, in which Nos. 1031 and 1032 were contained, together with that part of the wrapper on which the address, written by the clerk of the State Department appears, with the rubber stamp mark of the Legation here. Some gentle enquiries might be made as to the sanity of the party who mixed up this business. I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

April 7, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As you will notice, I have landed again in old Peking and received cordial welcome from my many friends here. Dr. Reinsch, our Minister wanted to hear straight away what sort of a trip I had. Well, I cannot say that my trip has been a bad one, for so far as collecting of material is concerned, for I obtained material of some very important things like all these varieties of Persimmons; these very large Jaiubes; large-fruited Chinese haws, trees of the famous Fai peach; nuts and acorns of an apparently disease-resistant form of the Chinese chestnut; remarkable varieties of three-peonies; a new lumber tree, (*Catalpa bungei*) besides several minor things.

I just got the B. O. L. from the China Forwarding and Express Co., at Tientsin and the large case with live plants left Tientsin from Kobe, for trans-shipment to Seattle. I have written Mr. W. D. Benson, also, en-

we have better luck this time.

I also receive the box of cotton cloth, in which was, 1881

and both were contained, together with that out of the box on

which the address, written by the clerk of the State Department
appeared, with the rubber stamp mark of the Legation here. Some justice
maintain might be made as to the origin of the paper and which it

this business, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank A. Miles

Washington, D.C.

April 17, 1888

Dear Mr. [Name]

As you will notice, I have looked again in his office and received

official releases from my friends here, Mr. [Name], our Minister

wanted to hear straight away what sort of a thing I had. I cannot

say that my firm has been a bad one, but as a collector of material

in business, I should expect to see very important material

all these varieties of [Name] (some very large [Name] [Name])

[Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

officially [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

varieties of [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

several other things.

I just got the [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

at [Name] and the [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

for [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

closing one B. of L. and I advised him to hurry this shipment thru to our Chico Garden.

The one-hundred and twenty photographic exposures I made on this past trip were developed and this morning I obtained the films and prints. There are some striking ones among them, which will serve their purpose well of illustrating some coming new industries. The large fruiting Jujubes have come out especially well.

Then I will have to announce to you the coming into my possession of 175 pieces of mail, among which a goodly number of letters from you, for which I tender my best thanks. Some weeks will pass before I am thru with it all.

I also received the check for \$2000, from the Treasury Department.

Many are the samples of seeds, dried fruits and specimens I have with me and it will take some time to describe all of these. I am getting to be a very busy man, Mr. Fairchild, and am being invited out and visited more than I like.

Well, later on I'll go into more details. I hope you are all well and happy, the same as we are up here.

Very sincerely, yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

closing one B. of I. and I advised him to hurry this shipment...

my office London.

The one-hundred and twenty photos the exposures I made on this

last trip were developed and this morning I obtained the film and

prints. There are some striking ones among them, which will serve their

purpose well of illustrating some coming new industries. The large

printing machines have come out especially well.

Then I will have to announce to you the coming into of

of 175 pieces of mail, among which a goodly number of letters from you,

for which I tender my best thanks. Some weeks will pass before I am

able to return it all.

I also received the check for \$2000, from the Treasury Department.

Many are the samples of goods, dried fruits and a number I have

with me and it will take some time to describe all of them. I am getting

to be a very busy man, Mr. Washburn, and am being invited out and visited

more than I like.

Well, later on I'll go into more details. I hope you are all well.

and happy, the same as we are here.

Very sincerely,
Yours,

(2) 1887

Peking, China

April 27, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, via Diplomatic Pouch of the Legation, 3 parcels, containing plant material. Enclosed please find the inventory notes covering this material, which is numbered 2013a, 1215 and 1216.

I would suggest to take a few nuts of No. 2013a, Castanea mollissima, and keep them in the seed collection; the rest might be planted at Yarrow.

The hardy sugar-cane, No. 1215, may prove to be of value possibly as a fodder for milch-cows. I hope it will pass the examination for objectionable diseases successfully, altho it has a mould on it. It might be grown at first in the greenhouses and when established might be distributed over the milder sections of the United States.

The two Chinese winter-radishes, No. 1216, I send as an experiment. When a Kohl-rabi arrives all right, why not radishes?

Trusting you will receive all of said material in good condition, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank H. Meyer

Being, being

April 21, 1914

Dear Mr. [Name]

I am sending you, via diplomatic pouch of the Legation,

3 parcels, containing plant material. Inclosed please find the inventory

sheet covering this material, which is numbered 2113, 2114 and 2115.

I would suggest to take a few more of No. 2113, Quercus subsericea

and send them in the next collection; the rest might be packed at Legation.

The heavy specimens, No. 2114, may prove to be of value locally.

As a folder for this cover, I hope it will pass the examination of the

botanical museum. Also it has a mould on it. It might

be good at first in the greenhouse and then dried in the

herbarium over the winter season of the United States.

The two Chinese water-plantain, No. 2116, I send as an experiment.

Have a kind-rememberance to all yours, my best wishes.

Trusting you will receive all of said material in good condition.

I am,

Very sincerely yours,

(a) [Name]

Peking, China, April 29, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

These last days I have been sending to the office, via Diplomatic Touch of our Legation here, 13 parcels, all marked Botanical Material, and bearing respectively the following marks: 2013a; 47b; 48b; 1217. Mi tsao (4 packages); letters A-F, inclusive. I am enclosing herewith a set of inventory notes covering these shipments, with the exception of the Mi tsao, of which we are not in need of such notes. I also enclose a set of labels for the dried persimmons, samples 49b--52b incl., which labels you might find useful when putting up some of these specimens in bottles for future preservation.

As usual I would like to make several suggestions.

The chestnuts, No. 2013a, I kept as a matter of safety and experiment, but I found out I could not keep them cool enough to prevent them from sprouting and so they may be planted now at Yarrow, should they arrive in good enough shape.

Salvidiantha dubia, No. 1217, may also be planted at Yarrow, perhaps the elongated and the round roots might be planted each in a little clump, to see whether they really are males and females.

Sample 47b, large fruits of Crateagus pinnatifida, might be shown to some pomologists interested in them. I took some successful fotos of some of the fruits and orchards, which will make an impression, I hope.

Sample 48b, a piece of matting from split bamboo, might be photographed possibly and be kept to show people what can be done with bamboo.

London, 10th April 1870.

Dear Mr. Wallace:

These last days I have been reading to the effect, etc.

the various views of our writers here, in particular, all marked historical

interest, and bearing extensively the following nature: (1) The

fact that, in fact (I suppose) letters A-J, inclusive, I am enclosing

herewith a set of inventory notes covering these subjects, with the ex-

ception of the M case, of which we are not in need of such notes. I

also enclose a set of labels for the listed specimens, numbered 1-100

labels, which labels you might find useful when putting up some of these

specimens in bottles for future investigation.

I should I would like to raise several questions.

The chestnut, No. 2013, I have as a matter of safety and

certainty, and I found out I could not have been too much in general

from from searching and so they may be planted now as I have, should they

arrive in good season.

The chestnut, No. 2014, was also planted as before.

Between the straight and the round roots which are listed as a

little along, so we wanted very much to get notes and labels.

Some of the large trees of Prunella which are

found to have been introduced in 1861. I have been successful

to get at some of the trees and cuttings, which will be in the

near, I hope.

Yours truly, J. Wallace

Enclosed herewith will be found a few papers that are of some use

The dried persimmon samples, 49b--62b, incl., will be of high interest to anyone interested in this coming industry of growing persimmons for drying purposes only. I also took several fotos of some of these specimens, which I will send up shortly. What do you think of the size of some of the fruits of Sample 62b?

The samples 63b--70b incl. are various sorts of this new persimmon sugar, which is the first time I have ever seen it. You will no doubt preserve the main part of them, although part of it should be sampled and analysed. Is the sugar a real grape-sugar or possibly a new one?

Of the square cakes and of a collection of round ones I took 5 x 7 fotos, which are fairly good.

In the package of 1217, *Thladiantha dubia*, I also put a rhizome of some plant unknown to me, which my interpreter got from a friend. It may be planted without number at Yarrowa just to see what it will turn out to be.

I am also enclosing a clipping re artificial milk, butter and cheese from the soy bean. Is the fact already known to our specialists?

Then I put in, for curiosity's sake, an envelope, as I received it from the local German P. O. Here. Several other envelopes I received were so badly broken that the letter protruded out everywhere. I cannot quite understand why our office should have experimented with such a cheap sort of stationery. What will our foreign correspondents think about this? The letter mail I received was all conceived into good covers again and I am glad you made use of my advice given in December, 1913.

The first specimens analyzed, 475-100, 475-101, will be of

very interest in view of the fact that the number of specimens

is not very large, I also have several boxes of

some of these specimens, which I will send up shortly. This is your

kind of the size of some of the boxes of 475-100.

The number 475-100, and others, will be of this size

specimens, which is the first time I have ever seen it.

will no doubt preserve the main part of them, although part of it

should be analyzed and analyzed. If the sugar is very pure, it

possibly a new one?

Of the square boxes and of a collection of round ones I

look at 475-100, which are fairly good.

In the package of 475-100, specimens, I also got a

number of some giant numbers to me, which my interpreter got from

a friend. It may be placed against number of Jaroway, but to me

was it will sure not be so.

I am also enclosing a drawing to illustrate this point

and showing from the box that is the fact already known to our

analysis

Then I got 14, for analysis's sake, an envelope, as I

received it from the local Government, I. O. Jones. Several other envelopes

you I received were so badly broken that the letter proceeded one

envelope. I cannot quite understand why our office should have so

confused this with a clean cut of analysis. But will our

consequently think about that? The letter will I received was all

consequently into good covers again and I am glad you could see it

475-100 is the number, 1910.

I am still at work on my collections made and I have to describe quite a lot yet. Up till now I haven't gotten hold as yet of a suitable new interpreter; the bigger part of the men are too inexperienced or when experienced, their family ties are too strong to be released for a whole year in the far West or even a few were afraid to go in these troublesome times. You have seen no doubt in the papers about this monster robber "White Wolf," as he styles himself, and what a misery they inflict everywhere. His band is around Sianfu and heaven forbid that they should sack this ancient capital of China! I suppose his camp is around Nan to tsu, where I got these several varieties of persimmons and large chestnuts.

I just heard from Mr. Bisset that my first shipments from Sianfu have been received in good condition; I am truly glad of that.

Last Friday I sent a cablegram to the American Consul at Kobe, asking him to communicate with the Osaka Shosen Kaisha so as not to disinfect the delayed case with live plants, which I had sent from Tientsin on April 6, having Seattle as destination. The forwarding company had informed me that the Japanese shipping concerns were not allowed to land live plants in America, unless accompanied by certificate of inspection and disinfection. I suppose this is the outcome of recent American laws on these subjects.

I hope Mr. Benson will see these valuable plants through to Chico, where they can be best inspected and fumigated.

Well, this is about all for the present. I am somewhat out of sorts with this relapsing fever, but I suppose it will clear away again.

I am still at work on my collection and I have to describe quite a lot yet. Up till now I haven't gotten hold of a suitable man interested; the larger part of the men are too inexperienced or when experienced, their family ties are too strong to be released for a whole year in the far West or even a few weeks should go in these troublesome times. You have seen no doubt in the papers about this monster robber "White Wolf," as he styles himself, and what a story they tell! everywhere. His band is around Siam's and beyond forbid that they should seek this western capital of China! I suppose his camp is around here to join, when I get these several volumes of specimens and large specimens.

I just heard from Mr. Huxley that my first shipment from Siam has been received in good condition; I am truly glad of that. Last Friday I sent a telegram to the American Consul at Kobe, asking him to communicate with the Consul General Kato as he had to distant the delayed case with live plants, which I had sent from I believe on April 2, with results on vegetation. The forwarding company had informed me that the Japanese shipping company was not allowed to land live plants in America, which was completely untrue. I suppose this is the outcome of case of inspection and disinfection. I suppose this is the outcome of recent American laws on these subjects.

I hope Mr. Huxley will see these valuable plants through to Siam, where they can be best propagated and raised.

All this is about all for the present. I am somewhat out of sorts with this telegram today, but I suppose it will clear very well.

1892

With kindest of greetings, also to All in the office, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

PAUL H. RAVEN

c/o P. C. Lanchowfu, Kansu, China

Peking, China, April 30, 1914.

Dear Mr. Bisset:

Quite a large stack of letters from you have come into my possession of late for which I am tendering you my kind thanks.

I'll try and answer them herewith chronologically:

Letter of Nov. 13, 1913, with 2 fotos enclosed of a fruit of natural size of the seedling Fei peach and a soup bean, as fruiting at Yarrow. I see from your letter that Diospyros lotus is doing well in Texas and especially around San Antonio. I am very glad to hear this information, for as I see this wild persimmon growing here in North China, I should say that it will prove to be a most valuable stock for persimmons all through the mild-wintered semi-arid sections of the Southwest.

As you probably know by this time, I succeeded in getting grafted Fei peaches. I sent one by parcels post to Washington, D. C., and one to Chico, also, while six bulkier specimens are now en route to Seattle. I wonder how they all will arrive!

Your question as to whether the Chinese use honey only or sugar only in their preparation of the celebrated "Mi teae," I may say that they use honey and cane sugar. I myself have never witnessed the making of these delicacies, but my interpreter, who wishes to stay here

With kindest regards to all in the office, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Wang Y. Wang

Wang Y. Wang, Peking, China

Peking, China, April 20, 1941

Dear Mr. [Name]

I have a large stack of letters from you have been sent me by post-
office and I am sorry I am not replying to you by kind thanks,
I'll try and answer them in a more systematic way.

Letter of Nov. 12, 1938, with 2 letters enclosed of a kind of
nature also of the seedling for plants and a map, as well as
I see from your letter that discovery is being made in

Yunnan and especially around the islands, I am very glad to hear this
information for as I see this wild geranium growing here in North
China, I don't say that it will prove to be a new subspecies
for geraniums all through the mid-eastern semi-arid sections of
the continent.

As you probably know by this time, I succeeded in getting
a letter for you. I sent one by parcel post to Washington, D. C.,
and one to Chao, also, while six smaller specimens are now en route to
Seattle. I wonder how they all will arrive!

Your questions as to whether the Chinese are doing only or
more only in their possession of the material "I don't" I say
that they are doing all that they can. I don't know what amount the
major of these collections, but Mr. [Name], who wishes to see

in Peking, will inquire into all details of the process when they are preparing them, which seems to be in September. Miss Cramer was so kind as to send me a little box full of these that were prepared by Mrs. Beagles, and though they are not so bad, still they were very hard. The next time Mrs. B. might use some honey and I suppose the result would be striking. Have you seen the last lot of "Mi tao" I have just sent in?

Many thanks for your information re the use of Prunus pseudo-cerasus as a stock for edible cherries. This is new to me and I am glad to hear it. This cherry grows to large sizes in Japan and I suppose the scions will not outgrow the stock easily. Only this, will it be as hardy as the average large-fruited cherries?

I am also glad to hear that Amygdalus davidiana finds more and more favor as a stock. Some time ago, however, I saw a couple of old apricots budded onto this stock and the scions had outgrown the stock considerably, so, may be, not all varieties of fruit trees that thrive on it when young may find it a congenial host when getting older!

Letter of Nov. 19, 1913, with enclosures of a substantial list of material I have sent in and three photos of bearing persimmons. My, but they are bearers, to be sure! I should say that these persimmons bear heavier in Mr. Hume's domains than up here in their native quarters.

Letter of Dec. 8, 1913, communicating to me what Mr. Beagles wrote about jujube experiments. I am glad to have this information and will make notes of it.

Letter of Jan. 16, 1914, in which I am informed that the draft for \$709.58, which I had sent in, has been received safely. --O. K. As

in which will be given all details of the process and the
 various things which seem to be in evidence. This report was
 sent to me in a little box full of things that were prepared by
 Mrs. Douglas, and though they are not so bad, still they were very hard.
 The next time Mrs. B. might use some honey and I suppose the results would
 be similar. Have you seen the last lot of oil? I have just sent it
 very much the same information as the one at London.

as a result of a check for which I am sorry. This is now to me and I am
 glad to hear it. This cherry grows to large size in Japan and I sup-
 pose the others will not outgrow the others easily. Only this, will it
 be as early as the average large-fruited cherries?
 I am also glad to hear that Japanese hybrids have been
 very favor as a whole. Some time ago, however, I saw a couple of old
 hybrids which were the same and the other had outgrown the other
 completely, so, my dear, and all varieties of this tree that I have
 as it goes very well in a general way and is very hard.

Letter of Nov. 14, 1931, with enclosure of a white-leafed tree
 of which I have sent in and have taken of better specimens. It
 has very big leaves, to be sure. I should say that these specimens
 from America in the tree's history show up in their own way.
 I am glad to have this information and
 all was noted as it.
 Letter of Dec. 10, 1931, in which I am enclosed the leaf
 for 1931, which I had sent in. The leaf received exactly as it is.

enclosure there was a Treasury Department circular, re value of foreign coins, which I appreciate to have.

Letter of Jan. 22, 1914. About this grafting of chrysanthemums on Artemisia stocks, yes, please try it. The outcome may be better than what you expect now.

About the matter of sending Prof. Sargent so much of certain small quantities of seeds I had sent in, well, Mr. Bisset, please use your own judgment of course in such matters, but the reason I advise to send the Arnold Arboretum part of seeds from arboreal plants is, because we have more chance to establish a possibly new plant into the country. As we know, our own propagation gardens are none too large and I myself would not like to fill them up with only material that I had sent in and that might not be as suitable for general distribution as some more "spectacular" stuff.

When we once have a real National Botanical Garden, with good facilities for propagation of rare plants, then we may put into that garden many a thing that now burdens our own sere propagating field stations.

I see from your letter that up to that date not so very many things from South Brazil have been received. I wonder if it is, economically speaking, as rich as this old China is.

Letter of March 2, 1914, with a supply of blank account-current sheets, etc., etc. This "order" I filled some days ago, and, may be, has reached you since.

Letter of March 20, 1914, telling me the welcome news that my numbers 1047-1072, incl., have been received. I see it took them 2 months 9 days from Sianfu, Shensi to Washington, D. C. A good long time for cuttings.

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1895-1896

Letter of March 24, 1914 (I) in which I see how the numbers mentioned in former letter have been disposed of. Might not some of the Tamarix, SPI 37483, have been sent to Chico, for it is a lover of dry heat and withstands some saline matter in the soil quite well.

Letter of March 24, 1914 (II) advising me that my numbers 1076-1078 (incl.) and 2008a have been received and disposed of. I am delighted to hear that you all agree with me about the fine quality of the Fuying preserved persimmons. I wonder if Mr. Fairchild will be able to taste them, being then in Miami. About the process of treating them this way, please see Inventory Note No. 1109. I suppose that the squeezing and manipulations with the hands gives them that velvety taste.

Letter of March 24, 1914 (III), informing me that my numbers 1081-1103 incl. have been received and how they are being distributed. I am sorry to hear that all of the species of Diospyros at the Chicago garden are infested with crown-gall and that they were destroyed. This means no stocks for a couple of years. Who will raise now a few thousands of Diospyros lotus stocks to establish dry-land persimmon orchards?

I am grateful to Dr. van Fleet for his letter to Mr. Fairchild, dated March 16, 1914, re grafting chestnuts, etc., of which letter you enclosed a copy to me. One wonders why no more experiments in that line have been made.

Letter of March 27, 1914 (I), with enclosure of copy of Mr. Spaulding's letter of March 17, 1914, relating to Fungus Diseases found on material I sent in. O. K.

Letter of March 27, 1914 (II) with enclosures of copies of Dr. Howard's and Mr. Sasser's letters re entomological material received that I had sent in. It pleases me there was something of interest among

Letter of March 24, 1934 (I) in which I enclose the numbers

mentioned in former letter have been dispersed of. Right now some of the
specimens, NY 27422, have been sent to Berlin, for it is a favor of my
hand and withstanding some saline matter in the soil and the well.

Letter of March 24, 1934 (II) advising me that my numbers 1070-

1078 (incl.) and 1088 have been received and dispersed of. I am delighted
to hear that you all agree with me about the true quality of the flying
specimens. I wonder if Mr. Vainicola will be able to take
them, being then in Miami. About the process of treating them this way,
please see Laboratory Note No. 1107. I suppose that the processing and
manipulations with the hands gives them that velvety taste.

Letter of March 24, 1934 (III), informing me that my numbers

1081-1082 incl., have been received and how they are being dispersed.
I am sorry to hear that all of the species of *Myiophobus* at the Chicago
Museum are labeled with *Myiophobus* and that they are not *Myiophobus*. This
means no stocks for a couple of years. The will raise me a few thousands
of *Myiophobus* later stocks to establish my-hand specimens *Myiophobus*.

I am grateful to Dr. van Vleet for his letter to Mr. Vainicola,

dated March 16, 1934, re *Myiophobus* specimens, etc., of which I enclose you
enclosed a copy to me. One wonders why no more experiments in this
line have been made.

Letter of March 24, 1934 (I), with enclosure of very W. B.

Special Day's letter of March 14, 1934, relating to *Myiophobus* specimens found
on material I sent to G. K.

Letter of March 24, 1934 (II) with enclosure of copies of

Dr. Henshaw's and Dr. Henshaw's letters re *Myiophobus* material received
from I had sent in. It pleases me that you are so interested in *Myiophobus*.

it and that Mr. Szeeser could utilize this new *Locaninus chinensis*.

Letter of March 27, 1914 (III), with enclosure of copy of Dr. Howard's letter of March 23, 1914, re determinations of entomological material I had sent in. O. K.

Well, and this ends these letters from you. Please find enclosed a tale about a so-called "lost" persimmon. I wonder where truth commences, and where it ends, too, for a fact.

I now expect to hear any moment whether my large case with herbarium material has been received already in America and whether the big jujubes have reached Chico safely. With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK E. WHYTH

c/o F. O. Lanchowfu, Kansu, China

Peking, China, May 2, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am handing you, via Diplomatic Pouch of our Legation here, 14 parcels, marked Seeds and bearing respectively the letters K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X. The contents are many: First, Samples 71b, 72b and 73b, then seeds bearing the numbers 2014a-2061a; lastly a parcel of cones of *Pinus cembra*? not numbered; of this last I would like to see Prof. Sargent being supplied with a few cones; I send seeds under No. 2047a.

Please find enclosed a set of inventory notes covering this shipment; also three yellow labels for samples 71b, 72b and 73b. These last samples are persimmon-peeling-knives and a string to dry them on. I wish you would kindly show them to such parties as are interested in this problem of persimmon-drying.

It was the first time that I had seen
 the interior of a house so clean and bright.
 The furniture was simple and comfortable,
 and the atmosphere was one of peace and
 contentment. I had never before
 experienced such a warm and friendly
 reception. The hostess was a woman
 of middle age, with a kind and gentle
 expression. She had been waiting for
 me, and her face lit up when she
 saw me. She led me to a table
 set with a white tablecloth and
 silverware. The food was simple but
 delicious, and the conversation was
 pleasant and interesting.

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 with a kind and gentle expression. She
 had been waiting for me, and her face
 lit up when she saw me. She led me
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 with a kind and gentle expression. She
 had been waiting for me, and her face
 lit up when she saw me. She led me
 to a table set with a white tablecloth
 and silverware. The food was simple
 but delicious, and the conversation was
 pleasant and interesting.

All these samples of beans, peas and lentils will go of course to various specialists. These lentils and peas appear to me to be of value as winter cover crops for citrus groves and other fruit orchards in the mild wintered sections of the United States. Perhaps they are being used already for all I know.

No. 2030a, Phaseolus calcaratus is a rare bean out here. It looks to me as if good croquettes could be made from it, esp. when baked in butter or pork fat.

No. 2038a, Soya hispida, is a rare local variety. I think I have only seen it once.

No. 2044a appears to me to be Trigonella foenum-graecum; if it turns out to be something else I would be pleased to receive its proper name some time later on.

Of the pine seeds Nos. 2046a and 2047a, I wish you would kindly supply Prof. Sargent with some and also the Forest Service. It may possibly be a new form.

The lot of stones of the Fei tcheng peach, No. 2048a, what shall we do with them? It seems almost too much work to sow them out and watch them until they fruit. However, you may have some correspondents who are willing to take chances. I for one, I would, in case I had a suitable piece of land at my disposal.

No. 2049a, a large flat peach, may be sown out at Chico; these flat peaches often come true to seeds.

No. 2051a is a peculiar walnut, possibly a hybrid of Juglans regia sinensis x Juglans mandchurica.

I saw Mr. Bisset's interesting article on the James River Walnut, in the Journal of Heredity, Vol. V, No. 3, and I wish you would

All these samples of beans, peas and lentils will be of course
of various quantities. These lentils and peas appear to me to be of
value as winter cover crops for citrus groves and other fruit orchards
in the mid winter sections of the United States. Perhaps they are
being used already for all I know.

No. 3030a, Lupinus albus is a very good winter
cover crop as it is good recognized and has been used in
in winter or part fall.

No. 3030b, Boon Mealy is a very good variety. I think I
have only seen it once.

No. 3030c appears to me to be Trigonotis (Lupinus) it is
turns out to be something else I would be pleased to receive the proper
name some time later on.

Of the nine seeds Nos. 3030a and 3030b, I wish you would
kindly supply full. Bargain with some and also the correct name. It
may possibly be a new form.

The list of names of the few named seeds, No. 3030a, that will
be do with them. It seems almost too good to be true but I will
send them until they find. However, you may have some correspondence.

As we will be in business, I for one, I would, in case I had a bill-
able piece of land at my disposal.
No. 3030a, a large flat bean, may be some out of Ohio; these
flat beans often come from the south.

No. 3030b is a beautiful variety, possibly a form of Lupinus
albus or Lupinus var. albus.

I am very interested in the beans from the
and in the general of variety, Vol. 1, No. 1, and I wish you would

kindly ask his opinion about these Chinese walnuts, while I also would be much pleased to hear Prof. Sargent's ideas. I took a 5x7 foto of these 6 nuts I am sending you, and altho it is a good picture, it is not so interesting on account of not having nuts of Juglans regia sinensis and Juglans mandshurica. In our collections we have plenty of both, and maybe an interesting foto can be gotten up.

I also enclose the Inventory Note for No. 1218, which material I sent yesterday directly to Chico.

Yesterday I heard from Dr. Morrison that Mr. Purdom is lying ill with fever at Sianfu, Shensi. So the poor fellow has another stroke of bad luck out here. He is out with a specialist on Alpines, a Mr. Collier, and Northwestern Kansu is going to be their hunting grounds for two seasons. I am sorry not to have seen him, but I was in Kaifengfu when he left for Kansu.

I have been receiving several letters from newspaper editors here in China, asking for articles and descriptions re Chinese agriculture, so I surmise some descriptions of my work here have been around again in the press. Well, I have reached the stage already at which I cannot do any longer all of my correspondence single-handed, so I cannot satisfy these people, I am afraid.

My own health has improved again after several days fever, which is a desirable thing for a fellow having so much work to do yet.

With kindest regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK H. MEYER

c/o P. O. Lanchowfu, Kansu, China

1899a.

Peking, China,

May 2, 1914.

Dear Mr. Beagles:

Yesterday I sent you, by Registered Chinese Sample post, 1 small package, containing a few rhizomes of an ornamental climbing gourd, Trichosanthes kirilowi, No. 1218a. I am enclosing an inventory note covering this number. Please plant these rhizomes somewhere where they can crawl over some lattice work or some tall shrubbery. It is said that the small scarlet fruits often hang on peduncles 10 feet long!

I am in receipt of your letter of Dec. 26, 1913, and I am glad to hear that the 7 cases with seeds reached you in good condition. Some of my shipments have had bad luck, like for instance my last case with grafted Fei peaches, large fruited Haws and rare peonies; this case has been detained by the Japanese authorities at Kobe and had to be inspected and fumigated. I am afraid the contents will not be much good by the time you get them. Well, one simply has to take things as they come.

Have you received all of my Jujube shipments, I wrote you about? I do hope so.

With kindest regards, also to those in the Garden who know me, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK W. MEYER

c/o American Legation, Peking, China.

1900

Peking, China, May 5, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am delivering to the American Legation here 4 parcels, marked Botanical Specimens and bearing resp. the following signs: Y, Z, I and II. These parcels will be forwarded to you in the regular way, viz., via Diplomatic pouch. They contain all samples, bearing the numbers 74b - 109b. The very larger part are jujubes (No. 74b-105b) while there are also some bamboo objects, Nos. 106b to 109b, incl. Please find enclosed a set of Inventory notes describing the samples, and also a set of yellow labels belonging to them.

I would like to make a few remarks and suggestions re this shipment. Of the jujubes I want to say this, that, when this lot reaches you in good condition and that, when former samples sent in have been preserved and been taken care of, our Office today is the only institution in the world where a named collection of jujubes exists!

I had my interpreter go around here in Peking interviewing some people and asking here and there, but nobody was able to say where they had seen a collection of jujube fruits.

Now of this present lot sent I would like to see a sufficient quantity of each kind being preserved in bottles, while the rest may be sampled and sent to such men as are interested in this very promising fruit. By the way, would you kindly send some of these Mi tao fruits to the Bureau of Chemistry to have them analyzed, and if you have obtained this analysis I would be pleased to obtain a copy of it, together with an analysis of an ordinary palm-date, so as to see which of the two is the most nourishing.

October 1954

Dear Mr. Tolson:

I am referring to the letter dated July 2

concerning the investigation of the activities of the

Y. L. and Y. L. These persons will be interviewed in the regular

way, via telephone. They maintain all records, including the

company 100 - 1000. The very large part of the records (see 100-1000)

which have not been reviewed, are in 1000. I have

also reviewed a set of inventory notes describing the samples, and also

a set of yellow labels belonging to them.

I would like to make a few remarks and suggestions to you

regarding the labels. I want to say that, first, when this lot

reaches you in good condition and that, when fewer samples were in

have been preserved and from labor case of, my Office is the only

location in the world where a sample of this nature

I had no information as to where it was being interviewed

people and having have and there, but nobody was able to say where they

had seen a specimen of Justice Justice.

One of the reasons for this is that I would like to see a specimen

quantity of each kind being preserved in bottles, this one may be

sampled and sent to such men as are interested in this very knowledge

label. If the way, would be that, and some of these 1000 labels

to the Bureau of Chemistry to have them analyzed, and if you have

found this analysis I would be pleased to obtain a copy of it, together

with an analysis of an ordinary specimen, so as to see what the

is the best method.

I also would consider it a pleasing act if you could send Mrs. Beagles a few of these large "Mi tsao" so as to let her see how the Chinese manage these things.

There is another matter still. In former notes I have used indiscriminately the names Zizyphus jujuba, Z. sativa and Z. vulgaris, thinking they were all synonyms. Last week, however, Dr. Morrison gave me a spare copy of Flora of Kwangtung and Hongkong (China) by Messrs. S. P. Dunn and E. J. Fletcher - Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information. 1912.

In this book I see on p. 63, under Zizyphus jujuba that this shrub ? or tree ? flowers around Hongkong in October; well, this surely could not be our jujube from up here. In Baron von Mueller's Select Extra Tropical Plants, I see that he states, on authority of Prof. Meckan, that Z. jujuba has stood the winter cold of Philadelphia! How could this be so?

Bretschneider, in his History of Botanical Discoveries in China, Vol. 1, p. 330, states that Prof. Decaisne, in Paris, was unable to distinguish Zizyphus vulgaris var. spinosa from North China, from Z. -vulgaris lotus from North Africa. What I myself have seen of herbarium material of Zizyphus, especially at Kew, I should say there is a considerable mix-up in this whole genus. Now my proposal is this: Could not our Office make a special effort to get a good collection together of all forms of Zizyphus from all over the world, herbarium specimens as well as live material? Who knows what remarkable things we will discover among them!

For so far cultivated varieties of jujubes are concerned here in North China, I have come to the conclusion that their number is legion,

I also would consider it a possibility that it was only one of the

beginning a few of these large "M" bands on the far left and the

Chinese money these things.

There is another matter still. In former times I have read

historical records the names of the Yuan, Ming, and Qing dynasties

which was all arranged. But now, however, the records

have no record of Yuan, Ming, and Qing (and of course, of course,

of the Yuan, Ming, and Qing - most records contain, but details of

historical records.

In this case I see on the 20th page of the Yuan records that the

name of the Yuan is given as Yuan in October, and this name

is given as Yuan in the Yuan records. It seems that the Yuan name

is given as Yuan in the Yuan records. It seems that the Yuan name

is given as Yuan in the Yuan records. It seems that the Yuan name

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mentioned in the records of the Yuan records.

On the 20th page of the Yuan records, in the Yuan records, the name

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in other words, there may be as many as 500 commercial varieties in cultivation, while hundreds or perhaps thousands of others are grown here and there in private yards, often only one or two specimens in existence of certain varieties. It will be no small affair to sift out which of all of these varieties are going to be most suitable to our American conditions.

Well, now to come back to these samples. What do you think of these numbers 74b and 75b? Marvellous, isn't it? And they are dry! When fresh, some surely will be one third larger. And what a difference between them and the original wild type, Sample 98b. The smoked jujubes, samples 99b, 100b and 101b, are fine qualities and are much beloved by the southern Chinese. I believe you once had a Chinese visit you, who wrote down the name Tung cheng tsee as being one of the best in China.

Sample 103b will show you the largest preserved jujubes we have come across as yet; they cost 90 cents (Mex) p. catty, which figures out at about 35 cents gold, which shows that Chinese also are willing to pay high prices for fine sweets.

Pieces of bread like 106b are often eaten by us when on the road. I myself do not like them so very much, on account of these jujubes having a laxative effect when being eaten in any quantities, caused by their irritating indigestible skins!

Sample 106b is a steel bamboo-splitting knife. I suppose you may have it already in the lot of tools that Miss Laidmore was going to get for you. When storing it, a few drops of oil might be rubbed over it to keep it from rusting away.

The bamboo articles may be stored among the other bamboo articles of which you are keeping a collection, if I am informed well. Please taste

in other words, there may be as many as 100 commercial varieties in
 existence, while hundreds or perhaps thousands of others are grown here
 and there in private yards, often only one or two specimens in existence
 of certain varieties. It will be no small matter to sift out which of all
 of these varieties are going to be most suitable as our American conditions.
 Well, now to come back to these samples. What do you think of
 these numbers 101 and 102? 101 is a very large one and they are dry. When
 they come surely will be one third larger. And what a difference between
 them and the original. The original was 101. The original is larger, smaller,
 101, 102 and 103, are the varieties and are much related to the variety
 our Chinese. I believe you once had a Cantonese visit you, who made them
 the name they have as being one of the best in China.
 Sample 101 will show you the largest preserved tubers we have
 some more as yet; they cost 20 cents (100) a catty, which is more or
 at about 20 cents gold, which shows that Chinese also are willing to pay
 high prices for fine tubers.
 These of brand like 101 are often eaten or as seen on the road.
 I expect to see like them so very much on account of their large size
 a variety which has been eaten in my garden, named by itself
 (written in Chinese characters)
 Sample 102 is a steel hammer-splitted tuber. I suppose you
 may have it already in the lot of tubers that Mrs. Johnson was going to get
 for you. She is saying it a few more of all right as usual over it is
 kept in the garden way.
 The bamboo articles may be stored among the other bamboo articles
 at which you are buying a collection. If I am informed well. Please state

1903

some of the Hawfruit-jelly tablets, which I enclosed in one of these bamboo jars, that is, of course, if it should be received in good condition.

Well, this is about all for the present. With kindest of regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

P. S. I took several good fotos of these samples sent in which I will despatch very soon. F. N. M.

c/o P. O. Lanchowfu, Kansu, China

Peking, China. May 6, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am delivering to the American Legation here, 2 small packages, to be forwarded in Diplomatic Pouch. The one contains 48 films, 5 x 7 inches, Nos. X35 to X82, incl. and the other has as contents: 48 prints, 5x7 inches and numbers X35-X82 incl. The film X35 was received from the photographer torn in two; he claimed it was so when he received the film packs, but to me that seems to be very unlikely.

As you will see, the main objects of these large fotos have been pears, persimmons, jujubes and hawfruits. I am sorry I could not introduce leaves, as you suggested in a recent letter, but to get leaves in of the identical trees one gets fruit from will be an extremely difficult thing here in China.

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1904

Are not these square persimmons interesting? Esp. No. X46-X48, an old persimmon grafted on the real wild Diospyros kaki, will interest Mr. Hume, I presume.

And then these large jujubes, No. X64; I suppose they will create quite a sensation. I trust the scions have reached Chice O.K. Then one compares X61 with this X64, one cannot help being struck by the fact that the Chinese are a wonderful people, as regards farming and fruit growing. X70, a bunch-disease I would like to see being shown to Mr. Waite for his considerations.

What do you think about the pictures of Crataegus pinnatifida? This Chinese hawfruit is among the most promising of all fruits here, because the Americans will be able to use it straight away for jellies, preserves and compotes.

Well, I trust these notes will reach you in good condition and that they can be made use of.

As regards my future plans, I cannot say much as yet. Firstly, "White Wolf" is still around Nienfu; then I haven't got a new interpreter yet, and lastly I have a still a whole lot of notes and seeds to describe and correspondence to answer. By the end of this month, however, I hope to be on the "path" again, going to Kansu, probably by a more promising route as the last ones.

I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o P. O. Lanchowfu, Kansu, China

And then there were the various interesting...

...on the various points in the field with...

...I have...

And then there were the various interesting...

...I have...

...I have...

...I have...

...I have...

...I have...

...I have...

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...I have...

...I have...

1905

Peking, China, May 16, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

On May 14 I delivered to the American Legation here 2 parcels, marked Seeds III and Seeds IV and addressed to the Office at Washington, D. C. These two parcels have as contents various seeds and samples, the seeds being numbered from 2052a to 2116a, incl. -- the samples from 110b to 114 b incl. Please find as enclosures a set of inventory cards covering these numbers: As usual I wish to make several remarks and suggestions:

Nos. 2052a and 2053a are fine varieties of Pai tsai and I would like to see some seeds of each number kept in reserve for a couple of years.

The Radishes, Nos. 2054 and 2055a seem to be special sorts and might also not be sown out at once; some seeds should be distributed to successful vegetable growers in California and other places out west.

The Black-red carrot, No. 2056a, seems to be fine for pickling and if a firm like Heins's should be willing to experiment with it I suggest to give them half of the seeds.

The chives, No. 2057a, are a specially large kind; somebody supplying the Chinese colony in New York may be willing to grow them. Of all these preceding vegetables you might perhaps send a small quantity of each to Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co., at Paris. The unusual varieties of maize, Nos. 2059a, 2060a, 2061a and 2062a, will interest Mr. Collins and others.

The Diospyros kaki seeds, No. 2063a will appeal to Dr. Hume, while the Chinese pear seeds, No. 2064a and the Chinese quince seeds No. 2065a might be sent to Southern experimenters.

Thuva orientalis Nos. 2067a and 2068a, are extremely interesting forms and I suggest that they be put into the hands of some responsible party down South. I suppose they will do well in N. Texas especially.

Of 2069 a, *Fyras* sp., Prof. Sargent might wish to obtain some seeds.

The *Gleditsias*, No.s 2070a, 2071a and 2072a, are very interesting shade trees for mild wintered, semi-arid regions and our Chico Garden could best raise them. Attention should be drawn to the propagators as regards scratching these seeds or immersing them in hot water to insure a quick germination.

I send these "Frids of India" seeds, No. 2073a, not on account of this tree not being known in America, but to give it a trial in some semi-arid section, where this interesting shade-tree is not known as yet.

The Junipers, 2074a and 2075a, might be propagated in Chico and sent to semi-arid localities; the same applies to No. 2076a *Cedrela sinensis* and 2077a, *Paulownia fortunei*.

Ligustrum quihoui, No. 2078a, might be tested as a hedge- and border-shrub, out in the S. W. U. S.

The two *Lespedezas*, Nos. 2079a and 2080a, might be tested at Chico and Beckville for their capacities.

No. 2081a, *Tilia mongolica*, will probably turn out to be a good shade tree for the North.

No. 2082a is an *Acer*; I would not say for sure whether it will be a hardy species or not.

There is a possibility that...

...I suggest that they be put into the hands of...

...I suggest that they be put into the hands of...

...I suggest that they be put into the hands of...

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...I suggest that they be put into the hands of...

The large fruited Strawberry, No. 2084a, may be experimented with at Ames, for instance.

Of the Loniceras, Nos. 2087a, 2088a and 2089a, I would like to see Mr. Maurice de Vilmorin being sent a few seeds of each and also of the Roses, Nos. 2094a and 2096a. Of both these plants Mr. Vilmorin has probably the biggest collections in existence.

No. 2099a, a deciduous, low-growing jasmine, may be a new plant; I hope it will prove to be of use.

I also am much interested in No. 2100a, a Smilax.

Of No. 2104a, *Thuja orientalis*, I would like to see Prof. Sargent being given a few seeds, as he is particularly interested in growing a few specimens at the Arboretum, where the ordinary forms of this oriental *Arbor-vitae* are not hardy.

A few seeds of No. 2105a, undetermined, might also be sent to Prof. Sargent for his determination.

The *Ophiopegon*, No. 2113a, may prove to be different from the *O. Jaburum*, as grown in the Capital grounds and in the Botanical Garden at Washington, D. C. In the wild state its leaves are much more slender than the aforementioned species.

No. 2114a, as *Asparagus*, may go to Mr. Norton. I wonder whether he still needs wild forms of *Asparagus* for his work?

I have not mentioned several shrubs, but as long as we have not got a real National Botanical Garden, I do not like to see our field stations burdened with problematical material and I suggest to send such things to the Arnold Arboretum, the N. Y. Botanical Garden, the Rochester City Park and to some specialists who make a certain genus their speciality.

The Iowa United Botany, Dr. Silliman, was be accompanied

west of Ames, for instance.

Of the leaves, Nos. 2082, 2083 and 2084, I would like

to see Mr. Maurice de Vilmorin being sent a few seeds of each and also

of the house, Nos. 2084 and 2085. Of both these plants Mr. Vilmorin

has probably the biggest collection in existence.

No. 2087, a specimen, has-growing leaves, say to a few

plants; I hope it will prove to be of use.

I also am much interested in No. 2100, a leaf.

Of No. 2104, *Thymus orientalis*, I would like to see five.

being given a few seeds, as he is particularly interested in

giving a few specimens of the specimen, there the ordinary form of

this oriental *Alchor-vitis* are not hardy.

A few seeds of No. 2106, *unidentified*, might also be sent to

Prof. Sargent for his determination.

The *Opilopepon*, No. 2112, may prove to be different from

the *O. japonicum*, as grown in the British grounds and in the botanical

Garden at Washington, D. C. In the wild state the leaves are much more

stiff than the cultivated species.

No. 2114, an *Asparagus*, may go to Mr. Norton. I wonder whether

there be still seeds wild form of *Asparagus* for his work?

I have not mentioned several others, but as long as we have

not got a real *National Botanical Garden*, I do not like to see any

field stations burdened with unnecessary material and I suggest to

send such things to the *Smithsonian Institution*, the *U. S. National Botanic*

the *Rockefeller University* and to some specialists who make a certain genus

their specialty.

1908

I also added a package of each of the following numbers, which I had retained for safety's sake, viz., No. 2008a, *Diospyros kaki*; 2010a, *Ulmus parvifolia*, and 2012a *Diospyros lotus*. These may be distributed as convenient.

Can you inform me as to the exact name of this *Prunus*; sample 110b. It really is a fine preserve, well worth being experimented with in America.

About these galls on *Ulmus semiata*, sample 111b; this brings me back to a letter from you, dated Feb. 4, 1914, together with a specimen of a gall, given to you by Mr. Harry Rosen, from Wisconsin.

I have no objection to these galls being given to this Mr. Rosen, provided the Bureau of Entomology also gets one or two specimens for their collection. The next time I come again across them, I will collect more data and more material. I enclose the inventory note of this sample in duplicate, so that you may send one to Mr. Rosen. There is more in these tanning sumachs than we realize and I would not be a bit surprised if we did not come to select sumachs according to their tannin-contents, as we select new Cinchonas for their quinine.

The pods of *Gymnocladus chinensis*, sample 112b, may be put into our seed collection. It is a pity that this Chinese soap bean is so tender, for it makes a splendid tree. In Brockville it would grow to perfection I suppose.

The samples of wood of *Catalpa bungei*, No. 113b and *Paulownia Fortunei* ? No. 114b, may be given to the wood collection of the Forestry Service. Well, this is about all about this shipment; tomorrow I'll write about 3 packages with specimens. Trusting you will receive

I also added a package of each of the following contents:

which I had retained for reference, viz., Mr. BOGGS, University

of California, and JOHN B. HARRIS, University of California.

Respectfully,
J. B. HARRIS

Can you inform me as to the exact name of this genus; sample

1100. It really is a fine preserve, well worth being examined with

in America.

about these galls on Rhododendron, sample 1100, this

being as near to a letter from you, dated Nov. 4, 1934, together with

a specimen of a gall, given to you by Mr. Harry Rosen, from Wisconsin.

I have no objection to these galls being given to this Mr.

Rosen, provided the Bureau of Entomology also gets one or two specimens

for their collection. The next time I come again across them, I will

collect more data and more material. I enclose the inventory note of

this sample in duplicate, so that you may send one to Mr. Rosen. There

is sure to be some similarity between these we realize and I would not be

surprised if he did not come to select some material as their

material, as he is a collector for their collection.

The note of Entomological Laboratory, sample 1100, may be for

reference. It is a copy of the note which you have in

your file, for it seems a valuable note. In fact, it will give

so particular I suggest.

The samples of wood of Quercus sample, No. 1115 and 1116

collected in 1936, may be given to the west collection of the forestry

division. This is about all that I can say; however, I'll

write about a package also sent. Respectfully,
J. B. HARRIS

1909

everything in good condition, I am

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK H. MEYER

c/o P. O. Lanchowfu, Kansu, China

Peking, China, May 17, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

On Friday, May 15, I delivered to the American Legation here 3 parcels, marked seeds and addressed to our Office at Washington, DC. They also bear respectively the following numbers: V, VI and VII.

They contain various Botanical, Entomological, Pathological and Geological specimens. They are all supplied with slips enclosed, but I found it too much work to write separate descriptive notes of them, so I herewith give a list of them.

As to the disposal of this material I suggest to give Prof. Sargent part of all of the woody herbarium material for his collections. Later on I would like to hear whether my determinations were right, especially in the cases of *Quercus spinosa* and *Abies Davidiana*.

The moss and lichen may go to Mrs. H. L. Britton and the fungus on bark of *Quercus spinosa* to Dr. Merrill, both of the N. Y. Bot. Garden.

The "Bunch disease" on the Jujube might interest Mr. Waite, while the Chestnut bark fungus will not fail to find some specialist.

The entomological material will no doubt be divided up among several specialists and the fossils, if they are such, might be turned over to the Geological Survey or some other body interested in them

everything in good condition, I am

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK S. HARRIS

U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

Washington, D.C., May 17, 1910.

Dear Mr. Schuchert:

On Friday, May 14, I delivered to the various sections here
2 parcels, marked "A" and addressed to our Office at Washington, D.C.

They also bear respectively the following numbers: V, VI and VII.

They contain various botanical, paleontological, geological
and geological specimens. They are all supplied with slips enclosed,
but I found it impossible to write complete descriptive notes of
them, so I herewith give a list of them.

As to the disposal of the material I suggest to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,
Frank S. Harris

I would like to hear whether my determinations were right.

As a result of the course of previous studies - a letter available.

The notes and slides are to be sent to Mr. L. H. Bailey and the

papers on back of previous studies to Dr. Schuchert, both of the U.S.

Geological Survey.

The "Knox disease" on the subject might interest Mr. White,

with the General Bank Survey will not fail to find some specialists.

The mineralogical material will no doubt be divided up

among several specialists and the fossils, if they are worth, might be

turned over to the Geological Survey or some other body interested in

1910

Well, with these shipments off my hands, I still have some herbarium material; a whole lot of small fotos and the bulky correspondence.

I have not heard as yet whether any of my shipments sent after Jan. 29, 1914, have reached Washington, D. C., and from Chice I have not heard at all. The big box with herbarium material, sent away from here in early December, 1913, also seems not to have been received. All of these things worry me a good deal.

Well, I soon hope to hear about these various matters. I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK W. MEYER

P. S. White Wolf with his robbers is marching on to Lanchofu, the papers say, so I had better not have all my mail addressed there for the present.

Peking, China, May 17, 1914.

Dear Miss Cramer:

Your letter of April 1, 1914, reached me a few days ago, together with its enclosure, the bill for \$3.00, as rent on the safe deposit box. Many thanks for your action in paying this amount; please find enclosed my check No. 47 for these 5 Woodrow Wilson disks.

Your suggestion as to spending this on some blue porcelain has been considered, but-- in case I did it now and would send you something by parcel post, the chances are you might have to pay a pretty large amount as duty; therefore I will try to bring something with me and payment will be out of the question of course. Many things, however, may happen between now and then and we better hadn't sell the skin before the

With these elements of my hands, I still have some
material in my hands, I still have some

I have not heard as yet whether any of my elements sent to
for Jan. 29, 1914, have reached Washington, D. C., and from Dallas I

have not heard as yet. The big box with bacterium material, sent away
from here in early October, 1913, also seems not to have been received.

All of these things seem to be good news.
Well, I soon hope to hear about these various matters. I

Very sincerely yours,
WALTER D. HAYES

W. D. Hayes will give his notes as to how things are
going on, as I had better not have all my eggs in one basket

the present.
Walter D. Hayes, Oct. 17, 1914.

Walter D. Hayes, Oct. 17, 1914.

Walter D. Hayes, Oct. 17, 1914.

Walter D. Hayes, Oct. 17, 1914.

Walter D. Hayes, Oct. 17, 1914.

Walter D. Hayes, Oct. 17, 1914.

Walter D. Hayes, Oct. 17, 1914.

1911

bear is in our hands and skinned also.

Conditions are not yet settled in this troublesome land; robbers are roaming over the whole country, especially out West and in the South, and I wonder whether I will have some encounters with them. The brutal and merciless "White Wolves" are marching on to Lanchowfu, while the soldiers have left that place and have gone down to Sianfu, trying to prevent these robbers from moving any further. These robbers bribe the officials, invite the regular soldiers to enter their ranks and murder anyone that opposes them. The foreign nations ought not to be so scrupulous in keeping their hands off China. This land does not produce men that are really able to govern! The slogan is "Everybody for himself and d--n the rest."

Has Mr. Dorsett returned already? I wonder whether the total results were really worth all the expenditures.

We have a bad year here in China for so far as climate is considered; almost every day dust storms and no rain. Just now it is making up for a little downpour, but the sky is not heavy enough for a good solid rain, which is very badly needed. Well, Miss Greer, I hope you are all going happy and well;

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK E. MEYER

c/o American Legation

Peking, China.

There is in the world and around it.

Continued are not the same as the world.

There is in the world and around it, especially the world and it

the world, and I wonder whether I will have any more of this kind.

The world and the world "This is the world" are the same as the world.

While the world has half the world, it is not the same as the world.

There is in the world and around it, especially the world and it

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There is in the world and around it, especially the world and it

1912

Peking, China, May 19, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you two small packages, marked A and B; the one contains 52 films 4x5, numbered 976-1000 (incl.) and A1-A27 (incl.); the other has 52 prints, also bearing the above mentioned numbers.

I hope you will find some fotos among this lot that will be of value for our work. Isn't this Chinese fruit seller, at the Tsinanfu city gate, a study? (No. 984) And what about our Davidiana peach in the Peking city wall. What next? (No. 389)

No. 991 shows a strange form of *Thuja orientalis*. I hope we will have success with the material I have sent in.

In case Prof. King should still have been among the living, he would have delighted in the fotos numbered A8, A9 and A10.

Fotos A 11 and A 12 I merely took as historical illustrations of our work.

Foto A 16 will make a fine impression on the screen, I suppose, with this deep, dark canon.

There are many scenic pictures among this lot, and of course, although they are not always strictly scientific, they sometimes were so full of interest that one simply had to take them, like for instance these three views of springtime in Shantung, Fotos A20, A26 and A 27.

I just got 7 letters from you in one bunch, dated from April 17, 1914 to April 21, 1914, telling me the welcome news that at last the box with herbarium material has been received and that my shipments from Chungchow also have come in. I do not quite understand this trans-shipment from Chice to Washington. Has everything to be inspected at

Washington, D.C., June 21, 1912.

Dear Mr. Wetmore:

I am writing you to thank you for the

very interesting and valuable information

which you have furnished me regarding the

subject of the

protection of the

bird life of the country. I am sure that

the work which you are doing is of great

importance and I am sure that

the results of your work will be of

great benefit to the country.

I am sure that you will find that

the people of the country are very

interested in the work which you are

doing.

I am sure that you will find that

the people of the country are very

interested in the work which you are

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that the people of the country are very

interested in the work which you are

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that the people of the country are very

1913

Washington, DC before being allowed to be sent out? This would mean a delay of ten days at the least, in case it could be propagated in Chico and should it be necessary to inspect everything at Washington, D. C., then I had better cut out Chico in the future.

By the way, I was informed by the Japanese P. O. here that they could not guarantee any longer the delivery of parcels containing plant material, as the laws of America had been so enforced as to make it necessary to burn most live plant material shipped from the Orient. This is pretty strong, I suppose. Well, of course, if inspection and condemnation goes too far, then we will have to quit this job of a collector and hunt up something else.

I also was informed by the American Consul at Kobe, Japan, thru our Minister here, that my case with live plants, sent from Tientsin, has been opened and some specimens taken out and sent back to Tientsin, because they had insects on them. This was done by the Japanese plant inspection Office of the Prefecture of Kobe. I have nothing heard as yet about these specimens and I suppose they will have been burned. The rest of the plants are going on to Seattle without disinfection, while a Japanese inspection certificate goes with them.

Now I wish you would be so kind and instruct me what to do in the future, so as not to have this disappointment and this waste of valuable time and money in seeing valuable plant material being held up and being destroyed even.

With kind regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK W. MEYER

c/o American Legation
Peking, China

Washington, in before being allowed to be sent out. This would mean a delay of ten days at the least, in case it could be prepared in time and should it be necessary to transport everything to Washington, D. C.,

then I feel better and will take in the morning.

By the way I was informed by the Japanese T. G. J. that they would not cooperate any longer in the delivery of general supplies plant material, as the laws of America had been so enforced as to make it impossible to take out the plant material shipped from the States. This is partly wrong, I suppose. Well, at present it is impossible for the Japanese to get any more of this kind of material and must be something else.

I like the Japanese of the Western Coast at San Francisco, their own history here, that my case with five plants, sent from Japan, etc. The Japanese and some specimens taken and sent back to the States, because they had interests on them. This was done by the Japanese plant inspection office of the Protectorate of Korea. I have nothing heard at yet from these specimens and I suppose they will have been found.

The rest of the plants are going to be sent to the plant inspection office, a Japanese inspection certificate goes with them.

Now I wish you would be so kind and interest as to do in the future, as we are to have the Department and this case of the plants. It is very much to be regretted that the plants are being destroyed ever.

With kind regards, I am very sincerely yours,

Yours truly,
J. H. ...

1914

Peking, China. May 21, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, via Diplomatic Pouch of our Legation here, 2 small packages marked C and D. The one contains 45 films, 9x12 cm. and bearing the numbers A38-A72 incl; the other contains 45 prints also bearing the above numbers.

The fotos of Diospyros lotus, in loess cliffs, will, I hope, illustrate the somewhat xerophytic nature of this "Choerosa persimmon." By the way, could you inform me, please, what the official trademark is going to be for this D. lotus?

Foto A39 shows the country where jujubes grow, to perfection.

Foto A 44 will be of interest to all who are going to use the Davidiana peach as a stock. Of course, I myself do not see any harm in the fact that stock or a scion outgrow each other as long as they live long enough and produce the right sort of fruit.

From earlier correspondence, I see that you have already taken up my suggestion to graft olives on various sorts of stock, still, Foto A45 will be of interest to all who are going to tackle this interesting problem.

Do not the Chinese landscape pictures show that real Chinese garden-architecture is fully as interesting as ours? (Fotos A53-A57, incl.)

The last of these fotos, No. A72, is remarkable, don't you think so, too?

Well, I hope these fotos will come in handy, even if not right away, then some future time.

London, China, May 21, 1944

Dear Mr. Tolson:

I am writing you, the Director, in regard to our case, a small package which I sent to you on 11/11/43. This was, and bearing the number 44-1571; the other contents of points also bearing the above number.

The case of Shanghai, in fact, still, I hope, illustrates the somewhat mysterious nature of this "Shanghai" by the way, could you inform me, please, what the official findings are going to be in this case?

Your 440 shows the currency exchange rates, so pertinent. Photo A-4 will be of interest to all who are going to use the

exchange rates as a check. Of course, I myself do not see any harm in the fact that a coin exchange rate is not as high as it is, and enough will produce the right sort of result.

From earlier correspondence, I see that you have already taken up an objection to the rates on various parts of stock, still, Photo A-4 will be of interest to all who are going to make this information available.

Do not the Chinese exchange rates show that the exchange rate is truly as interesting as you (Photo A-4-147)

The list of these rates, No. 440, is remarkable, don't you think so, 1944

Well, I hope these rates will be helpful, was it not right now, and hope yours truly

1913

With these fotos finished I can tackle the correspondence.

I have had bad luck with prospective interpreters. I have had negotiations with four already who were willing to go, but three of them were too inexperienced and knew too little of everything. The last chap, who came to me recommended by Dr. Morrison, was to have told me three days ago as to his decision to go, but he has failed to appear.

There is still this bad problem of the White Wolf robber bands in Kansu. We all hope they can be annihilated by the Government regular troops; if not, nobody really knows what they may do yet.

I suppose it will not be before June that I will be on the road again.

With best of regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK H. MEYER
c/o American Legation
Peking China, Via Siberia

Peking, China, May 22, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, via the Diplomatic pouch of our Legation here, 1 parcel, marked Entomological Material. The contents are as follows: 1 package of Galls of *Rhus* sp., Sample 115b. 1 bottle with young shoots of *Xizybus nativa* var. *spinosa*, affected by "bunch disease." 1 large scale on *Xizybus nativa* var. *spinosa* in a small tube. 1 mole-cricket in alcohol in a glass tube.

Would you kindly send some of these *Rhus* galls to this Mr. Harry Bosen in Wisconsin; via your letter of February 4, 1914. They are not the same kind as what I obtained under No. 111 b in Henanfu, or

With these facts I can handle the correspondence.

I have had much with prospective investors. I have

and negotiations with our attorneys were willing to go, but these

of them were too inexperienced and knew too little of everything. The

last thing, but not the least, was the fact that we had to

we have done up to his business to go, but he had failed to appear.

It was in 1911 that we had a meeting at the time with other people

in Kansas. We all hope they can be manifested by the Government register

though it may, nobody really knew what they were up to.

I expect it will not be before long that I will be able

to do so.

Very sincerely yours,

WALTER M. WATSON
of the American Legion
Tulsa, Oklahoma, via Siberia

Tulsa, Okla., May 20, 1914.

Dear Mr. Principal:

Thank you for sending me the Diplomatic Journal of our

Legation here, I am sorry I cannot send you the contents

of the Journal: I am sorry of this of course. I would

like to have sent you the Diplomatic Journal if I could

do so. I have some on the Diplomatic Journal in a small cube.

I regret that it is not in a class like

which you really would want to have sent you to this

Very truly yours, Walter M. Watson, Secretary of the

Legation here, No. 111 S. Main Street, Tulsa, Okla.

1916

like the sample you sent me. In some commercial museum no doubt they will have properly identified specimens of these galls.

The "hunch disease" on the wild jujube might go to some specialist; I put but little alcohol in the bottle with specimens, for fear of leakage and damage to the mails.

The scale and scale-cricket will go of course to entomologists interested in them.

Well, this is about all. Please find enclosed Inventory Note 115 b, in duplicate.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation
Peking, China Via Siberia

Peking, China, May 26, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, via the Diplomatic Pouch of our Legation here, 1 package, marked Botanical Material 1219. The contents are some young rooted plants of a "wild rice" which I collected from a lake in the Forbidden city. I am almost certain they will be found dead upon arrival, as the heat is getting to be greater and greater every day-- still, I thought I might try just as well. Enclosed please find Inventory Notes 1219 covering this shipment. Would you kindly bring it to the attention of Mr. Scofield?

Yesterday I made arrangements with a new interpreter to enter my service on June 1st. He is not quite as hardy a man as my present one, but --one hasn't got much of a choice in my line of work.

like the sample presented. In some commercial specimens they

will have properly identified specimens of these species.

The "Hemlock disease" on the wild plants which go to some

extent I am not sure is the same as the disease which

is of interest and danger to the wild

plants. The name and description will go of course to entomologists

interested in them.

Very truly yours,

John H. S. G. G. G.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK W. WHITT

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.

Beijing, China, May 26, 1914.

Dear Mr. Whitt:

Herewith I am sending you the botanical notes of my

collection from the botanical garden, Beijing, China.

The notes are arranged in the order in which I collected them

and in the order of the plants. I am almost certain they will be found

of great value to you. I am sure you will find them of interest

and I hope they will be of use to you in your work.

Very truly yours,

John H. S. G. G. G.

I am sure you will find them of interest and I hope they will be of use to you in your work.

I am sure you will find them of interest and I hope they will be of use to you in your work.

1917

The bigger part of the coast-Chinese are very shy upon venturing too far into the interior. With kindest regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK W. MEYER

c/o American Legation
Peking, China, Via Siberia

Peking, China, May 26, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Now I am in possession of about 60 letters from you, which for the greater part have not even been acknowledged yet, not to speak of having been answered.

I am becoming rapidly one of these unfortunate mortals who not only cannot attend any longer to his personal correspondence but who also has to curtail official correspondence to a minimum. Field work of course is the main thing in my special situation, but-- so many things prevent one from being out in the field all of the time.

In answering now all this mail of yours, you cannot expect from me that I will go into too many little details and I therefore will only mention the more important things.

Letter of Nov. 10, 1913, as regards getting good photos of wild alfalfa. Well, yes, to obtain good photos showing alfalfa in their wild state is a very hard thing. These plants generally do not grow in such a way that striking pictures can be obtained. Just see how few good photos exist of cultivated strains, notwithstanding the fact that tens of millions of dollars are invested in this so important forage plant.

The first part of the correspondence was very interesting

and the late information with interest regarding I remember

DEAR M. BRYAN

of the American Legion
being since the 1914

Being, China, May 20, 1914.

Dear Mr. Bryman:

You I am in possession of about 20 letters from you, which

for the greater part have not been acknowledged yet, and to which

it should be answered.

I am however rapidly run on these matters because the

not only cannot attend any longer to his personal correspondence

but she also has to curtail official correspondence to a minimum.

Field work of course is the main thing in my special situation, and

so many things prevent me from being out in the field all of the time.

In answering you all this mail of yours, your names appear

from me that I will be late for my 1914 date and I therefore

will only mention the name of the person.

Letter of Nov. 10, 1913, as regards getting good notes on

the matter. Well, you, to speak of your notes which are

their state is a very hard thing. These things generally do not

ever in such a way that striking pictures can be obtained. But we

do the best that we can of our limited studies, notwithstanding the

fact that some of millions of dollars are invested in this so important

Yours truly,

1918

Hansen does not seem to have been in Peking, at least I have heard nothing about it.

I am much pleased to hear that one of my earlier introductions, Hibiscus manihot, SPI 18280, has been doing so well at Yarrow. Could it possibly be used in hybridization experiments? One of the things I would like to see being done is to make hybrids between the brilliantly colored Hibiscus rosa-sinensis and the common H. syriaca, to create hardier forms of the first and to bring more color into the last.

I am obliged to you for your copy of description of Castanea mollissima. I only cannot understand that, if this is the real C. mollissima, how it manages to grow in Java gardens, where there is not a season of rest for such a deciduous tree, from temperate regions.

About you arranging for an expedition into southern China this year; well, how far is the prospect and what particular sections of China will be covered?

I am of course very much interested in this whole thing and would like to hear some more details.

When back, I would like to hear some particulars about this case of Dr. Wooden. Such things have to be treated in a special way; they belong to the psychiatric rather than to the criminal section.

Letter of Nov. 18, 1913, giving me the analysis of seeds of Trapa natans and Bursaria ferax. Just as I thought, both full of starch, though the protein contents, being respectively 13% and 10%, are much higher than I expected.

Letter of Nov. 20, 1913. A. About appropriations being rather short for 1913-14. Yes, I understand. I hope that all this money spent on various expeditions will prove to have been remunerative investments.

It seems to me that I have been in Tokyo, at least I have

been in Tokyo about 12.

I am much pleased to hear that one of our earlier investigations

has been done as well at Yarrow. Would it

possibly be used in hybridization experiments? One of the things I would

like to see being done is to make hybrids between the brilliantly colored

and the common N. sylvatica, or perhaps hybridize between

of the first and to bring more color into the last.

I am obliged to you for your copy of description of Quercus

pubescens. I only want to mention that it is the real Q. pubes-

ens, how it manages to grow in lava gardens, where there is not a season

of rest for such a deciduous tree, from temperate regions.

Thank you especially for an expedition into southern China this

year; well, how far is the project and what particular sections of China

will be covered?

I am of course very much interested in this thing and would

like to hear some more details.

When back, I would like to hear some particulars about this

case of Dr. Hodge. Such things have to be treated in a special way;

they belong to the psychiatric rather than to the criminal section.

Letter of Nov. 18, 1912, giving me the analysis of seeds of

Quercus pubescens and Quercus agrifolia. Just as I thought, both full of starch,

though the protein contents, being respectively 12 and 15, are much

higher than I expected.

Letter of Nov. 20, 1912. A short description being rather

short for 1912-13. Yes, I understand. I hope that all this money spent

on various expeditions will prove to have been commensurate investments.

Letter of Nov. 30, 1913. B. Re sending me the report by Dr. Elliot on Chinese conditions especially. Yes, I received this report, and altho quite interesting, it lacks this great thing: "no intimate knowledge of the Chinese character." Let this truth become known to the world, that "the Oriental is a materialist and more specifically the Chinaman and that our standards of measuring character do not apply to them."

Letter of Nov. 30, 1913. C. About Mr. Hume's remarkable exhibit of persimmons in Washington. Yes, I surely would like to have seen it; I might have learned a good many things. However, there are so many interesting things in this world that one would wish to see and which one never comes to see, that one mustn't regret all these things too much. I wonder on what grounds Mr. Hume thinks that Diospyros kaki is not a good botanical species perhaps, but a conglomerate of different wild forms possibly. A fruit as the kaki, having been in cultivation for 3000 or 4000 years, certainly has developed many so called "strains" Mr. Hume's explanation, that the puckeriness of persimmons changes according to southern and northern localities is again something new! By the way, these persimmons grown by Mr. Breece at Fayetteville, W. C., had these been grafted on kakis or on D. virginiana? And were the trees old or young ones? The answering of these questions may have something to do with the absence of pucker in the specimen fruits as sent in by this Mr. Breece.

Letter of Nov. 31, 1913, with enclosure of copies of the determinations of Fraxinus mollis and 4 others. Many thanks! Mr. Skeels just wrote that Fraxinus humilis and F. bungei are the same. I see that Mr. Hume wants all the persimmons he can get; well, I hope he will get some

Letter of Nov. 20, 1913, D. C. About Mr. Huxley's remarks on the origin of the human race, and also on the origin of the human mind. It is interesting to find that Huxley's view is that the human mind is a product of the same process as the human body, and that the human mind is a product of the same process as the human body. This is a materialist and more specifically a Darwinian view of the human mind. It is a view that is not only materialist but also Darwinian. It is a view that is not only materialist but also Darwinian.

Letter of Nov. 20, 1913, D. C. About Mr. Huxley's remarks on the origin of the human race, and also on the origin of the human mind. It is interesting to find that Huxley's view is that the human mind is a product of the same process as the human body, and that the human mind is a product of the same process as the human body. This is a materialist and more specifically a Darwinian view of the human mind. It is a view that is not only materialist but also Darwinian. It is a view that is not only materialist but also Darwinian.

Letter of Nov. 21, 1913, with enclosure of copies of the book 'The Origin of Species' by Charles Darwin. It is interesting to find that Huxley's view is that the human mind is a product of the same process as the human body, and that the human mind is a product of the same process as the human body. This is a materialist and more specifically a Darwinian view of the human mind. It is a view that is not only materialist but also Darwinian. It is a view that is not only materialist but also Darwinian.

1930

good things out of last winter's collection of mine.

Your remark, re the bamboos, that "the canes now are too small for commercial purposes" interests me. What I have seen on this last trip I just come to the conclusion that, for furniture and for strong baskets, small canes may in many cases even be preferable to large ones.

Letter of Nov. 23, 1913, concerning accounts and other financial matters. I did receive the warrants for \$4000 and for \$2000, and as Mr. Forrest announced the fact that they had been sent, I also replied to him when I received them. I thought that Mr. Chandler or Mr. Carson would have informed Miss Cramer such a fact.

As regards sending out any more warrants, I earnestly suggest to send me only a few small amounts and retain the bulk of this 1914-15 appropriation until I have written you explicitly about it. Conditions are unsafe in the west of China, and I would not know what to do there with valuable drafts or checks.

Letter of Dec. 1, 1913, re Diospyros lotus and the white-barked stock. Next winter I'll try to get again material of this stock. In fact, had I obtained this letter while in Shantung I would have gone after it this past spring.

I notice your remarks re discovery of lipins and vitamins in foods. Well, I have no idea what they are and how they work. I will make it a point to find out more about these substances when back again in America.

Letter of Dec. 2, 1913. A. Re Potanin's wild peach. All right.

" " " " " B. About shipments having come in.

Whether the tares from north China are much good? Well, only fairly so.

Yes, the *Sagittaria chinensis* is a swamp-plant. It has to grow in standing water, and only toward the end of summer can one draw off the water and harvest these corms out of a not too-liquid mud. These corms, boiled and served with fish (boiled or steamed) are not so bad, but of course they are not like small but mealy potatoes.

About the *Eleocharis rubicosa*. You say that it would be a success if only we could grow it cheaply enough. Well, could not some experimenter down south do some stunts with it? It cannot be handled very well by white men, I am afraid, as they will object to standing in liquid mud up to the waist in harvesting these waternuts. Negro labor or cheap Italians possibly might be able to do it. How about Forts Rice as a place to do certain of these things? also bamboo planting in the hill-districts!!

You since have received glass waternuts (sample 41b) and I infer, from the absence of remarks, that the delicacy was not considered to be up to the expectations. A little flat it is, like so many of Chinese sweets.

Letter of Dec. 8, 1913, with enclosure of Plant Introduction Newsletter No. 11. Well, yes, it was bad I had to postpone my trip into Kansu last fall; but then all of this exploration work is such a gamble pure and simple, that one simply must submit to the inevitable. There is one consolation about the late start I made and that is, that I was able to finish the herbarium material which otherwise still would be stored here somewhere, while now it is safe and well in Washington, DC.

Letter of Dec. 9, 1913. I am glad to hear that you did send Messrs. Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co. some of these vegetable seeds I collected. It cannot fail to be of benefit to everybody concerned.

Yes, the lightest elements are a compound. It has to give

in atomic weight, and only toward the end of history can one draw off the

water and lowest elements out of a wet gas-liquid mix. These gases,

boiled and removed with light (partial or steam) are not so bad, but at

course that we are still not really satisfied.

From the hydrogen mixture. You say that it would be a

compound if only we could give it enough energy. Well, could you some

energy? I am afraid not. It is a matter of fact that it cannot be broken up

well by this means. I am afraid, as you will object to thinking in terms

of up to the whole in separating these elements. Light is not so cheap

as you think. How about some other way?

There is in course of time. Also perhaps mixing in the air-

distillation.

The time has passed and you are now (see also) and I try-

ing. You are aware of course that the following was not considered to

be up to the separation. A little later it is like so much of which

is not.

Letter of Dec. 6, 1911, with outline of first experiments

November 22, 11. Well, you say that I had to produce my own

time last fall; but then all of the experiment work is such a

great one thing, that we finally must attempt to the analytical. Your

is an investigation about the late start I made and that is that I was

also to think the positive material which appeared will be

about the same, this was it is also well to remember, of

Letter of Dec. 5, 1911. I am glad to hear that you are

trying. Finally, I am sure of these results and I collected

it must fall to be really to everybody concerned.

This Mr. Borr, from near Bar Harbor, must be an interesting person. I hope to see his place some future day.

About the *Asparagus* sp., Nos. 1955a-1956a, incl., being used for bank-binding purposes. Well, I did not wish to convey the idea that the Chinese are planting it for that purpose. I only wanted to have it experimented with for these uses, because I have noticed several times that the plants naturally grow in dry banks and upon sandy slopes and that they seem able with their heavy roots and with their fallen-down shoots to hold light soil in place, where otherwise it would blow or wash away. If I were doing it, I would raise the plants in nursery beds, sown out thinly, then transplant the plants the second year on the dikes or banks I wanted to have them. In case of a superabundance of seeds, a few berries could be planted in little holes at regular distances. Have you ever seen what an amount of litter an *Asparagus*-bed produces and what a mass it catches in windswept regions, while the entire surrounding land may be perfectly without it. Well, on these observations and having seen various species of *Asparagus* near sandy seashores, in forest, on dry mountain sides or in loose sandy banks in semi-arid countries, I have based my suggestion to try various *Asparagus* as bank binders.

I understand your remark about the difficulties in connection with the testing out of new vegetables. I only hope that a few good things will stick for good, like *hai tsai*, for instance, and various varieties of winter radishes. These last are so wholesome, especially for hard-working people. It is peculiar, that the Japanese have their giant radishes, the Chinese their succulent smaller summer and winter ones, the Russians, Slavonic and Hebrew people their horse-radishes, the

1933

Germanic peoples their black winter radishes and the Anglo-Saxon and Latin peoples their milder small summer radishes, and that all these peoples consider these vegetables as necessities. That means that there must be some principle in these roots that is essential to the well-being of man, otherwise it would not be possible that its uses were so widely spread.

Letter of Dec. 11, 1913. A. As regards fotos received. Whether Fraxaria sp. No. 930 is a new one, I could not dare say so. My herbarium material may prove it to be possibly.

Of Gleditsia sinensis (foto 937) of which you wanted a quantity of seeds; well, seeds are on the way already to Washington, Nos. 2070a-2072a, incl. Previously I have sent in pots and seeds of this and of other forms of Gleditsias.

You are asking me whether samples of bean vermicelli would not keep if sent over. Well, I suppose they do. In fact, I have sent over a nice bundle of it and other products also from this Jung boom, and I wrote Inventory notes 27b-30b incl. Still, I have never heard anything at all about this whole thing. I believe I sent them off on July 23, 1913 and a letter advising you of this shipment went a day later, I think. Could you please have this matter investigated?

Well, I herewith will stop for it is approaching midnight. We have had a duststorm here for the whole day and it makes one's nerves peculiarly tired and yet sensitive. With kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK H. MEYER
American Legation
Peking, China
Via Siberia

1924

Peking, China, May 27, 1914.
6 a. m.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Here it is again, this continuation of answering your mail, altho the morning is so fine as to invite one to run away into the wilds.

I left off at Letter A of Dec. 11, 1913, and also I come to letter of Dec. 11, 1913 B. Votes being discussed. Whether *Prunus pauciflora* ? would grow very far north. No, I do not think so. It seems a near relative of our sweet cherries and one only finds it in well-protected mountain valleys. I never met it in northern Chili Province or in Manchuria. I have sent in many seeds and I suppose it will show up within a couple of years.

Whether the sprouted bean has its protein in a more available form than the unsprouted one! And whether there might not actually be more protein in the sprout than in the bean. Well, I can only see this, that the sprouted bean, when scalded, is at least three times more easily digested than the unsprouted one. It also is more tasteful, but according to my own bodily experiments, there is little food value in it. We love them with a piece of beefsteak or with fried sliced meat and some good old soy bean sauce sprinkled over them. They never produce that flatulency that cooked beans do. I may say this, however, that only the Mung bean and the different varieties of Azuki beans are suitable for high-class bean sprouts. The other beans are coarse and taste downright raw and "beany" and produce flatulency when eaten sprouted and scalded.

In case Dr. Alsberg wanted to get beanprouts to analyze them, the Chinese restaurants on 9th St. can supply him with. I will see whether I can get some more pictures of the sprouting process, but-- it is quite dark in these "beaneries" and vapours hang around like in a Russian steam bath.

As regards the persimmons of foto X26, whether there are many of this kind, well, I must say not. In fact, that particular variety is quite rare here. Among the persimmons sent in this past winter there are some types with equatorial incisions; I hope they will prove to be new. Whether the incision varies with age of the tree, well, somewhat, I should say. On young trees one finds the mark generally somewhat more in the middle of the fruit, while the fruits are also sounder and heavier. On old trees, however, it seems that this peculiar crease is in general nearer the top, while the fruits are less round, but more flattened off. Still, one cannot say for sure whether this is the rule.

Whether Chinese pears are ever propagated from cuttings? Well, I never saw anything like it in the whole of China. Here and there, however, I heard that the "Doh li" or "pea pear" (*Pyrus betulaeifolia*) was grown from cuttings. As yet, however, I have never come across a patch of cuttings in all these travels I made.

When I wrote on foto X 33, that the fruit was fragrant, I meant in comparison to Asiatic pears, of which there are many that are perfectly scentless.

Many thanks for the suggestion to put in a piece of leaf or a twig with the fruit, so as to make it more valuable for botanical and artistic purposes. The thing will be how to get such leaves and twigs

In case Dr. Alsbury wanted to be admitted to practice here
the Chinese authorities on the 11th and would like to see
whether I can get some more pictures of the medicinal diseases, and—
It will be in Chinese characters? and would you mind if I
should like to see them?

In regard to the positions of the 123, whether there are any
of this kind, well, I must say not, in fact, and particular
in this case, about the government sent to this year after there
are some types with special instructions; I hope they will prove to be
valuable. The instructions were of the age of the tree, well, however, I
should say, the young trees are found in the most generally
now in the middle of the forest, while the trees are also common
found, in old trees, however, it seems that this particular disease
is in general known the way, while the trees are just young, but
with the old trees, the count up for one thousand is the
size.

Chinese medicine has its own system of medicine, and
I never saw anything like it in the whole of China. There are many
however, I heard that the "old" or "new" system is very different
and even the names. As yet, however, I have never seen more
than a few of the things in all these things I saw.

That I wish to see is the 123, that the trees are different, I
want to see pictures of the trees, or what there are now, and
especially medicinal.
I am thinking for the purpose to see in a place or land or
a few of the trees, as it is in some instances the medicinal and
valuable purpose. The things will be in the form of leaves and

and be sure it belongs to the fruit. One simply would have to see the various fruits being plucked so as to be sure of it. The average Chinaman thinks as little of telling a falsehood as of killing a fly.

I am pleased to see that you are going to take care of all of my old fotos so that I can arrange them according to subjects later on.

About the idea to publish parts of my manuscript in the Journal of Heredity. Well, as matters stand now, I would rather not have it. I am intending to write more on various things I have seen here and to have these observations published in a book. A good many people have told me that it was a shame that my manuscript has not been published, even as incomplete as it was. There is so little written about Chinese agriculture. I see that Mr. Carleton H. Ball did not think my observations on the Kaeling so shockingly bad, for he has published apparently all of what I put into his hands, re these grains.

Letter of Jan. 9, 1914, re plans of travel. Well, this is all past history now.

Letter of Jan. 14, 1914. About Dr. Stockberger wanting seeds of Rheum officinale. I will try to get some when in the mountains of Kansu, but-- it will not be an easy job. In case the various species of Rhubarb do not make hybrids, when grown close together, couldn't you write to various northern Botanical Gardens for seeds? This Rheum officinale is said to be difficult to cultivate; it needs absolutely cool nights and it surely will never do much in Washington. In the higher Rocky Mountains we could attempt to establish plantations. Has Dr. Stockberger seen Dr. Henry's notes on Rhubarb in his Economic Botany of China? It may be of use to him in case he could find time to do so.

1927

Letter of Jan. 16, 1914, re Mr. Taft's theory of astringency of persimmons. Well, I am sorry that I have eaten fruits from young Tawopan trees which were certainly not puckery. And now a light dawns on me, this: in the regions northwest of Feking only Tawopan trees are cultivated, in large orchards mostly. Now, could it be that if this naturally non-astringent Tawopan is being pollinated by astringent varieties, that it herewith acquires pucker again? Cannot someone make experiments that way, in bagging Tawopan blossoms and pollinating them with pollen from various varieties, trying to find out which varieties contribute mostly to puckeriness. Has Mr. Breese many different sorts on his place? (Because his first-grown fruits were non-astringent)

I notice from your letter that this editor of that agricultural paper wrote under date of Nov. 30, 1913, that Mr. Taft's Tawopans were then still green and unripe. My, but that is marvellous! Here around Feking these fruits are all ripe in the first half of October. This whole persimmon problem is chock full of surprises.

Letter of Jan. 17, 1914. All past history now.

Letter of Feb. 2, 1914. Well, I am glad you liked these roasted soy beans; I agree with you that they are just a trifle too hard. I suppose, however, they are good for developing one's jaw muscles,—and to make bad teeth crumble down just a trifle quicker. I sent you not long ago another lot, but— I will under no circumstances be held responsible for any damage to various parts of the anatomy of any party who eats them.

Letter of Febr. 3, 1914. I. With enclosures of a notice of settlement for the period July 1, 1913 to Sept. 30, 1913; a receipt for

Letter of the 15th, 1864, to Mr. John Smith of Cambridge

of Cambridge, Mass., I am sorry that I have not been able to

reply to you more quickly, but you are a light

hearted man, and in the region of your mind

there are no shadows, as you would be that

it is entirely unnecessary to be so

kind to me, but I believe you are a

man of great talents, and I believe

that you will be able to do more

for the world than I could do

for it. (I believe the first-mentioned

is a man of great talents, and I believe

that you will be able to do more

for the world than I could do

for it. (I believe the first-mentioned

is a man of great talents, and I believe

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for it. (I believe the first-mentioned

is a man of great talents, and I believe

that you will be able to do more

for the world than I could do

1923

\$700.00, together with a letter from Mr. A. Zappone referring to this matter. O. K.

Letter of Feb. 3, 1914. H. Many thanks for the suggestions re large, natural size photographs. I hope to be able to fulfill some of them during this coming trip.

Letter of Feb. 3, 1914. A. Re persimmon sugar. I hope you since have received the samples and that Messrs. Hunt and Gore have been sent a few pieces.

Letter of Feb. 3, 1914. B. Re woodnut oil problems. My, but there are many, I should say. On this coming trip to Kansu and probably returning to the Coast by way of Szechuan, I will make it a point to go thru regions where this wood oil tree is cultivated.

Letter of Feb. 3, 1914. C. I am sorry for Prof. Sargent that I have not collected herbarium material of Viburnum fragrans. This shrub is only sparingly cultivated here and has appeared only since the abdication of the Manchu. I suppose it had been kept reserved in Imperial Gardens only. As regards collecting of herbarium material, I do wish you had done some of it on your travels just to have had the experience. It is the most cumbersome work connected with all this exploration work. The labelling alone takes a fearful time and one's baggage becomes bulky to the extreme and has to be carefully protected against moisture and all sorts of things.

Letter of Feb. 3, 1914. D. No, I have no idea how much cold the flowers of Prunus bungei can stand. I do not think very much, however, as there are but very few night frosts here in S. E. Asia when once spring has set in. (This Prunus flowers quite early!)

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the
 matter of the proposed extension of the term of the lease of the land owned by the
 State of New York, and in reply to inform you that the same has been referred to the
 proper authorities for their consideration. I have to beg pardon for the delay in
 replying to you, and to assure you that the same will be given the most prompt
 attention. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Yours very truly,
 J. B. Thompson, Secretary of the State.

1929

Letter of Feb. 3, 1914. F. Yes, I hope to see more of some of these entomologists who are willing to give us some pointers re material wanted

Letter of Feb. 3, 1914. G. re Vilamoria graciosa SPI 37003 and Forerthia muscosa SPI 37004. No, I have no botanical material of these plants. They are grown in gardens here and one would have to do a whole lot of asking to be allowed to cut off twigs. No. 1046, Sorbaria sortifolia, I have sent to Chico, instead of to Washington, DC. Should it not arrive there then it has been destroyed by the Japanese postal authorities. I hope to hear about this if you have the information.

Letter of Feb. 3, 1914. H. Yes, perfectly amazing, this taking and developing of over 1100 negatives by Mr. Dorsett. Very few of us mortals could do such a thing! My best congratulations to Mr. Dorsett!

Why I didn't get life-sized fotos of this Fraxus bungei and Diospyros lotus while they were fresh. Well, when collecting these things we were on the go and the weather being hot the plants had to come in between the paper as quickly as possible. Natural size fotos of herbarium specimens are in general much better than fresh specimens, on account of their being flat and coming therefore better into focus.

Yes, the Journal of Heredity is much better than that last copy of the American Breeder's Magazine, which surely wasn't a success.

Letter of Feb. 3, 1914. I. About getting some goodly quantity of Chinese candied jujubes. Well, I hope you received these toothsome morsels.

Letter of Feb. 4, 1914. A. Re this curious gall on Quercus sp. given to you by a Mr. Harry Rosen of Wisconsin. I answered this letter already on May 16, 1914 and have sent in specimens under Nos. 111b and 115b.

Letter of Feb. 4, 1914. B. with enclosure of a notice from Mr. Zappone that a warrant for \$3000 has been sent to me. I have received this

Letter of Feb. 2, 1914. I hope to see more of you by

these occasions and you will be glad to give me some pointers as to what to do

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Letter of Feb. 2, 1914. I hope to see more of you by

1930

Well, I have to go up to the Legation now and will conclude
for the present.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK E. WINTER
c/o American Legation, Peking,
China, via Siberia

Peking, China, May 28, 1914, 8 a.m.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you a small bag of cotton cloth con-
taining two pieces of dried Ambar's root, obtained here in Peking, but
said to come from near Sining, Western Kansu. I am enclosing Inventory
Card No. 116b in duplicate, which covers this number. Would you
kindly place this sample in the hands of Dr. W. W. Stockberger, of
whose wishes re Ambar's seed you wrote me under date of Jan. 14, 1914.

I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK E. WINTER

c/o American Legation, Peking, China
Via Siberia

I have to go to the Legislature now and will continue

Very sincerely yours,

Very sincerely yours,

Wm. J. Bryan

Wm. J. Bryan

Wm. J. Bryan

Wm. J. Bryan

I am writing you a small part of what I have

written for you and I hope it will be of some

use to you. I am writing you a small part of what I

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1921

Peking, China, May 28, 1914, 10 a.m.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I had a very interesting talk with Dr. George E. Morrison, Political Advisor to Yuan Shih Kai and Dr. Morrison told me that he wishes to dispose of his big Chinese library. In fact, he has been negotiating about it for several months past. (Rumors will have it that the Japanese are after it.) Well, he asked me whether I thought that America possibly wanted to buy it. Well, I said, I am not so sure about that, but, I suggested, why not keep it here? Yes, he answered, if only some reasonable offers were made here. Well, it seems that the Chinese Government just now does not wish to acquire it, and perhaps it is better that the Chinese should not come to possess it, since they haven't learned as yet to appreciate such treasures.

Now my proposal to you is this: Could not you approach Mr. Andrew Carnegie to donate a free public library to Peking and buy Dr. Morrisons rich collection of books? Peking is in sad need of a public library. None of us are able to look up things without coming to Dr. M. and he, on principle, never allows a book to be taken out of his library. Dr. Eliot, in his report "Some Roads to Peace," also seems to have been struck with the fact that Peking needed a Public Library, vide Appendix III, Page 73.

In case correspondence should be taken up in this matter, Dr. Morrison suggests that he be written regarding conditions upon which he wants to dispose of his library. In case you personally rather would not tackle a delicate problem like this, could not you approach our ex-minister, Hon. W. W. Beckhill, who will be special advisor to Yuan Shih Kai with privilege of residing in America.

Beijing, China, May 22, 1951, 10 a.m.

Dear Mr. [Name]

Yesterday I had a very interesting talk with Mr. [Name].
 He mentioned that he had a very big Chinese library, in which he has been
 negotiating about 10 or several months past. (He said he will have it
 that the Chinese are after it.) Well, he asked me whether I thought
 that America possibly wanted to buy it. Well, I said, I am not so
 sure about that, but I suggested, why not keep it here, in
 America, if my own government offers any such help. Well, it seems
 that the Chinese government has now been set up to manage it, and
 perhaps it is better that the Chinese should not own it, because it
 may be very difficult to get to see it with the present
 law in operation. He said that he would see the American
 Library Board to make a few points. It is to be noted that the
 Americans that collected it, being in the end of a public
 library. Some of us are able to look up things which would be in
 the list, in his report. Some of them are in the list, and some
 are not. In his report, he said that he had a list of books
 which with the fact that he had a list of books, the American

Yours truly,
[Signature]

In case correspondence should be taken up in this matter, Mr.
 [Name] suggests that he be written regarding conditions upon which
 he wants to dispose of his library. In case you personally prefer would
 not handle a delicate problem like this, could not you perhaps see Mr.
 [Name], who will be special advisor to the [Name]
 with respect to setting in motion.

Mr. E. T. Williams, also, is in favor of keeping Dr. Morrison's library here in Peking.

Dr. M. also told me that the project of having Sir Alex Hosié compile a book, of the nature of Watt's Economic Products of India, but only on Chinese Economic Products, has not advanced any at all. He said Sir Hosié's health was not very robust and he preferred to stay in England. There is a great need of writing up a book of the nature, as mentioned before, and it would be a fine thing if some sort of an arrangement could be made to establish a Bureau here in Peking, where all material could be brought together and sifted and arranged. We do not know as yet what salaries could be given, but such things could be arranged. Do you know of any public spirited man who would be willing to make a start in a scheme like this? As Dr. Morrison said, we need not fear international jealousies in compiling such a book, only a man of standing must be at the head of the Bureau, who is able to handle things well.

Trusting you can give these matters some attention and hoping to hear about it, I am

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK W. MEYER

c/o American Legation, Peking China
Via Siberia

Dr. H. H. Williams, also, is in favor of having Dr. Davidson's

library here in Berlin.

Dr. H. H. Williams also has the project of having Dr. Davidson

write a book on the history of the University of Berlin, and

only on Chinese Economic Problems, but not advanced any of his

Dr. Davidson's health was not very robust and he preferred to stay in Berlin.

There is a great need of writing up a book on the history of the

University, and it would be a fine thing if some sort of an arrangement could

be made to establish a bureau here in Berlin, where all material would be

collected, sorted and edited and arranged. We do not know as yet what

arrangement would be better, but such things would be arranged. We have

of my health required me who would be willing to make a start in a

where this that Dr. Davidson said, we had not had any

testimony in evidence with a book, only a set of minutes must be

the head of the Bureau, who is able to handle things well.

Question for our five times matters seem essential and making

to have about 10, 15 or

Very sincerely yours,

DR. H. H. WILLIAMS

The Bureau for the History of the University of Berlin

is being established in Berlin

and the necessary arrangements are being made

to have the necessary material collected

and arranged in a systematic way

and a book will be written on the history

of the University of Berlin

and the necessary arrangements are being made

1953

Peking, China, May 28, 1914. 3 p. m.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Just now there is a frightful dust storm blowing here; just a dry wind coming from the North and the yards are full of green leaves, which are being torn off from the trees. It looks very bad indeed for the farmers here in the Ghill Province, for there hasn't been any rain, so to speak of, for the last 8 months.

These dust storms make one peculiarly excited and tired, one really knows not why. Everything is becoming coated over with layers of dust, and when writing one has to blow one's sheet of paper clean every so many minutes. The sky now is so dark, as if a solar eclipse is occurring. Big, whirling clouds of ashy gray dust pass all over the city, so dense at times as to make it look like smoke. One feels as if there were nettles in one's skin, and I really must stop writing, for one cannot confine one's thought to the subject.

9 p. m.

Well, the storm is at last quieting down and a few squalls of rain are passing over the tired city. The doors and windows have ceased to rattle and one can at last write without fearing that pieces of glass will fly thru the room.

And now I am coming to the answering of the remainder of your mail to me.

Letter of Feb. 17, 1914, About fotos of fresh fruits of these large jujubes. Well, this will be difficult. One would have to be on the spot while they were still on the trees. To have them sent up to Peking or some other place is a sheer impossibility, for there is not

even a P. O. in P'ai hsiang chen and who would do all this trouble?

The Chimonanthus fr. crispus is a fast grower when out in the open, but when the Chinese force them, they have old, potgrown plants; generally trained and slightly dwarfed.

I am glad you have written a letter to Mr. Thomas Simmons, our Consul-General at Shanghai. Mr. S. has always kept me advised re the arrival and despatch of parcels I sent to the Consulate, much better, in fact, than my own Office has been doing!

Letter of Feb. 13, 1914. About American dried persimmons having a more or less pronounced pumpkin flavor. Well, maybe the varieties have something to do with it, or the process of drying. It seems that about all persimmons, once they become too dry, acquire this pumpkin-like flavor. Wouldn't they be suitable for pies on that account? Mr. Arnold, our Consul at Tsingtau, told me a couple of days ago, while I had dinner at the Legation, that certain Chinese at Tsingtau are exporting dried persimmons to America, where they are used to make jams from. He could not give me details, but he would inquire into this business and let me know later on. In case you would like to correspond with Mr. Arnold direct, I would advise you to do so and let him send you samples of such persimmons. (We may obtain additional information).

About exploring Kansu, yes, we surely will try to do so this time. The notorious "White Wolf" robbers are now two days away from Lanchowfu; heaven knows what they will do. They have looted all the towns between Sianfu and the place where they are now. It is a sorry thing, this whole robber business. Officials and soldiers, whose duty it is to protect the towns, are bribed and deliver their cities to these "White Wolves," many of the soldiers joining them even and the

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whole combine loots, murders and commits all sorts of atrocities. I myself have 400 taels in a bank in Lanchowfu and I probably would have a whole lot of trouble to have this money returned to me should the robbers sack Lanchowfu.

Letter of Feb. 19, 1914, with enclosure of copy of a letter from the Department of State, re our Minister in Peking being asked to assist me in my work, etc. Well, Dr. Reinsch and all the others in the Legation are doing all they can do for me and our dealings are marked by a cordiality that one not always encounters in other Legations. I am duly grateful to you for this favor of having suggested a letter to the Secretary of Agriculture, concerning this work of mine.

Letter of Feb. 20, 1914, with 2 copies of letters, all about the collecting of wild peach seeds for Mr. Harbison. Well, Mr. Harbison's banker took a different rate of exchange for the Yuan silver dollar than they do up here and there was but one dollar (U.S. Gold) more in his remittance than the bill called for. This I have to my interpreter, who really did most of the work for it, and --let people in America not forget that business transactions are done different here from in western countries. One must do some entertaining to obtain certain things and this entertaining is not done free of charges! This whole transaction with Mr. Harbison is now amicably settled since long.

Letter of Feb. 25, 1914. A. Re my accounts having been received, covering the quarter Oct., Nov., & Dec., 1913. I notice your suggestion re keeping myself informed as regards expenditures and I am doing so.

Letter of Feb. 25, 1914. B. With copy of Prof. Sargent's letter, dated Feb. 13, 1914. I have sent out my interpreter two times to

1936

get the real Pai li blossoms, but he says that he cannot get the real Pai li here as it comes from the mountains, several days journey from here. When I am once in the field myself, I'll try to get authentic material. Sometimes a Chinaman is all right to get things, but often they go only half-hearted at it as soon as the distances are big.

Letter of Feb. 26, 1914. Here I see that Nos. 1044, 1045 and 1046 have at last been received; also samples 41b to 45b, incl. I am glad of that. So the Japanese P. O. has not destroyed anything after all. I only cannot understand why Nos. 1044 and 1045 were sent to you from Chice. I wanted Mr. Beagles to keep these there, as I had sent you also material of these numbers. Does all material have to go to Washington nowadays? I would like to have an answer on this question.

Letter of Feb. 27, 1914. A. About Wilson's collection of fotos being so magnificent.. Well, yes, he has been in one of the most favored parts of China. I have moved in the more arid parts of Asia, where there are fewer striking things. Also one cannot produce new fotos all of the time, for the field here is of course becoming exhausted. The trouble always is what to take and what not to take. I will therefore always appreciate it if special requests are made for certain things.

I wonder whether the bill has passed for the establishment of a new Botanical Garden in Rock Creek Park. It would be a fine thing.

Letter of Feb. 27, 1914. B., with enclosure of copy of letter to Mr. Rockhill, re obtaining material of the Pai li and other pears. Mr. Rockhill had left already before I came up to Peking and I was sorry to have missed him.

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Letter of March 3, 1914. He sending me 6 copies of the Journal of Heredity for March, 1914. Many thanks! I received them and have given already several away. Please retain the other copies until I am coming back one of these days.

Letter of March 10, 1914. A. About this Astruc trifoliate being a native of China. Yes, I do think so, for one finds it as a wild scrub on all sorts of waste places on the plain of Sianfu and at the foot of the mountains nearby. I see you wrote that there used to be a Lotus palm on the grounds of the Department, but of course this is an error and should be Lotus pond in the grounds, etc.

Letter of March 10, 1914. B. I trust you have seen these large chestnuts which I sent in from Sianfu. There can be no doubt that Castanea mollissima can be made to replace the American chestnut as a nut-bearing tree.

You say that Mr. Hume got a rare collection of persimmons from Japan. Please tell us how many and what varieties there exist in that island empire? (This of course if you are in a position to do so)

Letter of March 11, 1914. With 2 personal letters as enclosures. All right.

Letter of March 12, 1914. I am glad you are going to open up correspondence with the new Botanical Garden near Sibolangit.

About obtaining seeds of Amelanchier davidiana, Diospyros lotus, Prunus tomentosa and Pistacia chinensis. We are already on the job of this Prunus tomentosa, but to get a few hundred pounds will be something! For the other seeds I am leaving instructions with my old interpreter, who will stay in and around Peking this coming year. Pistacia chinensis, however,

Letter of March 11, 1904. I received from you
a copy of the report of the Commission on the
Administration of the Government of the
Philippines, and I am glad to see that
you have already received it.

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Administration of the Government of the
Philippines, and I am glad to see that
you have already received it.

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cannot be obtained here around Peking, and I suggest that you take this matter up again with our Shantung correspondents. Chinese chestnuts will also be obtained; I will have to leave money behind and written instructions; quite a job here!

I have sent you since a large quantity of "Hi tsaos" and hope they have arrived in good condition. By the way, Mrs. Reinsch some evenings ago served us these "Hi tsaos" stuffed with walnut meat, with the stones taken out, of course, and most delicious they tasted. And yet, if you read the remarks on jujubes, or rather on Zizyphus sp-tiva, in Watt's Economic Products of India, one would be inclined to think that the author or authors must have gotten hold of some awfully bad brand of this so interesting fruit.

Well, I will conclude this time. With kindest regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK S. MITCHELL

c/o American Legation, Peking, China
Via Siberia

Peking, China, May 30, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Now I come to your letter of April 1, written on the train when leaving Brockville. I am very sorry indeed that the barboos in Brockville are not doing well. It really comes as a great surprise to me after having heard previously nothing but praise. I wonder if people have chosen the best piece of land for these barboos! The land

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was not all level and of course, bamboos need drainage very much. When that piece of land proves to be a bog, well, why hasn't anyone taken the trouble of having ditched it? Yes, the bigger bamboos loved clay soil but one never sees them in standing water. The water must be allowed to run off partly. How long it will take before an 80-foot culm is produced, well I should say 6-8 years after planting.

In case Brooksville should not prove to be the best place for the larger sorts of bamboos, then we must turn presently to the hill districts of Porto Rico and later on to Mexico.

I notice your questions re working bamboos. Well, generally it is split from top to base; it splits straight in using a sort of a bludgeon, such a knife as I have sent you recently (No. 106b) The canes are not steamed in China for so far as my observations go, but— people keep them as cool and as damp as possible; in central China they keep them even in the canals up to the time they need them. They can be worked much easier when moist. For basket making they are often used fresh from the plantations, as they work then best. I will make it a point to obtain fotos of this bamboo industry on this coming trip. The insane curiosity of the Chinese, however, will often prevent a man from taking a good foto; also the great suspiciousness as regards a camera.

I am glad to hear that trees in general do well in Brooksville; that is the first impression I got when I located that garden there. Of course not everything will go well in our place, don't let us forget that.

This twenty-five acre tract of land, presented by Mr. Chas. Deering, is indeed a fine gift. I hope it will not be filled up soon.

Dividing up one's personality! Yes, who would not love to be able to do so, but one also ought to be able to vanish totally, when wanted.

1914

I see you had an interesting time there in Florida. I wish I could have been with you at some of these places.

Letter of April 15, 1914. Re collecting seeds of Scolimocyon sibiricus. Well, this is my number 1970a, isn't it; foto sent under No. 934; sample under 94b. I will try to get some seeds if possible. It is not a foddergrass, far too tough! The Professor Tiger will probably be much disappointed when he ever has it growing.

Letter of April 17, 1914. Various questions re material sent. For what purposes the Chinese use the wood of these willows, Nos. 1120 - 1122, incl. Well, mainly in house-building, but they also make tables, benches, boxes and various other things from them. It is of course not a long lasting wood, but in America we could very well use it for the making of fruit crates.

About holding back all other varieties of jujubes until the Ta yuan tsao has fruited. No, I would not do so. We only ought to inform people who intend to plant plantations of jujubes that we have not tested out all of the good varieties that exist and that therefore we would not suggest to go into it on too great a scale straightaway.

About these jujubes being of great value medicinally? No, personally I do not think so. I think that in the bigger part of Chinese medicine superstition and fancies still reign supreme. I cannot write down the uses of jujubes for certain ailments; I will communicate this to you verbally some day.

I hope material of the "bunch" disease will have reached you since. Formerly, however, I have also sent in material, which may be in the herbarium somewhere.

Whether Jujubes are objectionable purgative? No, not as bad as that; still upon certain people they act that way.

I was very glad to hear from you and to hear that you are well. I would have been glad to see you at some time.

I have been thinking of you very much lately. I hope you are all well and happy.

It is a long time since we have seen each other. I hope you are all well and happy.

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I have been thinking of you very much lately. I hope you are all well and happy.

Whether I am planning to go back into the Jujube region, around P'ai Hsiang chon? I do not know for sure; I may try it. I'll try to send you some jujubes put up in weak brandy. Only beware of the prohibitive people!

The so-called *Catalpa bungei* of nurserymen is really a form of *C. ovata*. Or Chinese *C. bungei* is a splendid tree; see fotos 90, 3131 316 and 996.

No, I never heard of a native American *Populus alba tomentosa*. Prof. Sargent does not seem to know this, for he was very anxious to introduce this tree from North China. I would like to hear more about this.

Letter of April 10, 1914. A. No material sent in.

" " " " " B. I am very glad indeed that these dried persimmons from Fuying are considered to be so fine. I hope we will have success with them in America.

I notice your remark, re putting cuttings or scions in a cool room aboard of a steamer. Well, one could only do this is in a place like Shanghai, where big boats call, but even that would be a tremendous lot of work, for many of these mail boats stop here then on their ride by steam launch away from Shanghai. I will suggest something of such a nature to our Consul General in Shanghai. In case I am sending you again peach and pear scions.

I see your plans of once more travelling in China are all right. By that time there may be one currency here also, which would be a boon to a traveller especially.

1943

Letter of April 20, 1914. A. About material having been received. I see that persimmon vinegar and brandy are not as rare as I thought them to be. Well, it can do no harm, however, to mention such items as being found in China also. We need not necessarily take the idea of pushing the persimmon as an alcohol producer; it may prove to be for some sections just as profitable to turn persimmons into spirits as the Germans do with their potatoes.

About Bamboo shoots being rasping in the throat. Well, the Chinese never eat them raw, they always cook or scald them, and they slice off the skin. I will try to obtain notes re this way of preparing.

Letter of April 20, 1914. B. And Messrs. Dorsett and Popenco back again safe and sound; hurrah! Yes, I do wish I could have attended your dinner party. Did they bring any of those strange drinks with them?

Letter of April 21, 1914 A, with enclosure of copy of Mr. Oakley's letter of Feb. 11, 1914. It certainly is a relief to me that the large case with herbarium material has at last been received. Many thanks for calling the attention of interested parties to certain things. I hope the notes of Moenyrea lotus and Medicago ruthenica will be used by our office for illustrations.

I see that the fruits in alcohol have carried fairly well. that's something!

I also notice that Fraxus humilis and F. lancea are the same species, but as Mr. Weeks says, there is still an earlier F. salicina Lindl. Both these names may have to go again.

Letter of April 20, 1942, at 10:00 AM

I received your letter of April 20, 1942, and was glad to hear from you. I am sorry that I cannot do more for you at present, but I will try to obtain more for you in the future. I am sorry that I cannot do more for you at present, but I will try to obtain more for you in the future.

I am sorry that I cannot do more for you at present, but I will try to obtain more for you in the future. I am sorry that I cannot do more for you at present, but I will try to obtain more for you in the future.

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1943

I see Mr. Oakley wants to know what happened to my report on Medicago falcata. Well, I turned it over to Mr. Dorsett some weeks before I left in 1913. Mr. Dorsett and I have even corresponded about it. I have no objections to the use of the information it contains for the Office of Forage Crop Investigations.

About M. falcata possibly being introduced by Botanic Gardens before 1787 possibly the Missouri Botanic Gardens in St. Louis may have done so. Maybe they even have a record of it.

Letter of April 21, 1914 B. Re material received. Yes I made a mistake on that inventory note, No. 2000a; it has to read- information under No. 1000 (not 1075). I am sorry that all the fruits of the Medicago falcata (2000a) were so far gone as not to reveal their shape even any more.

Letter of Apr. 27, 1914, with enclosure of copy of a letter from the archeologist A. H. Love. I wonder what seeds he has sent you? I suppose hemp mainly. I will write Mr. Love a postal re this.

Letter of Apr. 29, 1914, stating you have received my accounts for the quarter Jan. 1-31, 1914, incl. I will try to cable you if I have any balance left.

Letter of Apr. 30, 1914 A. Re shipment of Citrus trifoliata fruits. I wonder why Mr. Swingle changed that old name.

Letter of Apr. 30, 1914 B. Re Crotalaria pinnatifida. All right.
" " May 1, 1914 A. Re Itinerary report recd. "
" " " " " B. copying what Mr. Hume says about my dried Fucus perissurus. Well, I certainly am very pleased to get this testimonial from a man so well versed in the subject of perissurus.

Well, Mr. Fairchild, now I am thru with your letters; now the odds and ends still follow. I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK H. MOWER

I am Mr. O'Leary's name to have been assigned to my report on

Medical College. Well, I cannot say that I have any more to say on this

I have to say that I have been very much interested in the

work of the Commission on the part of the Government in the

of the Commission on the part of the Government.

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of the Commission on the part of the Government.

I have to say that I have been very much interested in the

1944

Peking, China

June 3, 1944.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, by separate package, an envelope, containing 3 films, 5 x7 inch and 3 prints of the same, bearing the numbers X33,, X34 and X35. In a recent letter you made the remark, that you had not any pictures showing what the fruits looked like of Asyrdalus davidiana. Well, I hope photo X33, will serve that purpose.

With kindest regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank E. Meyer

Peking, China

June 3, 1944

Dear Miss Cramer:

Many letters have come in from you and the some need not necessarily be answered, I had better go over the whole lot.

Letter of Nov. 15, 1933 - The development of Allium Triuctras by Dr. Trabut is interesting.

About labelling seeds of Rhus sp. Well, you see the objection to putting the word "poison" on a parcel is that it may cause some trouble to me in sending it thru the Diplomatic pouch or the ordinary mails. I personally therefore would rather use the word Rhus and leave it over

Dear Mr. [Name]

Thank you for [Text]

Very truly yours,

[Main body of the letter, containing several lines of text that are mostly illegible due to blurring and low contrast.]

Sincerely,

[Signature]

(1) [Text]

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Very truly yours,

[Main body of the letter, containing several lines of text that are mostly illegible due to blurring and low contrast.]

[Text]

Very truly yours,

[Main body of the letter, containing several lines of text that are mostly illegible due to blurring and low contrast.]

to the intelligence of those unpacking it, what to do and what not to do.

I notice Mr. A. D. Hopkins wishes, re galls on Chinese chestnuts and will try to get some.

Letter of Dec. 8, 1913, with enclosure of Mr. C. D. Marsh' letter of Nov. 28, 1913, re poisonous qualities of the osage orange.

I received those candied jujubes, which you so kindly sent me and we like them, altho they are a trifle too hard. Have you tasted any of the various delicacies I have sent in these last times?

Ky, but the dasher is doing it some, isn't it? A whole carload full of Battle Creek is something very suggestive of the growth of this new food product.

Letter of Dec. 2, 1913. I am much obliged for those 3 Departmental publications you have sent me.

Letter of Dec. 27, 1913. I am well pleased with the information Mr. Scofield gives, me, re Chinese wild rice.

About giving additional details, when writing on my inventory notes: "see former notes". Well, I do not know whether the files in Washington are arranged alphabetically as well as numerically, if not, then I will admit that it is exceedingly hard to look up things. I myself do not carry all of these bulky inventory notes with me, when in the interior and when describing some things I had collected previously, I cannot say anymore than the above three words. I will try, however, to give additional information.

Many thanks for the letter of Mr. Kirchner and the duplicate deposit slip for \$15.00.

to the intelligence of those reporting it, that it is not to be
I notice for A. E. Huxley's views, as given in Chinese characters and

will try to get some.

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Letter of Jan. 3, 1914. Re material received and distributed, O. K.

Letter of Jan. 8, 1914. Re Davidiana Davidiana; a correction.

All right.

Letter of Jan. 10, 1914. Re Disopyrus latus. I am glad to hear this information.

Letter of Jan. 20, 1914. Re material distributed, O. K.

Letter of Jan. 21, 1914 A. About material distributed, O. K.

Letter of Jan. 21, 1914 B. Containing additional information re seeds received. My, but I am surprised to hear from Mr. Bisset, that there are nowhere in the United States seed-bearing Davidiana peaches. I thought the California Nursery Company, near Chico had some of them anyway!

I received the Bulletin on Kow-hang, by Mr. Ball, which you kindly sent me. It contains some new and interesting information. Many thanks!

Very peculiar that the alfalfa seeds, No. 1823a have never reached the office. I surely cannot explain this.

In case Mr. Collins thinks that this North Chinese chestnut is not Castanea mollissima; what name will it receive then?

Letter of Jan. 21, 1914C Stating that jujube-scions have been received. All right.

Letter of Jan. 22, 1914A. Re disposal of material sent in, O. K.

Letter of Jan. 22, 1914 B. No, Mr. Fairchild, did not write me about his Chinese cabbages.

Yes, dasheens are being sold in Chinese vegetable shops, especially in San Francisco and New York. I suppose some are imported from Canton.

Letter of Jan. 1, 1948. In answer to letter of Dec. 15, 1947.

Letter of Jan. 1, 1948. In answer to letter of Dec. 15, 1947.

All right.

Letter of Jan. 1, 1948. In answer to letter of Dec. 15, 1947.

Very truly yours,

Letter of Jan. 1, 1948. In answer to letter of Dec. 15, 1947.

Letter of Jan. 1, 1948. In answer to letter of Dec. 15, 1947.

Letter of Jan. 1, 1948. In answer to letter of Dec. 15, 1947.

Some received. I am surprised to hear from Mr. Smith, that

there are persons in the United States who are working in the

I thought the California County Council, with which I was

connected.

I received the Bulletin on Monday by Mr. Smith, which was kindly

sent me. It contains some very interesting information. Very thank

you. Very possible that the article about Mr. Smith has been

the article. I surely cannot explain this.

In case Mr. Smith thinks that this North Chinese student is

business relations that name will be received there.

Letter of Jan. 1, 1948. In answer to letter of Dec. 15, 1947.

Very truly yours,

Letter of Jan. 1, 1948. In answer to letter of Dec. 15, 1947.

Letter of Jan. 1, 1948. In answer to letter of Dec. 15, 1947.

Very truly yours,

For business and being with the Chinese Republic, as well as

in the Republic and New York. I expect you are happy to hear

At least those that I saw in Frisco looked as if they had had some long journey back of them.

I am glad to get Prof. Sargent's remarks re this Viburnum fragrans. It seems to have been a real desiderata.

Letter of Jan. 22, 1914 C. I am interested in these Senothera's which Mr. Wight collected in Chili. I suppose they are being experimental with already.

Letter of Jan. 24, 1914. with enclosure of a pamphlet on the dasheen by Mr. Young. Quite interesting this last thing is and what a clear photo!

I just received Plant-Introduction News Letter No.15-16 and I see the sad case of poor David Bisset. This surely is hard luck! Please convey my best consolations to him and my wishes for a very speedy recovery.

I have taken notice of Mr. Waite's remarks re my photo of a Chinese pear.

Letter of Feb. 8, 1914, with enclosure of a copy of a letter by Prof. Sargent, dated Jan. 23, 1914. Very pleased to see this. I see your statement re the Davidiana stones for Mr. J. L. Harbison. This is all settled now.

I received Mr. McHurren's bulletin on this Mango disease, which you despatched to me. Many thanks!

Yes, perfectly wonderful and amazing this photographing work of Mr. Dorsett. I could not do it.

Well, Miss Cramer that's all of your mail answered again, With best of greetings, also to everybody in the office,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

1948

Peking, China

June 4, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As regards my suggestion to bud or graft Olives on Privets, I had expected to hear some criticisms about the generally small growth of the privet and that therefore the scion might outgrow the stock considerably. In case such objections should be raised, please refer to my photo No. 124, which shows a remarkably large trunk of Ligustrum lucidum.

Some days ago I had an interesting talk with a Mr. Howel, who recently returned from an extended residence in S. S. Yunnan, near the Burma frontier, (at Tang yueh). This gentleman told me among other things, that they cultivate pears there as large as footballs, of several pounds in weight. The flavor, however, is insipid he said and Europeans do not care for them.

They also grow fine peaches, apples, melons, plums and quinces.

There are very fine roses and large-flowering pansies to be found in gardens.

They also cultivate a Catalpa for timber, which is mainly used in house-building and the wood of which is very durable.

Mr. Howel also told me that the Municipal Council of Shanghai has advised the residents not to allow the privet hedges to flower, as they will be then cut off by its employe's for, there is a peculiar sort of hay-fever in evidence, in Shanghai, at the time that these privets flower and this ailment is popularly known as Privet-cough. Is this thing known in America also, for so far as you know?

I am enclosing herewith a statement about "Botanical colds" referring to the spicules of Pistacia orientalis, causing irritation. Does our American sycamore do this same thing?

1948

1948

Dear Mr. [Name]

As regards my suggestion to buy or lease a house, I had

as noted to be a case of criticism about the generally small growth of the

river and that therefore the action might outweigh the stock considerably.

In case any objections should be raised, please refer to my memo No. 101.

Yours faithfully,

Some time ago I had an interesting talk with a Mr. [Name], who was

mainly concerned with an industrial problem in [Location].

He said that the Government had no more than a few

they criticized every case as being an industrial or general matter as well as

The theory, however, is that it is not to be done.

They also say that the Government should consider the possibility of

There are many other things which are being done to be done

in general.

They also criticize a certain form of labor, which is mainly used in

house-building and the work of which is very simple.

Mr. [Name] also said that the Industrial Council of [Location] has

checked the results of the work done in [Location] and that all

be done out of the [Location] but there is a certain sort of labor

is evidence, in general, at the time that these things are done and that

always in general, as a result of this. It is this that leads in general

also, for as far as you know.

I am enclosing herewith a statement about "Industrial Councils" relating

to the activities of [Location], which I believe will be of some

some opinion on this matter.

1949

I have a small request to do, viz., could you please send me a small pocket-calendar for 1915? I cannot obtain anything here in this city.

Please have a look at this enclosed advertisement re Arancaria lubricata. Did you know that its nuts can be used in the manufacture of almond rock candies? It is new to me.

Trusting these little items of information may be of value to our work, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank H. Meyer

Peking, China

June 4, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Last night the Diplomatic Pouch of our Legation left, holding several letters of mine, but, as I suspect this pouch to be a rather slow affair, I will send you this letter by German P. O. and see how much difference there is between these two systems of despatching one's correspondence.

My plans for leaving for Western China are assuming the following shape: from Peking to Chang te Fu, in Northern Hanan, by train. Then by carts to Lin hsien; here in the neighboring mountains very rare trees are said to abound, like Pinus lanceana, various conifers and others.

From Linhsien by pack-animals thru the wild mountains, to Fai hsiang chen (shunai) where these large jujubes are cultivated. Here I will try

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to get photos of green fruits and the orchards in leaf, though it may be too early yet.

From Fai Hsiang Chen, we will move on to Shanfu, Shensi. Then probably by the southern route over Fong Siang Fu to Chow Fien (N. Szechuan). Then along the Hai shin ho (black water stream) to Kiai, trying to collect wild peaches (*A. persica* var *potanini*) and almonds which occur there.

From Kiai we may go over Siba and Tiao to Lanchowfu, Kansu.

From Lanchowfu I may go to Sinias and return by way of Chafson and Sheterton to Lanchowfu again, passing through regions rich in forests and where Fzeschwalshki collected many novelties.

In late winter (1914) or early spring, 1915, I may leave Lanchowfu and go by way of Tiao, Minchow Siku, Kansala pass (19,000 ft. alt.) to Sunguan (Szechuan). From there to Chowti and Chungking. Then along the Yang tse Kiang over Han hsien and Yehang to Hankow. In Szechuan and Hunan I will make special excursions re Wanhsi-all-archery and Harboe-manufacture. In May 1915 I may be again in Peking and then leave for America, arriving in Washington possibly before the fiscal year has expired.

The problems to which special attention will be paid on this coming journey are those connected with lutubos, serapiments, wild peaches, and other wild fruits, ba-hong and wood-oil trees. Of course, like usually, I will stumble across lots of things too interesting not to buy them also.

There are several dark clouds hanging over these proposed journeys. The worst is the brigandage out in N. W. China. Powerful bands of these rascals are still operating in Kansu especially, and at times I am considerably worried by the accounts one finds in the papers. I would hate to lose my whole outfit in an encounter with these scoundrels.

to get rid of them... in fact, they are...

From the... we will have to...

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1951

Another problem is the money question. Will I be able to finance the thing properly? We will try and see and when I do not get robbed, I think we will be able to manage it alright.

The third difficulty is the one that is always with one, viz., will my new interpretations be up to our desires. All we can do is to hope the best.

Well, I hope this itinerary will meet your approval. I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

June 4, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This morning I received from the Legation here, 1 large roll of paraffin-paper and 12 inventory note-books. Many weeks ago I came into the possession of quite a number of my bulletins on Chinese fruits and these pamphlets, "Chinese Plant-names". Many thanks for sending me these things. I hope to make good uses of them.

I have also received the Nos. 88, 89, 90, 91 and 92 of Plant-Immigrants, containing as usual much interesting information. I also got Plant-Introduction News letters Nos. 5, 11, 12 and 15-16. Nos. 13 and 14 are missing.

From all these messages I see that the explorers in Brazil have found a large mass of interesting material. (I also always wanted to go to South America, but I didn't bring it any further than Mexico!)

another matter is the very question. Will I be able to finance

the thing myself? It will be very hard when I do not get

I think we will be able to manage it alright.

The thing is that in the end it is all up to us.

All of our future depends on us. All we can do is

to hope for the best.

Well, I hope this situation will not last too long. I remain

Very sincerely yours,

(a) Frank H. Meyer

John H. Meyer

John H. Meyer

John H. Meyer

This morning I received from the location here, I have

received a letter from the location here, I have

the information of the number of the building on

and there are several other things that I think

these things. I have to see you and your

I have also received the letter of the 12th of

interest, containing an account of the situation. I

and I think that the situation is very

It is very interesting.

From all these messages I see that the situation is really

very interesting and I think that it is

to look forward to it. I think that it is

One disturbing note rings, however, through most of the descriptions, viz., that the introductions will mainly be valuable for extreme Southern Florida and for a few favored spots in S. California only. I have always been warned not to go in for too much southern material!

I see with surprise that Mr. Harry Boile also is becoming an explorer, having left for Siam to get pomelos. What could this "exceedingly rare or black orchid" be, of which Mr. Barrett writes? A Cymbidium perhaps? Did you hear about such a thing, when you were in Hongkong? (See page 637 of Plant-Immigrants.)

This totally new tropical fruit, Artocarpus odoratissimus, discovered by Mr. Wester, is something remarkable! Who knows what more things we will still find in these islands!

I see my photos of Davidiana peaches were considered to be good enough for Plant Immigrants, not withstanding so many photos of tropical fruits must have come in these last years.

This Jaboticaba looks interesting, but are we going to retain this name? The trades people will soon mutilate it and create such absolutely incorrect names as Pinnacola, space-fruit, etc., etc.,

I notice, that in Plant-Immigrants No. 82, under Castanea s. 36666, almost the same long statement appears as in No. 88, under S.P.I. 35831. Was this necessary? I also see that under Diospyros latifolia, S.P.I. 36706, there is written 2000 seeds, while on my inventory note it is 20,000 seeds.

The photo showing the jaboticaba fruiting is really remarkable, it seems almost unbelievable for a fruit tree to behave that way. In a next bulletin we possibly may get a picture of its flowers and leaves and seeds, isn't it.

The following are the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the office of the Secretary of the Board of Education, and who have been sworn in as such.

John Smith, Secretary of the Board of Education.

I was with him when he was appointed to the position of Secretary of the Board of Education, and he has since that time been exceedingly successful in his duties.

He has also been successful in his duties as Secretary of the Board of Education.

The following are the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the office of the Secretary of the Board of Education, and who have been sworn in as such.

John Smith, Secretary of the Board of Education.

This office was originally created by the Board of Education, and it has since that time been exceedingly successful in its duties.

John Smith, Secretary of the Board of Education.

I was with him when he was appointed to the position of Secretary of the Board of Education, and he has since that time been exceedingly successful in his duties.

He has also been successful in his duties as Secretary of the Board of Education.

John Smith, Secretary of the Board of Education.

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The following are the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the office of the Secretary of the Board of Education, and who have been sworn in as such.

John Smith, Secretary of the Board of Education.

1953

I am enclosing herewith 2 documents coupled together relating to my financial matters. Would you kindly turn them over to Mr. Carson, who can destroy them, after having taken notice of their contents.

Please find enclosed a letter from Mr. H. F. Patterson of the Better Farming Association of South Dakota. I have written Mr. P. that as I am too busy with my exploration work, I have turned the letter over to my office. Perhaps you might turn this letter over to Mr. Oakley.

I am also enclosing a letter from a Mr. Oscar L. Taylor, of St. Paul, re information about wheats. I have written this gentleman that I have turned over his letter to my office for consideration.

Well, this is about all for the present.

I remains, Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank H. Meyer

Peking, China

June 15, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Several letters from you have come into my possession of late and I'll herewith answer and acknowledge them.

Letter of May 5, 1914 A About these Weitcheng peaches. Well, yes, it is better that the newspaper men do not hear all of the details connected with our collecting work. We have worries enough, without being written up!

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the report...

of the various matters which have been referred to...

and the various matters which have been referred to...

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the report...

of the various matters which have been referred to...

and the various matters which have been referred to...

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the report...

of the various matters which have been referred to...

and the various matters which have been referred to...

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the report...

of the various matters which have been referred to...

I remain, Sir, very respectfully,

(a) Yours faithfully,

Wm. H. ...
...

Wm. H. ...

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the report...

of the various matters which have been referred to...

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the report...

of the various matters which have been referred to...

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the report...

Wm. H. ...

Letter of May 5, 1914 I too sincerely hope that these peonies will be received in good condition. Whether they will be able to stand the journey from Chico to Washington, is a matter I doubt very much, for they must have arrived in a very weak state in Chico, after having been delayed so much.

Letter of May 5, 1914 Many thanks for this information from Miss Kellerman of Mr. Swingle's office, re an English-Chinese dictionary. I have bought the 3-5/4 x 6-1/4 one; it costs here only \$1.25 (Mex). of course there are but very few plant-names in it, that is, technical names.

Letter of May 6, 1914 I am glad to see that Professor Sargent got a collection of my dried plants.

Letter of May 7, 1914, with observations of Mr. Young, as regards bean-vernically, sent in by Dr. Tamei Kin. I am pleased to hear this product is being liked. I will shortly send you up some samples, as I suspect that the material I have sent you last year has become lost.

Letter of May 8, 1914, with a copy of a letter by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., re Gall-nuts. Well, I think you might have written me a few more details what these galls are. I suppose the galls of Rhus genialata are meant. If so, the Chinese might have adulterated them with the worthless galls of Rhus chinensis. Vide Dr. Henry's Econ. Bot. of China, p. 42. For so far as I can remember I have never seen any Quercus galls here in China; one sees the cups of Quercus chinensis frequently on markets, they are broken up and used in staining and dyeing.

Of course, I personally think that some serious experiments should be made on sandy lands in our Southern states to grow some of these South European oaks for gall-nut production. Perhaps the gall-nuts might be put among our native evergreen oaks in Louisiana, California and other

Letter of Mr. J. L. ...

will be received in good condition. ...

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the day and have arrived in a very good state of health.

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Letter of Mr. J. L. ...

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states. Of course, I have never been in those oak districts in South Europe and I do not know in how far they disfigure the hosts upon which they live, and it would be a pity, not to say anything else, to destroy the beauty of these splendid live oaks just for the sake of a few dollars worth of galls.

Letter of May 11, 1914, with enclosure of copy of a letter by Mr. P. L. Ricker. I am much interested in this question what species this North Chinese chestnut is and will try to collect more material. I notice Mr. Ricker's remark re difficulty of separating genera of *Quercus*, *Castanopsis* and *Fagaceae*. Well, Dr. Hance has written a good deal on Asiatic Corylaceae, vide Bretschneider's article on Dr. H. F. Hance. (History of Eur. Bot. Disc. in China) Perhaps it might pay Mr. Ricker to go through this literature.

About the *Populus-herbarium* material question. Well, I can only say this, that, in case the entry in that note book, re receipt of herbarium material shows, that there was only one specimen received of each of *Populus diversifolia* and *P. Prunifera*, then that entry has been made out incorrectly, for of both species I have sent in quite a lot. Where they have gone to???

Mr. Tidestrom's verbal statement to me was, when I saw material of these poplars in his possession, that "as a rule he did not obtain material but what was sent in, for his private collection; in this case, however, Mr. Ficker let him have some, on account of his being specially interested in poplars." It was later on, when looking through the collection of *Populus-herbarium* material of the Arnold Arboretum and a few days later, when speaking with Prof. Sargent himself, that I found out that no specimens of these two-afore-mentioned poplars had been sent of the

... I have never been in these and districts in these
... and I do not know in the last that the
... and it would be a pity, and so the
... the family of these districts and for the sake of a few dollars
... of this.

Letter of Mr. J. J. ...

Mr. J. J. ... I am very interested in this matter and would
like to know what is being done to correct the
I notice Mr. ... is doing all possible to correct the
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... I am very interested in this matter and would
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1956

Arnold Arboretum. Then Prof. Sargent wrote straightaway for some and he received a twig of Quercus diversifolia with the communication that none of Q. agrifolia was available. On this I based what I wrote you in a letter written early in December, 1913.

Letter of May 14, 1914. Re American Minister giving me assistance, etc., All right.

Letter of May 19, 1914. About putting a complaint into the hands of Mr. Carr, re the mistake made in sending back parcels to me. C. K.

Well, this is about all about your mail.

A few days ago I noticed an item in the "Flora of Kwantung and Hongkong" (Kew Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information) which struck me as remarkable. On page 74 it is stated that Medicago falcata (yellow flowers) is being cultivated and also naturalized in Hongkong! Could this possibly be so? I have never come across this shaltee in a cultivated state, except when done experimentally in Russia, and of course in America. Mr. Oakley may be interested in this.

And herewith I will conclude,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

1957

Peking, China

June 15, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, via Diplomatic Pouch, of our Legation 16 parcels, all addressed to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Of these 16 parcels, one is small and is marked: Botanical Material, 1223; it contains bulbils of a sp. of Saxifraga and might be tried at Rockville, or some material might be sent up to the Bronx Botanic Garden. The other 15 packages contain all stems of the North Chinese bush-cherry, Prunus tomentosa, of which there are about 125 lbs. of seeds. It has been quite a job to get as many seeds as that, for, after all, this bush-cherry is cultivated on a rather limited scale and fruits are brought in daily in but small quantities. The seeds are also small and out of 1200 cetties of fruits we obtained about 125 lbs. of dry, clean seeds.

In your letter of March 12, 1914, you suggest to get as many as 50 lbs. of seeds of this Prunus tomentosa. Well, I am afraid we cannot do that very easily, unless one made contracts before hand in the villages where these cherries are being cultivated. Just now, these cherries have about gone again, for this is a very dry and hot spring, here, just this year. All things are withering in fact and if rains should not come, there will be famine in some of these Northern districts.

I trust these 125 lbs. of cherry-stones will enable our men to raise several hundred thousands seedlings and--as I suggested last year, when superior strains appear among them, they should be named or numbered and be budded or grafted on Amygdalus davidiana stock.

Beijing, China

June 12, 1957

Dear Mr. Tolson:

I am writing you via Diplomatic pouch, of our location

is situated in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Of

these 12 packets, one is small and is marked Botanical Material, 1211

It contains bulbs of a pair of Campanula and might be listed as Campanula

or some material might be sent to the same botanical garden. The other

11 packets contain all stems of the North Chinese bush-cherry, Prunus

sp. of which there are about 125 lbs. of seeds. It has been quite

a job to get so many seeds as that, for, after all, this bush-cherry is

collected as a rather light seed and fruits are brought in daily in

but small quantities. The seeds are also small and out of 1000 seeds

of fruits we obtained about 125 lbs. of dry, clean seeds.

In your letter of March 12, 1957, you wanted to get as many as 25

lbs. of seeds of this Prunus. Well, I am afraid we cannot do

that very easily, unless our seed collectors before hand in the villages

where these cherries are being collected. But now, these cherries

have about gone again, for this is a very dry and hot spring, here,

just this year. All things are withering in fact and it seems possible that

some, there will be failure in some of these Prunus plantations.

I trust these 125 lbs. of clean-seeds will enable you to

raise several hundred thousand seedlings and—as I suggested last year,

then another station report says that they would be used or improved

and be listed as Prunus sp.

1958

Please find enclosed duplicate Inventory notes for 2117a, Irania
tanacetosa and for 1220, Saxifraga s.

Trusting this material will arrive in good condition, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank H. Meyer

Peking, China

June 16, 1954

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, as a separate item, 1 small package,
containing 7 films and 7 prints, size 8 x 12 c.m and numbered A.73-A.79,
inclusive.

They illustrate how the Asiatic "wild rice" looks here in a famous
park, the "Pei hai yuan" in the Forbidden City, for the entrance of which,
the Legation was kind enough to supply me with a special permit, obtained
from the Chinese Government. As they are of special interest to Mr. Scofield,
I wish you would kindly direct them to his attention.

I wonder whether Mr. Scofield has seen the references made by Bret-
schneider in Bot. Disc. in China, p.p. 571 and 648, as regards Andropogon
latifolius. I myself would like to see Dr. Hance's article in ———
Journal of Botany, 1872, p.p. 146—149.

I was intending to have left today for the big journey but I got
troubles with my new interpreter and I am afraid I cannot take this man
with me. He is alright for translation work but anything unusual makes
him sit up and gasp. Well, that does not go in our work; I cannot provide
desks and chairs and all sorts of things while on the road. I also found

out that he is not an inquiring sort of a man and he has not brought a single thing to my attention in all these 15 days that he has been with me. Dr. Morrison had recommended him as a very good man, and many be his abilities are alright in library work, but as a field man he is not suitable.

I am enquiring already for someother men and am putting an advertisement in a Chinese daily newspaper. Perhaps I can select a good fellow now.

This interpreter and assistant business is one of our hardest problems? Without their assistance and good will one gets very little substantial work done and it is only after a trial of some length that one really finds out what is in a man.

Well, we will see. I hope to leave anyway before this month is over.

With best regards, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank H. Meyer

1960

Peking, China

June 18, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This day I have delivered to the American Legation here, 2 large parcels, marked respectively: Herbarium Specimens and Botanical Specimens.

These 2 parcels will leave today, via Diplomatic pouch. The contents of the first are dried specimens of the following plants:

Amygdalus davidiana, fruiting branches.

Castanea mollissima, galls on twigs and some leaves.

Diospyros Kaki, leafless branches.

Diospyros lotus, flowering branches.

Prunus tomentosa, dried fruits.

Prunus triloba, flowering branches.

Smilax sp., leafless branches with some fruits on them.

Zinnia latifolia, a flowering shoot.

Zizyphus nativa var. *spinosa*, flowering twigs.

I am sending these things because there may be momentarily some interest in them; other herbarium material, collected on my last trip, I'll send later on, when I come back from this big Western journey.

I enclose herewith a set of duplicate labels, covering these aforementioned specimens.

As regards disposal of them, I have to make the following suggestions: *Amygdalus davidiana*, you and others may have a look at, for you wrote me a recent letter "that, with all the work done on it, people didn't know what the fruits looked like".

1880

1880

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Castanea mollissima, with its galls, will no doubt appeal to various specialists. Mr. Sime might be shown the material of *Diospyros kaki* and *D. lotus*.

Please have a look at this large flowering variety of this very promising *Fraxus triloba*.

Of *Smilax* sp. I would like to see Prof. Sargent being supplied with some twigs and to hear its proper name on occasion. (Seeds sent under No. 2100a)

Zizania latifolia will interest Mr. Schofield no doubt and I wish you would kindly bring it to his attention.

I may say that I have sent in photos of these very same specimens of *Davidiana pesch* (x83 and x84) and of the wild Jujube under No. x85.

In the parcel marked Botanical Specimens there are 5 samples of bean vermicelli, each containing a label with Chinese characters and English description. There is also a branch of a Chinese chestnut, seriously injured by *Endothia parasitica*.

I hope that the material will reach you this time. Of course I consider it as most peculiar that these former lots of bean vermicelli didn't reach you. I know that a parcel with Chestnut herbarium has been received, as it was acknowledged, but the few round cakes of bean-jelatin which were in it seem not to have been noticed. You asked me in a recent letter as to whether this bean-vermicelli would stand the travel. I see, however, from your letter of May 7, 1961, re Mr. Young sending some sent in by Dr. Yamei Kin, that it has already stood travel.

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Miss Cramer wrote me under date of Jan. 21, 1914, page 3, that "a shipment of five parcels which you forwarded on July 23, through the American Legation in Peking arrived here September 9", etc. Among these 5 parcels there was one with bean-versicolorii. I also wrote a letter about it and sent in inventory notes, in duplicate of the following numbers: 27B, 28B, 29B and 30B. Surely some of all of these things must have been brought to your attention. Of course, if it was all turned over to Prof. Piper, then I have heard the last of it, since he told me he has "no faith in this mang bean, it not being fit for American Agriculture, on account of its badly shattering habits".

Well, this is about all for the present. I am very busy now with the problem of getting a good new interpreter. Several men have applied and more are coming still, but I will be very careful in making a selection. I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

June 23, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am delivering to the American Legation here, 2 small packages, to be forwarded via Diplomatic Pouch to the Department.

The one package contains 5 films and 5 prints, bearing the following numbers: A80, A81, A82, A83 and A84.

I wish you would kindly show Mr. Scofield this No. A80, Zizania latifolia.

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1963

No. A81 is a poor attempt to show a dish of sliced bamboo-shoots.
No. A82 Amradalus davidiana may come in handy some day. Nos. A83 and A84
represent the bean vermicelli I sent you two days ago.

By the way, I wish you would have this bean vermicelli analysed,
to me it is by far not as nourishing as wheat or oats vermicelli.

In the other package you will find 1 sample of acorn-cups, Quercus
chinensis, No. 117-B and a sample of Iron-sulphate (?) No. 118-B.
Both these things are used here as staining and dying ingredients.

Upon occasion I would be pleased to hear whether this mineral
substance really is Sulphate of Iron.

Please find enclosed Inventory Notes in duplicate for these samples
117-B and 118-B.

Trusting you will receive everything all right, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank E. Meyer

1964

Peking, China

June 23, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am delivering at the American Legation 2 parcels both marked seeds, 118-B and properly addressed. The contents are about ten pounds of large dried Jujubes of the largest variety in China. I obtained them from a merchant coming from that celebrated jujube region in the S. E. of Shansi. I wish you would be so kind and have these jujubes tested in various ways by Mr. Young, if he likes to do this of course. You also might have them analysed by the Bureau of Chemistry. (They will find the food value much less than in palm dates.) Then I would suggest to send a few fruits to a few successful growers of jujubes and ask their opinions about them. All the information you obtain to be included in the Jujube project, so that we may publish a bulletin one of these days on this coming important fruit.

As you see I am still here and I am finding it very hard indeed to obtain a suitable man to go out with me on this long journey, which will last from 9 to 10 months. Yesterday a very good fellow had been willing to join me, but at the last hour his mother had advised him not to go on account of this terrible White Wolf murdering and plundering so horribly, just in the sections we have to go through and of course he did not want to go now. I received some 19 answers on my advertisement for an interpreter in a Chinese interpreter, but the big majority of the applicants are office men or fellows just having graduated from some school or another and of course not having any practical experience whatsoever. And in my work it is just this last item which seems so much in being successful or not.

For I am disappointed with you and the Navy Department and everything
 in London, and all these things are being written for you and
 slightly different. Please see to this, that is the question.
 Well, as a few days all will be written up, I hope.
 With kindest regards, I remain,
 Very sincerely yours,

(v) Frank W. Taylor

June 28, 1914

Dear Mr. Taylor:

I have just received your letter of the 25th and am glad to hear
 that you are still in London. I have just received the following
 the courtesy of our London agent, Messrs. Messers.
 Under date of June 25, 1914, all a copy of
 If total expense to be about 100,000, I have about 80,000 to spare.
 I hope you will be able to see this amount in your own mind.
 Just to show you how much money I personally have invested in this
 stock, I will give you a list of my various investments.

That is all
 This is subject to receipt of \$100,000
 \$100,000
 \$100,000

Paid to Dr. Morrison, to pay out Interpreter's family while he is away	\$400.00
" in advance to new interpreter	200.00
Deposited in bank in Sianfu, Shensi	350.00
" " " " Lanchowfu, Kansu	420.00
Carrying withme in Hsiao Tung notes.	300.00
" " " " silver dollars	300.00
" " " " copper cents	50.00
A general letter of credit	<u>3800.00</u>
Total	6220.00

Quite some money don't you think so. A real poor fellow

couldn't even do this work at this present stage. I wonder how much I will get for this coming fiscal year. My expenses will be heavy, for I am intending to send quite a lot of chestnuts and of lavidiara stones; then this long trip to Kansu and Szechuan and on the top of it my journey back to Washington, D. C. before July, 1915. Well, we'll see how matters run.

Yesterday I engaged a new interpreter and today a permanent coolie; if all goes well, we hope to leave Monday morning, June 29, 1914, at 9 a.m. for Chang te fu, in Honan. From there I hope to send you my accounts and itinerary report. The whole country is far from quiet yet and robberbands roam everywhere; we will trust, however, to our usual good luck.

With kindest of regards, also to all in the office, I remains,

Very sincerely yours,

(a) Frank H. Meyer

Chang te fa, Honan, China

July 1, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find enclosed my accounts for the past quarter of April, May and June, 1914, together with a bundle of bills, belonging to these accounts.

As you see I have made them out on old sheets of paper, which are just good for such a purpose, the more since they will be copied anyway.

I have but few remarks to make in connection with these accounts. You will notice that some large amounts appear for shipping-off cases with herbarium material and live plants; also for photo supplies. Of the last, I have these dear items of 18 films packs of the 5 x 7 size and developing and printing of about 150 exposures. You will also note under dates of June 5 and 6 that I have bought various medicines. Formerly I have nearly always treated these expenditures as personal items, but since my men enjoy their benefits as well as I myself, I think I am not imposing upon my Government, by entering them as official expenditures.

As you see the grand total, outside of my own Salary and Subsistence, is \$1138.03 Yuan silver, or about \$570 U. S. Gold. This together with \$1000 U. S. Gold for S. & S., makes \$1570 U. S. Gold.

As you wrote me under date of April 23, 1914, that my balance was \$1645.20 for the fiscal quarter of April 1 - June 30 (incl.) 1914, there is a surplus of about \$75.00 U. S. Gold or perhaps somewhat more, since the rate of silver has gone quite low of late. My estimate was \$80.00 U. S. Gold, which I had cabled to the Secretary of Agriculture. I wonder how far off I am from the actual amount.

Dear Mr. [Name]

Thank you for your letter of [Date]

I have been thinking about your letter and the points you raised. I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definitive answer at this time.

The main issue here is the timing of the project. As you can see from the attached schedule, the work is very tight and any delay would have significant consequences.

Just to be clear, the work is not being delayed on my part. I have had to make some adjustments to the schedule to accommodate other priorities.

You will notice that the start date for the project has been moved forward. This is due to the fact that the necessary resources are now available.

I have also had to make some changes to the budget. This is due to the fact that the cost of materials has increased significantly.

I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definitive answer at this time. I will be in touch with you again as soon as I have more information.

In the meantime, please let me know if you have any questions or if there is anything I can do to help.

I am sure that you will understand the need for flexibility in this situation. I will be in touch with you again as soon as I have more information.

Yours faithfully,
[Signature]

1968

I would like it very much to hear as soon as possible from you, how my finances are standing now and what the prospects are for this coming year.

It will be in Lanchowfu, some months hence, before I will hear it, however.

Please excuse my scribbling for I am sitting in a dark room in a Chinese inn and there are so many flies about, that I was compelled to hang a mosquito curtain over my little table and my movements in such confined quarters, with the sultry air and the dim light in addition, are naturally somewhat limited. Well, it could be worse, however, for, thank heavens, the bottle of ink has as yet not fallen over the whole things. I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank H. Meyer

Chang te fu, Honan, China

July 1, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find enclosed my itinerary report for the period of April, May and June 1914.

You will notice that most of my time has been spent in shipping and describing the material collected during my winter's trip. There was also a goodly portion of general correspondence work, while many visitors have come to see me and I, of course, also had to return several visits. I had a few attacks of this accursed fever, but thanks to quinine I didn't have to tolerate it very long. The problem of obtaining a good and ex-

I would like to see you as soon as possible from your
of business are standing out and want to see you for this reason

1988

It will be in January, some other time, before I will see it
however,

There is a chance of something for I am sitting in a dark room in a
because you can see the way I am sitting, that I was sitting in
hand a cigarette over my little table and my movements in your
behind me, also the way I am sitting in addition
are usually somewhat limited. Well, it could be worse, however, but
from now, the matter of the bar is not taken care of the whole

1988

Very sincerely yours,

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perienced interpreter has caused me a good deal of worry and I am not quite out of it yet. I also had a good many hours spent in buying supplies; in arranging money matters and in getting the outfit of our party into shape. We also obtained 1200 cattles of cherries (*Prunus tomentosa*) and had them cleaned for their seeds and dried. Several Chinese assisted my interpreter in doing so, by eating the seed, but — some ate too many and we had to give them some antidote against a too free movement of the bowels. Well, such are the things one experiences here. I am glad we left Peking before the fiscal year had expired as I rather do field work than all these administrative labors.

Trusting you will receive this report all right, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank E. Meyer

Ping yang, FuShanai, China

Aug. 1, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

It is about one month ago since I wrote you last and so far as real distance is concerned I have not advanced much, but we went over some very interesting territory and I was lucky enough to discover the real wild peach, growing in loose ravines some 2-3 days to the west from here, near a village called Tchao yu. The plants are of smaller dimensions than our cultivated strains and the stones are somewhat different as regards shape and grooves, but still on the whole there is little difference between a very poor seedling-peach and this wild one.

These wild peaches are locally cut for firewood, for the fruits are pretty near inedible, being small and having hard, sourish flesh. They grow at the edges of deep, loose ravines and on the steep, sloping bottoms of such ravines, in company with such plants as Fraxus betulae folia, Rhus chinensis, Prunus armeniaca, Prunus bursari, Rantho-
ceras sorbifolia, Syringa oblata, Nerium indicum, Celtis sinensis, Elaeagnus multiflora. All of these plants are very drought-resistant and do well in semi-arid regions. The Chinese locally do not call this peach "yeh tao" or "shan tao" but "Hao Tao", meaning "hairy peach". In the vicinity where they grow, no peaches are cultivated, altho half a day's journey lower down, one meets with some poorly looking trees in gardens.

The elevation I found them was almost exactly 4000 ft. A. S. I gathered some fruits, but they are not quite ripe; I am trying to ripen them, off, however, so that we may obtain at least a few ripe seeds. As a stock however, it has not the value the Davidiana peach has, not being as vigorous and apparently being attacked by the same pests that infest cultivated peaches. This "find" is of great interest, however, showing that wild peaches exist much nearer the coast than we suspected and that the peach naturally is a native of semi-arid regions. Whether China is the real home or whether it is only one of the homes of the peach is a question we cannot solve as yet. Will it prove to be that the peach occurs also in Persia and Afghanistan, like the walnut, which is found wild in the Caucasus, Persia, Western China and N. E. China?

There are some more plants occurring here in North Eastern China, which are found also on the other side of the Continent, like the Apricot,

Diospyros lotus (Crimea, Caucasus, Asia, etc.), Zizyphus sativa (North Africa and N. China), Buxus sinensis-virens (Eastern Caucasus and Western Hupoh), Nolunblum speciosum (Lake Banka, E. Siberia and Caspian Sea, at mouth of Volga), and on this last trip I found so much real wild alfalfa on the whole way from Lin hsien in Honan, almost up to this place here and in such out-of-the-way places and so utterly out of reach of man and of animals and often in company with other medicagos, like Mr. ruthenica and M. luxurians, that we safely can say that the common crawling and spreading strain of Medicago sativa is a real native of this country! The tall, upright forms might have been brought from Central Asia, no doubt, as it stated in Chinese chronics.

We have had some very hard days on that whole trip from Changte fu, over Lin hsien, and Luanfu to here (Ping yang fu), for the whole country with a few exceptions, is very mountainous and most of our travel had to be done with packmules and the heat! - Great Scott! - All of our candles are molten together and the sealing wax inside of a small case, within one of my trunks, had fraternised with lead pencils and rubberbands, and the whole thing has become one fantastically looking mass. The alcohol in an iron tin, which is inside a wooden case, became heated, and we had to let the gas pass off to prevent an explosion. Now, however, I find that this alcohol has been reduced considerably in volume and worse yet it has no strength anymore. The fruit I had in the tin, as peaches, plums, apricots, etc., have all become dissolved and only the stones and some pieces of skin are left on the bottom.

I conclude, therefore, that in the heat of the summer one cannot carry fruits in alcohol with one. This winter I'll try it again.

I conclude, therefore, that in the heat of the summer one cannot carry fruits in alcohol with one. This winter I'll try it again.

We had been warned in Lunan to be very careful, for there was a band of 35 or 40 robbers on the road; well, of course, we carried our firearms all of the time, but luckily we had no encounter and all we saw was a human head in a little wooden cage, hanging in a wild apricot tree along the roadside and grinning at us with its white teeth, showing partly through the dried-up blackened skin. Beneath the cage there dangled a wooden tablet with the man's name on it, as a warning to other evil-minded mortals.

The whole thing didn't impress us much, for we were passing through a wild and lonely landscape; rugged mountains everywhere and wild apricot trees in full fruit and the 5 soldiers we had with us a convoy over the bad place and we ourselves also, we would have liked to see some robbers come up and test our strength. As nobody came, however, we turned to the wild apricots, but they were not good enough to satisfy our tastes or quench our thirst.

As you may imagine the stopping places we halted or spent the night at were often the "limit". And oh, those fleas by night and the flies by day! Really, I cannot find any good uses for both these pests in the curriculum of our earth. We also had great difficulties in obtaining sufficient nourishing food. As you know, in summer the Chinese eat exceedingly little meat, and the main food is noodles, from wheat flour and bird's seed; well, a white man cannot derive sufficient strength from such a diet and one does not wish to deplete one's supply of canned foods too rapidly when on such a long trip as this.

I conclude, therefore, that in the heart of the summer one cannot
 carry loads in a boat with one. This winter I'll try it again.
 We had been warned in Manila to be very careful, for there was a
 band of 25 or 30 robbers on the road; well, of course, we carried our
 firearms all of the time, but luckily we had no encounter and all of
 our men a human head in a little wooden cage, hanging in a willow tree
 over along the roadside and trailing at an angle of about forty degrees
 partly through the brush-up blackness. I don't know the way down
 through a wooden bridge with the water's surface as if in a winding stream
 with a small waterfall.

The whole thing didn't impress us much, for we were passing through
 a wild and lonely landscape, rugged mountains everywhere and wild animals
 traces in the forest and the soldiers we had with us a couple very few
 had glass and we ourselves also, we would have liked to see some robbers
 come up and test our strength. As things were, however, we passed to the
 wild solitude, but they were not good enough to satisfy our tastes or
 demand our lives.

As you say imagine the stopping places we halted on and the night
 it were often the "light". And oh, those flies by night and the flies
 by day! Really, I cannot find any good reason for both these pests in the
 ourtains of our earth. We also had great difficulties in obtaining
 sufficient nourishing food. As you know, in summer the Chinese eat
 exceedingly little meat, and the main food is rice, from whatever flour
 and rice's body will, a whole and some other sufficient strength for
 such a diet and one does not wish to devote one's supply of canned foods
 too rapidly when on such a long trip as this.

1973

My new interpreter and the new coolie are holding out fairly well. The interpreter is by far not as clever as the former one. He is more of an office man; with some training, however, we may be able to transform him a bit. Yesterday morning the two were given a beating by some villagers some 10 li's from here and now we are negotiating with the local magistrate to have this beating business returned to the proper parties. I suppose we will be successful at it. So many things here in Old China go differently from what they do in other lands!

Now as to my plans. Within a few days I hope to be on the road to Wen hsien and Fui hsiang chen to the South of here, then back to Chiang chou and along the Fen river to the Huang Ho; by ferry across it and then over Han cheng hsien, near which town wild *Faeonia mouatan* grows and then over Tung kwang to Sinsfa. From there on to S. E. Shensi and to Kansu for Potanin's wild peaches.

I have collected quite a stock already of herbarium material and as time goes on this will increase many fold these coming months. If it now soon will turn cooler then everything will be alright.

With kindest of greetings, also to all in the office, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank S. Meyer

P. S. I also discovered some small forests of white-barked pines, *Pinus Bungeana*, covering mountain sides in S. E. Shansi.

1974

Sianfu, Shensi, China

August 26, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

For several days I have been here already and for several times I have been trying to write you, but every time something has come in between. One of the main reasons is that we have had very wet, sultry and depressive weather and none of us has been in very good health. The damp brick floors in the Chinese inns and the exceedingly bad sanitary conditions all around seem to affect one more than one would suppose. And then vague rumours reach one of this most lamentable war in Europe and coming troubles here in Asia too, and one does not know what to think.

The day before yesterday I had an interview with his Excellency the Governor of Shensi and he described the roads to me as being unsafe on account of the many robbers. In how far this is so, one cannot ascertain of course, for it would cause such trouble to the higher officials in case anything should happen to a person like I and the most convenient way to prevent trouble is to tell a person all sorts of terrible things about the roads, in the hope that he will not go. I will go, however, and we simply see how things are.

Sunday morning, Aug. 30, 1914.

Well, last night we obtained mules at last and today I will make a contract with the muleteers and if nothing interferes we hope to go tomorrow morning. We have had such drizzly rain nearly all of these last days and the roads are said to be something fierce. Really there are times that a man gets sick and tired of this whole country here.

There are too many troubles. Nobody seems to know much about anything, one has to ask and ask again, only to find out that the information obtained is incorrect.

And all these differences in dialects; my, it is something formidable. My interpreter has the greatest trouble in understanding the country people and these country folks being quite shrewd, often fool him; with very unpleasant results at times, especially as regards taking the right roads or finding localities where products come from. I will be glad when we are once in Chengtu, then the worst part of the trip is done.

Just now the Chinese are saying that Japan has declared war to China and that Yuan Shi Kai intends to fight Japan and that all soldiers from here and from Kansu will go to the coast. My, has hell broken loose on this earth? Isn't it enough that the best races of mankind are trying to exterminate one another there in Europe, leaving it over to the countless coolies of India, China and Egypt to repopulate the earth? There seems to reign darkness over the earth now and this after nearly 20 centuries of Christian teaching.

Well, we must keep our heads together in such times, altho the misery suffered there in Europe among those of our own race and kin seems to cry out to us here in China even and one cannot escape the downing effects.

Now I will tell you something about the past trip we made. On Aug. 4, 1914, we left Ping yang'fu with 2 big carts and after 3 days we arrived in Wen hsi Chaiou, there we had a rain lasting a whole day and a night, but on Aug. 8, we left again for Fai hsiang chen where we arrived late in the evening that same day. I spent there 1-1/2 days in visiting the famous jujube plantations and took many photos which I

There are too many examples. Nobody seems to have any good examples.

one has to ask and ask again, only to find out that the information

obtained is incorrect.

And all these differences in dialects, etc., it is something

terrible. My interpreter has the greatest trouble in understanding

the country people and their country folk being quite stupid, often

feel that with very unimportant results at least, especially as regards

being the right roads or finding localities where products come from.

I will be glad when we are once in Canton, then the worst part of the

trip is done.

Just now the Chinese are saying that Japan has decided not to

China and that the Japanese are going to fight Japan and that all soldiers

from here and from Kansu will go to the coast. My, how well they loose

on this matter! Isn't it enough that the best races of mankind are trying

to exterminate one another there in Europe, leaving it over to the count-

less armies of India, China and Egypt to repeat the earth? There seems

to reign darkness over the earth now and this after nearly 20 centuries

of Christian teaching.

Well, we must keep our heads together in such times, altho the misery

afflicted there in Europe seems those of our race and his seems to my

out to us now in China even and our common enemy the Jewish people.

Now I will tell you something about the way we came. On

Aug. 5, 1914, we left Yang'ing with 3 big carts and after 2 days

we arrived at San hai Canton, there we had a train lasting a whole day

and a night, but on Aug. 8, we left again for the inland and there we

arrived late in the evening that same day. I went there 1-1/2 days

in visiting the famous Juhua Mountains and took many photos which I

hope will turn out to be all right. On Aug. 10 I left for Funcheng and I spent Aug. 11 in and around that place. On Aug. 12 we left and went in a N. Westerly direction to the Huang ho and in the evening of Aug. 13 we were close to that river, but now the trouble came. The interpreter had been fooled about the roads on the other side of this Yellow River and about possibilities of crossing the river itself also and we had to fall back upon some mainroads that lead to the S. W. again, thereby losing a few days of valuable time. I might have been able to cross the Huang ho perhaps, after much trouble, but when once on the other side we might not have been able to proceed any further, not to speak of quicksands and mud-swamps that are quite plentiful along this treacherous river. We were namely in a region very little travelled in and none of my maps gave clue to any good roads. The very large majority of important or populous villages are not even on the maps.

Well, on the morning of Aug. 15 we were again at the Huang ho, in the afternoon we crossed it and in the evening we reached Chao yi in Shensi where we spent the night. Now we went on quickly, for we had struck a main road to Sianfu and after 4 days travel we arrived in the evening of Aug. 19 in Sianfu, quite tired, dirty-looking and in ^{great} need of some good food and some rest.

Here I have had my trouble in not being quite well; in difficulties connected with obtaining mules, in obtaining money, etc., etc.,

I had some of my baggage repaired which had become damaged, we sent off a small box with exposed films up to Peking to be developed, supplies have been bought, also herbarium paper; then information has been obtained, seeds and specimens sent off, money exchanged and the

... will have to be left. On Aug. 10 I left for Yunnan and
 I went Aug. 11 in and around that area. On Aug. 12 we left and went in
 a westerly direction to the Huang he and in the evening of Aug. 13
 we were close to that river, but now the trouble came. The interpreter
 had been misled about the road on the other side of this Yellow River
 and about possibilities of crossing the river itself also and we had to
 fall back upon some rainroads that lead to the S. W. again, thereby
 losing a few days of valuable time. I might have been able to cross
 the Huang he bridge, after much trouble, but when once on the other
 side we might not have been able to proceed any further, not to speak
 of epidemics and red-awaga that are quite plentiful along this stretch
 across river. We were nearly in a region very little traveled in and
 some of our men gave due to my foot trouble. The very large objects
 of important or numerous villages are not even on the map.
 Well, on the morning of Aug. 15 we were again at the Huang he,
 in the afternoon we crossed it and in the evening we reached Chay y.
 In Chay y we spent the night. Now we went on quickly, for we had
 struck a well road to Hsian's and after 4 days travel we arrived in the
 evening of Aug. 19 in Hsian's, quite tired, dirty-looking and in need of
 of some good food and some rest.
 Here I have had my trouble in not being quite well; in difficulties
 encountered with obtaining money, in obtaining money, etc., etc.
 I had some of my baggage re-stored which had become damaged, we
 sent off a mail box via express train to be delivered.
 supplies have been bought, also medicines were sent to the
 have obtained, made and sent out, some supplies and the

hundred and one little things connected with work of the kind I am doing.

A foreigner passed thru here some days back and he told us that on account of the soldiers being on the road it was almost impossible to get carts or animals; people from the Standard Oil Co., have been waiting for transportation of their drilling outfit for several months in Mien chi, the present terminus of the Kouanfu-Sianfu R. R. I am glad indeed we got thru now as far as this; further West, we are told there are more animals to be had. The farmers in the villages around have been hiding their animals even, for fear the soldiers appropriate them.

It is a remarkable thing, that wild peaches are brought here into this city from the mountains to the South of here and sold on the streets as ordinary fruits. It is strange to see these small green peaches together with some cultivated ones, which are 5 or 10 times the size. And it is all the stranger because this is such an old contry. One would expect that the original forms would have disappeared long ago. It is the same with so many fruits here; wild, small jujubes are sold alongside with large-fruited ones; wild pears, wild crab apples, wild haws, they are all sold like the improved forms. It makes one believe indeed that the Chinese in some respects are still quite a primitive people.

And now as to my plans. We hope to go to the mountains south from here around Tze wa, where there are said to be plenty of wild peaches; also wild persimmons, wild chestnuts and other things. Then over Caowchi, Meihaien, to Paoki; there we may get other mules. Then over Fang hsien, Loyang on to Pikon, from Pikon to Nanping and on this last stretch I expect to collect these wild peaches and almonds of which we have had already so much correspondence. From Nanping I may go over Siku and Minchow to Lanchowfu.

finished and one little thing connected with work of the kind I am doing.
 A foreigner passed thru here some days back and he told me that on
 account of the soldiers being on the road it was almost impossible to get
 goods or animals; he is from the Standard Oil Co., have been waiting
 for transportation of their drilling outfit for several months in this
 city, the present terminals of the Honan-Sianfu R. R. I am glad indeed
 we got thru now as far as this further west, we are told there are
 some animals to be had. The farmers in the villages around here have been
 killing their animals even, for fear the soldiers appropriate them.
 It is a remarkable thing, that wild animals are brought here into
 this city from the mountains to the south of here and sold on the streets
 as ordinary fowls. It is strange to see these small green parrots to-
 gether with some cultivated ones, which are 5 or 10 times the size. And
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 the same with so many fowls here; wild, small fowls are sold alongside
 with large-fledged ones; wild geese, wild cranes, wild hares, they are
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 Chinese in some respects are still quite a primitive people.
 And now as to my plans. We hope to go to the mountains south from
 here around the w., where there are said to be plenty of wild animals
 also wild mammals, wild chestnuts and other things. Then over Chowki
to Facki, there we may get over water. Then over Feng Hsien
 down on to Hsiao, two lines to Hsiao and on this last stretch I
 expect to collect some wild geese and also birds of which we have had
 already to meet our requirements. Two weeks I may go over Hsiao and
Wangshou to Lanchow.

1978

We cannot make an exact estimate as to how long it will take before I reach this capital of Kansu, but I think it will not be until the end of October. It will be a difficult piece of road, no doubt, with some exciting adventures, I suppose.

Well, we trust everything will go all right.

With kindest regards, also to everybody in the office, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Shanfu, Shensi, China

Aug. 29, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending to the American Consul-General at Shanghai, 4 parcels with Botanical specimens, marked resp. I, II, III, and IV and I am asking Mr. Thomas Sammons to kindly forward them to Washington.

These parcels contain seeds bearing the following numbers: 2118a, to 2137a (incl.) and I am inclosing herewith a set of Inventory Notes, covering these numbers. Besides these seeds there are also some specimens enclosed of various things. I would like to make some suggestions. Viz. the sample-spike of Kaoliang, No. 2118a, 2135a, 2136a, and 2137a may be submitted to Mr. Ball. In the heap, No. 2118a, some fibre specialist will no doubt be interested.

No. 2120a, a var. of Castor bean with spineless burrs may be divided between some State Experimental Stations. The Manhattan, Kansas, Sta. is working with castor beans I believe. Mr. Davenport at Cold Spring Harbor might wish to obtain a few beans and so may be more experimenters.

It would be a great pleasure to have you here... I would like to see you, but I think it will not be until the end of the year. It will be a difficult place to reach, with some... I am sorry, I cannot...

With best regards to all, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

John F. Kennedy

John F. Kennedy

John F. Kennedy

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I am sending to the President General of the...

I would like to see you, but I think it will not be until the end of the year.

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Very sincerely yours,

John F. Kennedy

I wish you would kindly call Messrs. Oliver's and Piper's attention to No. 2121a, a possible original form of the ordinary alfalfa.

No. 2122a, might be distributed between American and foreign Botanic gardens.

And what do you think about these 700 stones of the proto-type of our garden peaches, No. 2123a. I wish you would kindly supply several people and institutions with them. Has the wild peach been brought out of China before? Bretschneider seems to know nothing at all about their existence even and thinks that Amygdalus divisiana might possibly have been the original peach. (vide History of European Bot. Disc. in China, Vol. II, p. 1052.)

The wild Apricot stones No. 2124a, may interest some fruit breeder in the Rocky Mountain States, while the cultivated ones, Nos. 2124a, and 2125a could be sown out at Chico, should there be room there for such experiments.

The attractive Lantaceras No. 2126a, might prove to do very well at San Antonio, for instance, while Prunopsis chinensis No. 2127a, Prunus sp. No. 2128a, and Amelopsis dissecta, No. 2129a, may also be tested there.

The Vetch, No. 2130a, will no doubt go to the Office of Crop Investigations, from which we hardly ever hear how our introductions fare.

The 3 stones of Prunus bursai, No. 2131a, may be sown out at Yarrow; perhaps we will obtain some really decent fruit from them.

The stones of Prunus triflora, Nos. 2132a and 2133a will produce better results in California than in the East of the United States.

And now as to the various samples.

There is one package with a peculiar rust on Koelias which will interest a specialist.

It was very interesting to find that the
of the birds, a possible explanation for the
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One specimen of Olea fragrans grafted on Liquidambar chinensis. (The museum of the Forest Service might possibly wish to retain this in case we should not have any use for it.) Two sticks of wood of the real wild peach, coll. by me in the mountains near Tchao yu, Shansi. (These could be put into our National Herbarium.)

{ Branches of the wild white-barked pine, Pinus bursaria;

{ Branches of Pinus densiflora?

{ Dried fruits of Aspidium vermicale, the real wild peach: from Tchao yu, Shansi.

This is all herbarium material and I wish that above all, Prof. Sargent be sent some material of same. Some foreign Herbaria too may be much interested in obtaining a couple of these wild peaches.

Then there are 3 packages of galls on Rhus chinensis, some surely ought to be retained for our future! Agricultural Museum, while entomologists, pathologists, and tanning specialists will be interested in them. (For instance, Mr. Rosen from Madison, Wisc.)

The scales in Syringa osyriana, on Syringa osyriana and on Clethra sp. may go to the Bureau of Entomology and so will the bottle full of all sorts of insects. I hope there will be some new monsters! among them.

The five wild peach fruits in the Insect bottle might be retained by our Office or given to Pomological Investigations.

And what about this fossil. Is it one? Could it be the petrified claw of some gigantic prehistoric monster? A local Chinaman told me there were more of such things in the mountains and some much larger.

Well, this is about all about this shipment. I trust it will reach you safely.

1981

We have had several troubles of late and of various natures. Firstly the weather has been very rainy and depressive of late and everything is fearfully damp. Then there is some sort of an epidemic raging here of severe dysentery and many Chinese are dying from it, while most of us foreigners here are affected also. Then we are still living here under military rule, on account of the White Wolf disturbances in and around this city and one cannot obtain pack-animals to go into the mountains. I have been to see the Governor and he promised me I would get them. Well, we will see. I am closing this letter now and will finish a letter I started some days ago.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank H. Meyer

Chieh Chou,
S. W. Kansu, China

Oct. 18, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

It is already more than a month ago since I wrote you last and it is getting time that I let you all know that I am still alive and well.

Well, as I informed you from Sianfu, I was leaving Sept. 1, but instead I was able to go on Aug. 31, making for Tse un hsien, where we arrived that same evening. From there we went over Chowchih, Keihhsien, Peokl, Fenghsien, Lianstang, Huihsien, Chang hsien, to this place here, which is wrongly written on some maps as Aiai.

It has been a difficult journey at times and the weather has been quite unfavorable, especially during all these last weeks. We have here

to have had several families of birds and of various species.

Firstly, the weather was good very early in the morning of the 1st and every-

thing is beautifully done. The water is good and of an excellent quality.

There are several specimens of the same species as those seen in the

of the specimens have not been taken. There are also still living here

water will be very good, on account of the fact that the water is not

ground the city and we want to obtain specimens to go into the

conclusion. I have been to see the Governor and he promised me I would

get them. Well, he will say, I am taking this letter you and will

finish a letter. I started some days ago.

It is almost finished, I repeat.

Very respectfully yours,

(a) From the water

Dear Sir,
I have the honor to

acknowledge the receipt

of your letter of the 10th

It is already sent to the printer and I will send you a copy as

it is printed. I am sure you will find it of interest and will

believe me to be very truly yours, I am, Sir, your obedient

servant. I am able to go on the 15th, owing to the weather, which

is expected to be very good. You have no doubt seen the

specimens, which I have taken, and I am sure you will find them

of great interest. I am, Sir, your obedient

servant. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient

servant. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient

in S. W. Kansu nothing but mountains and the climate as a result is entirely different from that of the plains. Here we have much rain and foggy, dull weather, which is bad for photo-taking and makes it hard to get one's herbarium-material and seeds in proper condition.

We have travelled all the way by pack-mules and I have walked every mile of it, except when crossing some rivers by ferry or on mule-back.

I have found quite a lot of interesting plants, but as to seeds we have not been so successful.

One of the most interesting things I saw was a specimen of Pistacia chinensis with a trunk measuring 16 feet in circumference, 5 feet about ground. Then we found wild peaches everywhere in the mountains and I obtained a good supply of seeds. Racoma glabrescens I noticed in S. W. Shensi and on many places here in South Kansu; the plant occurs wild in thickets on gentle mountain-slopes and is also planted here and there near the houses. The natives use the quickly-growing stems for building purposes, while the bark is esteemed as a heart-strengthener, especially for such people who have become weak-hearted from indulgence in opium smoking.

Then I saw quite some Caryopteris nart-curtius, with lavender-blue flowers, blooming even now and much visited by wild bees. I would not hesitate to recommend this plant strongly to bee-keepers, as one of the latest honey-suppliers of the year. It will thrive especially well on stony wastes in the foothill sections of the Rockies and the Sierra Nevada.

Near Meihsien I found to my surprise small patches of this large-flowering Hibiscus nanihot, and I heard the interesting news that the petals of the flowers and the young tops of the shoots are picked,

is a ... of ... and ...

entirely different from that of ...

form, and ... which is ...

... in proper condition.

We have travelled all the way by ... and I have walked every

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dried in the sun or wind and ground up or pounded up and used sprinkled over flour noodles, to give them a gelatinous and sub-acid flavor. One would say how many plants must have been experimented with by these people to have found out such a fact.

Schisandra chinensis, I found, supplies small bunches of aromatic berries which the people seem to be fond of. We could try to grow it on stakes, perhaps preserves could be made from it.

Of galmuts I have not seen a single one actually growing on a plant, but I met plenty of shrubs of Rhus semialata, which is said to produce them. I got a fair amount of seeds of it and think that we might establish it in many sections of the South East, esp. on hilly lands; we possibly might be able to grow our own supply of this valuable tanning material.

In S. W. Shensi and here in S. Kansu one meets almost everywhere Rhus xanthocarpus, it is a bad weed in fields and along roadsides, but the fruit is delicious and I was informed that the Chinese collect it, and sell it in baskets on the streets, esp. during June and early July.

Of Actinidia chinensis I have found only one specimen and no fruits on it; we could not find out where it grew plentifully, tho in Sianfu I heard that Chin tze kuan, in Western Honan, was the place to find them.

The very interesting and beautiful white-barked pine, Pinus bungeana we found wild quite plentyfull here and there in the vicinity of Liangtang and Cheng hsien, S. E. Kansu, so this pine is much more widely distributed than we first thought.

I looked out particularly for the bark-disease on chestnuts and I found that it seems to be spreading on the large chestnut plantations at Ya tse ko S. of Sianfu. On trees in Hui hsien, in the garden of the Belgian R. C. Missionaries there, I didn't notice a sign of it, but

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apparently these are not Castanea mollissima, like those S. of Sianfu. I collected some nuts, which I hope to send off from Lanchowfu.

Along the Wei River, between Meihsien and Paaki, I noticed that the farmers suffer great losses from a gilt-disease among their tobacco- and chili pepper plantations; this is the first time that I notice such a disease here and I wish you would kindly communicate this fact to Dr. Erwin F. Smith who is much interested in this.

Near Paaki I inspected the wet-land ginger plantations and thought it to be a very interesting industry, which possibly could be made profitable in some of our Southern States. The Chinese told me they made about from 16-18 Mex. p. moo ($\frac{1}{2}$ acre - 6 moo's) p. year, which means \$96-108 mex. silver p. acre; this is a good business and the Americans might safely consume a little more ginger; it will add to our National health. (Confucius preached that everybody should eat a little ginger once a day for his health's sake; this was 4000 years ago already.)

Now we have lodged at times I ought not to say, but we have shared stables with our mules, oxen and other creatures; in old temples the idols were our companions and how we spent some nights I hardly know, for noises of animals and stenches of surroundings kept one in states of halfway sleeping halfway waking.

The troubles with muleteers have been great too, we have had to wait sometimes several days before getting animals and men have deserted us even. We have been passing mainly through the regions where the White Wolf robbers have been blundering and burning this past early summer and pack-animals have been stolen or killed, lodging places burned out and the whole population terrified.

My interpreter and the coolie have had so much their fill of this

... these are not Quercus ... like those of ...

I collected some ... when I hope to send ...

Along the Wei River, between ... and ... I noticed that

the famous ... gilt-dinosaurs among their tobacco-

and still ... plantations; this is the first time that I notice such

A disease here and I wish you would kindly communicate this fact to Dr.

Erwin V. Smith who is much interested in this.

Near Peking I inspected the ret-land ... plantations and thought

it to be a very interesting industry, which certainly would be well

profitable in some of our Southern States. The Chinese told me they

made about from 10-15 Mex. p. acre (4 acre - 6 acre) a year, which

means \$8-100000 Mex. silver p. acre; this is a good business and the

business might safely consume a little more ginger; it will add to our

total health. (Continued) ... that everybody should eat a little

ginger once a day for his health's sake; this was 4000 years ago already.)

Now we have lodged at ... I might not to say, but we have shared

with our ... even another ... in the ... the ...

with our companions and how we spent some nights I hardly know, for ...

of animals and ... of ... in ... of ...

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The have been great too, we have had to walk

... .. several days before getting animals and we have deserted us

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will and the last early morning and

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that they want to leave me in Lanchowfu. These Chinese are not a real hardy set of men, to be sure.

I am now intending to make for Nanning to get Amorpha tangutica and A. persica var. potanini, and then I'll go to Lanchowfu, where lots of mail will await me no doubt and lots of correspondence. I cannot make up my accounts here, for the conditions in the inn are too fierce to allow one to confine one's thoughts to such work. Imagine an overcrowded inn, with merchants and coolies shouting and having angry disputes; with partitions between the rooms so thin as to make them almost transparent, with people gambling with dice and cards all night thru; with others smoking opium, with hawkers coming in selling all possible sorts of things from raw carrots up to strawbraid hats from Szechuan and others hanging about to make angels even prepare handkerchiefs--and--here you have a picture of "the best inn in town."

It will no doubt surprise you, when you hear that the climate is so mild here, as to allow the people to have palmtrees in the open (Chamaerops excelsa), one also sees plenty of Livistina lucida, some clumps of banboos and even a few macaranga-lusua and some figs. These things freeze down occasionally, but still they show that the climate of South Kansu really is a mild one.

I will also say that Potanin's peach might prove to be nothing but a vigorous form of the ordinary wild peach, which is so common here everywhere in Shensi and S. Kansu. We have already many of such forms and I am prepared to face such a fact.

1986

Well, this will be all for the present. In Lanchowfu I hope to read a good many letters from you.

With kindest regards, also to everybody in the Office, I remain,

Very sincerely yours

(s) Frank N. Meyer

P.S. Would you kindly tell Prof. Sargent about the White-barked pine and *Eucosmia ulmoides* occurring here in S. E. Kansu. It will interest him certainly.

Enclosed a few seeds of *Eucosmia*; if you break one across you will notice the strong, silky rubber threads.

Lanchowfu, Kansu, China

Dec. 10, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

At last I have arrived here in the provincial capital of Kansu and I feel like an old-time sailing ship that has come into port, loaded full with all sorts of things. But the ship has weathered some storms and it is with the loss of the main sail that it is berthed here now. For - and this is a bad thing, - my interpreter and the coolies have deserted me cowardly in Siku, for fear of being killed by Tibetans!

My Dutch assistant, however, has stuck faithfully to me, which is a fine thing, for without him I would not have known what to do, as he is much better able to deal with these rough Kansu people than I am myself and understands the various dialects so much better than I do.

It gives me pleasure to be able to tell you that I have gotten quite a quantity of seeds of both *Ardisia potanini* and *A. tangutica*. I also found new localities for both. *A. Potanini* occurs near the village of To-u tsai tse, one day's journey by packmules, south of

... I hope to

... from you.

... I remain,

Very sincerely yours

(s) Frank N. Meyer

... I will be glad to see you...

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Siku, while A. Tanautica occurs on the right bank of the Siku River, on several places, both South and West of the town of Siku; also here and there between Siku and Minchow; also here and there along the Tao River between Minchow and Kiu cheng (Now Tachow) and also around the town of Akanshan, 40 li to the South of Lanchowfu, on the main road to Titao. On this last place there are so many bushes, that whole mountain sides contain nothing else and local people make charcoal from the stumps and the seeds are eaten when boiled and a clear oil is extracted from the kernels.

Of direct economic value, however, these two species are not! A. Potanini is the N. W. China form of A. Davidiana but the stones are more elongated and differently grooved; the shells are even harder, the kernels small er and much more elongated and the meat is absolutely inedible, while the skin seems to be more downy even as in A. davidiana. The leaves are broader, esp. in older trees. The plant assumes a tree-like form when left alone and the local farmers told me they were quite ornamental when in bloom, tho this does not last long, this flowering period. I didn't find this Potanin's peach in very cold or exposed places and from these observations I conclude that it does not stand the cold that its brother, the Davidiana, does. However, it seems to be able to stand more dry heat than the last, for I found it in some narrow "pockets" in foothill sections on direct South exposure where it certainly must be roasting hot in midsummer; there, I suggest it strongly as a stock for almonds especially.

A. Tanautica is a variable species of bush almond and tho its kernels are bitter and tho it throws up a lot of stems and tho it is spiny still I believe it has a decided value as a factor in breeding experiments for it seems to be very hardy and drought resistant.

One finds it mainly on sheltered rocky and loess slopes at elevations from 4000 ft. s. s. up to about 10,000 ft. s. s. In these higher regions, however, it does not get as cold as one would surmise, for the mountains all around keep off the intense cold.

As a stock for almonds and for other stonefruits I scarcely would recommend this gangut almond since it suckers badly, and since these suckers are very hard to remove indeed.

I was lucky enough to find a correspondent near one of these main localities for these almonds, viz., Rev. C. F. Snyder, China and Missionary Alliance, New Taochow, Kansu, China. (This New Taochow is the same place as Kiu cheng of Potanin). I showed Mr. Snyder the bushes right on the missionary property, namely, on the grounds of a former Tibetan temple called Lu ba tze and the Mr. S. was not aware of these things being good for anything but firewood, he now has become much interested in them and for all I know he might have despatched already some seeds to you, for I made the arrangement with him on Nov. 27, 1914, and gave him your address and instructions to send thru the American Consul-General at Shanghai.

By the way, Mr. & Mrs. Snyder are both Americans, the former coming from Reading, Pa., and Mrs. S. from Coshen, Indiana. Their allotments are mainly coming from the last named place. They were friends with the Ekvall's from Titac, who were well acquainted with Mr. E. C. Knight of our office. (Rev. D. P. Ekvall has died a year or so ago). Rev. Snyder can also supply you with native buskless oats; buskless barley; broad beans; flax seed, field peas and spring wheat, all locally grown at elevations from 8000 ft. s. s. to 11,000 ft. s. s. and of value to the Intermountain Sections of the United States.

He, on the other hand, would be pleased to receive samples of winter-wheats, garden vegetables and some flower seeds that would likely be able to thrive in his section. I may say that the altitude of New Tacchow is, by my aneroid 9400 ft.; the climate is semi-arid, the rains falling in the summer, with clear, cold winters in which comparatively little snow falls. The growing seasons are short and local Chinese and Tibetans say that the summers are becoming cooler these last years.

Mr. Snyder will also try to obtain for us seed of the real wild Moutan peony, which occurs in very inaccessible mountain valleys in Tibet proper, where white men are not allowed to proceed to under ordinary circumstances. He has native helpers, however, who can do such a job.

In case you should take up correspondence with this Mr. Snyder please remind him that he told me that Paeonia moutan ripens its seeds in the Chinese 8th moon (about Sept. 15th to Oct. 20th).

In regions west and S. W. of Siku, heretofore unexplored by white men, I found groves of hazelnut trees growing from 80 ft to 100 ft, in height. (Corylus tibetica) The season for the nuts was passed long ago and the few nuts I collected are probably bad, since the rodents carry away all the good ones. I collected scions, however, which I hope will arrive alive.

In these same regions we went thru groves of magnificent spruces, growing 150 ft-200 ft. in height and with trunks 12-15 feet in circumference. I also found a few trees of a very peculiar make, standing midway between a chestnut and a hazelnut. Then I noticed a Ribes growing 25 feet in height, Ribes rhamnoides as a tree, 40 ft. tall; splendid red-barked birches (Betula boypatthra) up to 100 ft. in height and stranger yet, clumps of a very hardy small bamboo, Arundinaria nitida,

growing well in the shade of firs, spruces, red and white birches and covered with snow at elevations from 8000 til over 10,000 ft. a. s. On one mountain top, even tall firs, tree-like Rhododendrons and this bamboo formed an almost impenetrable jungle and this place was just about 10,000 ft. in alt. by my aneroid. I really never had expected to find a bamboo there and in such a company.

This Arundinaria nitida is really not a handsome bamboo, for it is rather leafless and dies off at the tops, the canes grow from a few feet in height up to 40 feet in very favorable localities, with such shelter, they remain very thin, however, more or less in the nature of a reed. The natives, however, use them extensively in the weaving of large mats; in basketry of various forms; as house building material and in the making of strong cables, along which ferry boats glide on some of the swift flowing mountain streams.

Well, these are a few things I am mentioning now; later on, when sending off all collected material I'll mention more things.

I may say that the mail I received here numbered over 120 pieces, among which some 48 letters from you. This will give me something to do, don't you think so, too?

I am in a hole, however, as regards a competent Chinese interpreter! I do not know yet what I shall do. Perhaps I'll try to get a young missionary to get along with me. This desertion of my interpreter at such an inopportune place and time has upset all of my plans for the present. And the scoundrel had promised me in the room of my hotel in Peking, in the presence of two witnesses that he would never desert me. And this same man was educated mainly by our American missionaries in Peking and he and his family were sheltered and protected by our American Legation

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in Peking during the Boxer troubles and his brother obtained a degree of Ph. D. at Columbia University, New York, and was supported there mainly by charitable American people and now see how he treats me for all the good we have done to him. But - I am going to sue him for a large amount of money for having frustrated all of my plans and within a day or so I'll notify the American Minister about this case. He and his family have landed property and perhaps we can make them feel that gratitude has to be expressed in different ways than the average Chinaman does.

His name is C. N. Tien, altho he also writes it as Tien Chi Hian. Could you perhaps be so kind and inquire of the Dean of Columbia University what kind of a record his brother had. This brother is dead already; he couldn't stand the primitive life any longer in his native land and succumbed soon after he returned from America.

Had I given up my plans in Siku and had I not gone South to find these Tengutian almonds and Potanin's peaches, he might be still with me, but as it was, I had to enter into Tibetan territory and he having been told all sorts of horrible stories about the Tibetans, he gave me notice in Siku that he resigned there and then. Of course, I could not accept that resignation, but he influenced the local official and other people and there were some very angry scenes and the magistrate at last allowed him to escape while I was in the mountains. I found but a poor substitute for him in Siku, a common servant of a yamen who know the locality quite well, but this man was so addicted to opium, which is still freely sold all over S.W. Kansu, and was so lazy and dishonest that we had to discharge him again when we left Siku for good; and ever since we have been without any Chinese assistant whatsoever. We have to cook our own food, wash our own clothes, make our own fires and what not else. Truly

in being able to shoot through and his foot or obtained a degree of
 the ... of Columbia University, New York, and was supported there mainly
 by charitable donations from people and now see how he treats me for all the
 good we have done for him. But - I am going to use him for a large amount
 of money for having frustrated all of my plans and within a day or so
 I'll notify the American Mission about this case. He and his family
 have looked pretty and perhaps we can make them feel that gratitude has
 to be expressed in different ways than the average Chinese does.
 His name is O. N. Lien, also he also written it as Lien Chi Lien.
 This man belongs to the kind and lineage of the Dean of Columbia Univer-
 sity that kind of a record in history has. This history is that
 already in his mind's stand the primitive life my father in his native
 land and elsewhere now after he returned from Seattle.
 Had I given up my plans in China and had I not gone South to find
 these beautiful almonds and Peking's peaches, he might be still with me,
 but at 12 years I had to enter into Tibetan territory and he having been
 told all sorts of horrible stories about the Tibetans, he gave me notice
 in China that he was going there and then. Of course, I could not accept
 that invitation, but he continued the local officials and other people
 and there were some very angry scenes and the authorities at last allowed
 him to leave while I was in the mountains. I found but a poor substitute
 for the ... a ... who knew the locality quite
 well, but this man was so addicted to opium, which is still freely sold
 all over ... and was so lazy and dishonest that we had to dis-
 charge him when we left him for good; and ever since we have been
 without any Chinese assistant whatsoever. We have to cook our own food,
 and we are ...

1992

quite troublesome and taking away much time which could be better spent. And life is so fearfully primitive yet here in Kansu, it is one of the most backward provinces of all China. Food in general is very coarse, houses are badly built, conditions at large are primitive to the extreme and a white man really wonders why people are willing to exist only, while it would be so easy to live and to live well indeed.

Here in this city there is a station of the China Inland Mission with several workers; also a Roman Catholic Mission, with one Father, I think; also an English Postmaster with whom I am acquainted from Sianfu already, then last but not least, Mr. Farrer, an alpine amateur and his assistant, Wm. Purdon are here. These last two however, are somewhat out of order and do not seem to be inclined to tell a fellow much.

Well, this is about all for the present. Please tell Mr. Swingle something about these wild peaches and almonds in answer to his memorandum of Sept. 22, 1914.

With kindest regards, also to all in the office, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Lanchow, Kansu,
China

Dec. 16, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find enclosed my accounts for the past quarter of July, August and September 1914. I am much behind time with them, I admit, but conditions on the road have been such as to make it impossible for me to send them off earlier.

Our water supply has been almost the same as before of the "Wells"
 delivery and the general nature was all throughout, with conditions in
 the same way and as being very satisfactory. Most of these items
 were in return and the soldiers had taken out doors, windows,
 chairs, tables and other furniture and had burned these things. It is
 only now that I see a large part and in an inn where I have a table
 and a chair-table and other things in a foreign postmaster and from
 about the postal table is also again, that I have extracted this letter
 in the last office.

I have not any records to make as to my expenditures. You will
 notice that in the beginning I had as early as 12 packages in my
 this was an account of our baggage being heavy and not packed in
 especially, later on, when having used up supplies and having some
 with necessary articles to come and take in 2 animals. I have not
 been able to get it done to day, since sufficient supplies are not
 and could have made it again better.

You will also notice that animals and lots of other things
 escape from the main ex-charge, while for weeks or for months very little
 has been spent. This means somewhat surplus, but since we want them
 with food in the case and since there are not likely to be in
 the line of needs or equipment, this other thing stands as it is.
 Besides also there had a small number of bills. It is not
 later will you get safely and clearly my number number for all
 the day, I remain,

Very sincerely,
 (Signature)

1993

Lanchowfu, Kansu, China

Dec. 17, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Please find enclosed herewith my itinerary report for the quarter July, August and September 1914. It is as much behind time as my accounts, which I sent you yesterday and the same excuses apply to it too.

As you will see, the greatest work of this past trip has been the taking care of collected herbarium specimens, in fact they often have held me up for many an hour or even half a day. It was a necessary work however and therefore we have to accept it.

Another very troublesome job has been the obtaining of pack-mules and, after once having gotten them, the handling of their drivers. My interpreter was too soft and too inexperienced for this rather rough work and we have had more delays, than should have been necessary.

The inns, the food and the accommodations in general have been very poor indeed in the main, but temporarily we are over this now, altho with the steady decline of standards in the interior of China, future travellers may even find it worse.

Well, trusting this report is of some value to you, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank W. Meyer

Dear Mr. [Name],

Dec. 19, 1933.

Dear Mr. [Name]:

Please find enclosed herewith my preliminary report for the quarter...

It is as you indicated that as yet...

As you will see, the greatest work of this past year has been the...

...in fact they often have...

held me up for an hour or even half a day. It was a necessary work...

...and therefore we have to accept it.

Another very troublesome job has been the obtaining of...

and, after once having gotten them, the handling of their drivers. The...

...and too late to do anything about it.

...and we have had some delays, but we have been working...

The fact, for the first time in several years...

very poor indeed in the rain, but to generally so far as the...

...with the steady decline of standards in the industry of...

...future travelers may even find it worse.

Well, trusting this is of some value to you, I remain...

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

1994

Lanchowfu, Kansu, China

Dec. 24, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

These last days I have been sending through the local Chinese Post Office, 51 parcels with Botanical Specimens, all addressed to the American Consulate-General, Shanghai, and I have asked Mr. Thomas Sammons, our Consul-General, to kindly forward these parcels to the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., and to arrange, if possible, to have them put into a special pouch and to have this put in the cool-room of the Trans-Pacific steamer that carries the mail. We will see if Mr. Sammons can arrange a thing like that.

I am also sending all of these parcels by Registered Letter Post, for, some mysterious reason or another, the parcels-post service between here and the coast is temporary and, perhaps purposely, disorganized. It takes namely a parcel from 2, 3, 4, or 5 months to travel the same distance that is done by a letter in 15-18 days. We are advised here by British Postmaster in charge, Mr. W. Boyers, to send our things by letter post. Of course, the differences in receipt for the sales of stamps must be considerable. Some of the missionaries here who had parcels with printed matter sent up to them from Shanghai in June and July have as yet not received such packages and some films that I ordered in Peking, from Chiehchen in the early part of Oct., have not come yet and I am getting short of films.

Well, to return to these parcels: there are as I said 51 of them and they are numbered from 1-51, incl.; the material inside, however, bears the following numbers: 1221-1251, incl.. Of No. 1239, there are 2 separate parcels, while Nos. 1243 and 1251 are put up into one bundle.

January, 1914

Dear Sir,

Dear Sir,

I have been reading through the local papers

and find that you have been mentioned in connection with the

proposed extension of the railway line to the coast.

I am glad to hear that you are interested in the project.

The extension of the railway to the coast is a very important

matter and I am sure that you will be able to do much to

bring it about. I am sure that you will be able to do much to

bring it about. I am sure that you will be able to do much to

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bring it about. I am sure that you will be able to do much to

Please find enclosed a package of Inventory Notes covering these numbers.

I will have to make several remarks re this shipment, viz.;

No. 1221, Citrus sp.; this surely is one of the hardiest of the tribe; it is of course not quite so cold-resistant as C. trifoliata, but it is much hardier than the common small tangerine. I suppose it may thrive in those parts of the S. E. and S. W. States where Ligustrum lucidum and Chamaerops excelsa are hardy. I also have some seeds of it which I will shortly send.

Nos. 1222 and 1242 are Amygdalus tangutica, while No. 1225 is A. potanini; I also have quite some seeds of both of these two species and perhaps it will not be worth while to graft these scions. As you see I have changed the name Amygdalus persica var. potanini, Bat., to A. potanini, for this plant certainly is not a variety of the ordinary peach, but it is a species in itself, closely related to A. davidiana, which last formerly, however, also was called Amygdalus persica var. davidiana.

The wild cherries, No. 1226, Cerasus brachyoda, 1235 C. setulosa 1244 C. stimuliacea, I have only named provisionally for the herbarian material I saw of them in St. Petersburg two year ago and collected by Przewalski and Potania, was somewhat like these.

I wonder what sort of a Ficus No. 1228 will prove to be.

No. 1231 is Corylus tibetica. I suppose that the best stock to graft it on would be Corylus colurna, which also grows up into a tall tree, but I am afraid this tree is very rare in the United States. The next best thing will be to root-graft it into some strongly growing sp. of hazel, like C. avellana, and to plant it deeply enough that it can be made to form its own roots later on.

These find enclosed a package of inventory notes covering these

numbers.

I will have to make several changes to this account, viz:

No. 1231, Urtica dioica, this surely is one of the hardiest of the

tribes, it is of course not quite as well-developed as U. dioica.

But it is more distinct than the common Urtica dioica, I believe

it may survive in those parts of the S. E. and N. E. States where

Urtica dioica is found and Urtica dioica is found. I also have some

specimens of it which I will shortly send.

No. 1232 and 1233 are Urtica dioica, while No. 1234 is

Urtica dioica; I also have quite some seeds of both of these two species

and certainly it will not be worth while to graft these seeds. As you

see I have changed the name Urtica dioica to Urtica dioica, No. 1234 to

Urtica dioica, for this plant certainly is not a variety of the ordinary

variety, but it is a variety in itself, closely related to Urtica dioica.

which last formerly, however, also was called Urtica dioica.

Urtica dioica.

The wild cherries, No. 1235, Prunella americana, No. 1236, Prunella americana

1237 Prunella americana, I have only named provisionally for the purpose

of having I saw of them in St. Petersburg two years ago and collected

by President and others, was somewhat like these.

I wonder what sort of a Prunella americana, No. 1238 will prove to be.

No. 1239 is Prunella americana. I suppose that the best stock to

bring it on seeds to Prunella americana, which also grows up into a tall

tree, but I am afraid this tree is very rare in the United States. The

best stock that will be in good luck if it were more widely planted.

of seeds, Prunella americana, and so about 12 seeds which I saw in

sent to you for the seed bank.

No. 1233, Undetermined. This might be called Castanea fan-
guensis, for it is between a hazel and a chestnut. I am sorry I can
not give much advice as to how to propagate this, but I suggest root-
grafting on Castanea or Corylus and possibly on Alnus. Perhaps Prof.
Sargent and Mr. Jackson Dawson can help us out.

No. 1236 is a remarkable variety indeed of a Kaki; I hope the photos
I took of some specimens of fruits will turn out to be all right.

No. 1238, Rubus taenitica; this is a very beautiful shrub and I do
hope they will be received in good shape. This will probably prove to be
a first class decorative shrub and some florists and nurserymen will make
money out of it. If the plant goes well, Mr. Kicks, at Westbury, L. I.,
may get some specimens of it. Are you aware whether it has been intro-
duced already by somebody else? The Ilex, which I enclosed without
number, it being almost purely a botanical plant, might be tried similarly
at this Daphne.

No. 1241, a very spiny gooseberry, might be tried at Mandan, and
so may No. 1240, a Lonicera of low, shrubby growth.

Nos. 1247 and 1248, Golden top willows, might be tested at Highland
Park, Rochester, N. Y., and other suitable places, and so may 1249, a
curious sp. of Rubus.

No. 1250, Pongius saxonii, will interest a Mr. McKenney, a specialist
on figured woods in Texas somewhere, and No. 1251, a Crataegus might be
given to Prof. Sargent.

Of the other numbers I haven't got to say much; only I am afraid our
Rockville garden might be a little bit too warm for things like No. 1225,

Nov 1933, California, this plant is called Prickly Pear

mainly for its leaves and a small one. I am sorry I can

not give much advice as to how to propagate this, but I suggest root-

cuttings on Cactus or Cactaceae and possibly on Alnus. Perhaps Prof.

Gargant and Mr. Jackson have not help us out.

Nov 1933 is a remarkable variety indeed of a Rubi; I hope the photos

I took of some specimens of Rubi will turn out to be all right.

Nov 1933, Santa Barbara; this is a very beautiful tree and I do

hope they will be received in good shape. This will probably prove to be

a first class tree for the state and some Rubi and Myrsine will make

very nice plants. If the plant you sent, Mr. Rubi, is Rubi, it is

not a very nice specimen of it. Are you aware whether it has been intro-

duced already by somebody else? The Rubi, which I collected at

Santa, is being about Rubi a Rubi, right? It is Rubi and

at Santa Rubi.

Nov 1933, a very fine specimen, right? It is Rubi and

Nov 1933, a Rubi of low, shrubby growth.

Nov 1933 and 1934, Golden for Rubi, right? It is Rubi and

Nov 1933, Rubi, and other Rubi places, and so on 1933, a

Nov 1933, Rubi, all Rubi and Rubi, a Rubi.

Nov 1933, Rubi in Rubi Rubi, and so on, a Rubi.

Nov 1933, Rubi, Rubi.

Nov 1933, Rubi I haven't got to say now; only I am afraid our

Nov 1933, Rubi is a little Rubi and so on, 1933, 1933.

Nov 1933, Rubi.

Nov 1933, Rubi.

Nov 1933, Rubi.

1997

1226, 1243, 1244 and possibly 1246.

Well, trusting all these aforementioned things will reach you in good condition, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank M. Meyer

Lanchowfu, Kansu, China

Jan. 1., 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find my accounts enclosed for the past quarter, October - Dec. 31, 1914; also 3 subvouchers belonging to them.

As you will notice the total amount is only \$646.95. This is on account of the desertion of my Chinese interpreter and the coolie in Siku, which happened on Oct. 25, 1914. They owed me some money which I had paid in advance but I compelled them to return every cent to me and they did not receive any wages for that part of October they still did some work, for I had engaged them by the month and the magistrate of Siku upheld my view in this case. You will also see that I have had to pay quite some money for my pack-mules and even for waiting days. Well, W. Kansu is a rough land and it often is even better there to own one's own pack-animals, for the hiring of them is accompanied by very many difficulties indeed, especially if one hasn't got a good Chinese assistant with one.

Here in Lanchowfu the postage bills are quite high, which is explained by I having to send parcels as registered letters to insure a quick and safe transit.

1991, 1992, 1993 and 1994

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Well, this is about all. Trusting these accounts will reach you safely, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank W. Meyer

Lanchowfu, Kansu, China

Jan. 2, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

These last days I have been shipping off, as Registered Letters, 15 parcels with seeds, numbered from 33-46 incl. and all addressed to the American Consulate-General, Shanghai. I have also written Mr. Thomas Sammons to kindly forward these seeds to the Department at his earliest opportunity and enclosed 15 official shipping tags to him. These 15 parcels contain the following numbers: 2138a to 2178a, besides several packages herbarium materials.

Please find enclosed a set of Inventory notes covering these numbers. I wish to make several remarks as regards these seeds. Firstly as you see, there are among them these valuable wild peaches and almonds. I am not far off the mark when I say, that to collect these stone-fruits has cost us \$3000.00 U. S. Gold; which means that *Amygdalus persica*, *A. Potanini* and *A. Tangutica* cost \$1000.00 each; of course, there are also some minor things yet, but these three have been my main efforts for the past six months.

Now when you receive these valuable wild stone-fruits, I suggest that you have a conference re them with Messrs. Svingle, Mason and Dorsett; I would not like to see all of these seeds put into the hands of one party. Then some photos might be taken of some of the different types;

Bill, this is about the... I'm sorry about the...

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I also took some, but since my films are on the way to be developed, I do not know as yet how they will turn out.

The herbarium material of these three species of *Amygdalus* is a very valuable exchange material for foreign herbaria and the there may be a little bit much I would not like to see anything thrown away.

After the good seeds of these species of *Amygdalus* have been looked at sufficiently, I suggest to stratify them in boxes with damp sand, until they can be sown out for good.

It has been a problem to get that many seeds of *A. tangutica* and *A. potanini*. The seeds laying beneath the bushes proved all to be empty or bad and the good ones had been carried-off by ground-squirrels and other rodents. To obtain now good seeds I at first offered 1 cent for each good seed and later on when they began to come in, we lowered the price to 2 and to 1 cash each; several tens of boys, women and old men have been at it. One boy was remarkable good at it, that was in Lan tsai; he know apparently so-called "squirrel-caches" and time upon time he brought us a handful of excellent seeds. We had basins with water and all seeds were submerged in it; those that floated were cast away, those that sunk were being paid for. After this had gone well for some time no more seeds came in and then we found out some bad local people began to buy seeds from the little boys at very small prices, hoping to make such profit on them in selling them to us. We didn't like these dealings and the market was upset for good. The average Chinaman is a Hebrew, plus 100 per cent added, and all such petty little things appeal strongly to him.

Well and now as to the seeds.--

I also saw some, but these of them are on the way to be destroyed,

I do not know as yet how they will turn out.

The historical material of the above mentioned of importance is a very valuable manuscript especially for local history and the history of

the little bit which I would not like to see slipping through my fingers.

After the good results of these copies of registers have been

looked at sufficiently, I suggest to establish them in boxes with drawers,

with, which they can be seen out for good.

It has been a pleasure to get this copy made of it, especially and

at present. The work is being done in the best manner and will be

very good and the good work has been completed by the end of the

entire volume. To obtain the good work I do think it would be well

to send good work and later on this may be done in a few days.

The price for it and for I can easily forward you of your work and all

you have done of it. Our joy was very much increased by it, that was in

the fact, we have a very valuable copy of it, and this work

has been made as a matter of course, and we are very glad

to have it and all books were arranged in it, and the historical work

has been done. There is a very good copy of it, and this work

will for you like to have it and we will send you a copy of it

and local history books to be sent from the little box of very small

papers, which is also very good, and we will send you a copy of it

and the little boxes containing the work are sent to you, and

we are glad to see that you are all well, and all our best

little boxes are sent to you.

With our best wishes to you.

Of No. 2139a, cultivated and escaped peaches, some might be saved for herbarium purposes, the others might be tried by somebody who has the land and the money to bring them to fruit. I would hardly suggest to burden any of our Stations with them.

The wild peaches, Nos. 2139a, 2140a; 2141a; 2142a and 2143a are very interesting; they might be divided over many Stations and private gardens.

2144a is probably a hybrid and deserves some extra care, 2145a; 2146a; 2147a and 2148a are all *Amygdalus potanini*. No. 2146a is especially large and I am anxious to know whether it will beat *A. davidiana* as a stock for all sorts of stone-fruits.

Nos. 2148a and 2149a are *A. tangutica*; Prof. Mason will have no doubt suggestions for it. By the way, it may be that our Department is the only institute just now having ripe seeds of both *A. potanini* and *A. tangutica*. The herbarium material that I have seen in St. Petersburg was not ripened off; *A. potanini* especially, looked quite different there, than it looks when seen in its own abunts. For the wild apricots, Nos. 2150a and 2151a, I have no special suggestion to make, beyond that they may be tried in the semi-arid North West.

Prof. Hedrick at Geneva might be pleased to receive a few seeds of the wild plums, Nos. 2152a and 2153a. Dr. Sager at Brandon, Ontario, might be interested in the wild walnuts, No. 2154a and so will be Prof. Sargent and possibly others.

Of *Torreya nucifera*, Nos. 2155a and 2156a, Mr. Hicks at Westbury, L. I. might wish to try some and also other nurserymen in the mild-wintered sections of the U. S.

The wild pear, No. 2157a, will especially interest Mr. Alfr. Rehder

have a right to be saved
 for hereditary purposes, the others might be tried by somebody who has the
 fact and the way to bring them to fruit. I would hardly suggest to
 number any of our stations with them.
 The wild ones, Nos. 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123 and 2124 are
 very interesting; they might be divided over many stations and private
 gardens.
 2125 is probably a hybrid and deserves some extra care, 2126;
 2127, 2128 and 2129 are all very interesting. No. 2128 is especially
 large and I am anxious to know whether it will bear a. garden as a
 stock for all sorts of uses.
 Nos. 2130 and 2131 are a. garden; Prof. Hagen will have no
 doubt suggestions for it. By the way, it may be that our treatment is
 the only mistake (not having the seeds of both a. garden and
 a. garden). The herbarium material that I have seen in St. Petersburg
 was not too good off; a. garden especially, looked quite different
 than when it looks when seen in its own climate. For the wild a. garden
 code, Nos. 2132 and 2133, I have no special suggestion to make, beyond
 that they may be tried in the semi-wild North West.
 Prof. Hagen at Geneva might be pleased to receive a few seeds of
 the wild ones, Nos. 2134 and 2135. Dr. Sayer at Brandon, Ontario,
 might be interested in the wild ones, Nos. 2136 and 2137 as well as
 Prof. Hagen and possibly others.
 Of course matters, Nos. 2138 and 2139, Mr. Hagen at Westbury,
 I. I. might like to try some and also other nurseries in the wild a. garden
 local sections of the U. S.
 The wild ones, Nos. 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 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2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2979, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000.

at the Arnold Arboretum and he ought to get some fruits of this number.

2158a is an interesting species of *Malus* for Northern regions; perhaps Prof. Sargent can tell us the name. 2159a, a *Sarbois*, might do well in Portland, Ore., for instance or near the Great Lakes.

Of *Ribes*, No. 2160a, I made already suggestions under No. 1241.

Fruinopsis chinensis, No. 2161a might be tried at some experimental stations out West, like Nebraska, Utah, Colorado, etc.

2162a, *Diospyros lotus*, Of this I would like to see a few dozens of trees planted for seed, bearing purposes at San Antonio, for instance. We may obtain a new sort of persimmon out of this species.

Of *Schizandra chinensis*, No. 2163a, some might be tried at Yarrow; they love shady places.

Vitis sp. No. 2164a, also may be tested at Yarrow. Prof. Sargent ought to have some seeds of 2165a; he may be able to determine it.

For *Eucommia ulmoides*, No. 2166a, I have no special advice to give; it might be tried at Brooksville and so may *Chamaecyparis excelsa*, No. 2167a.

Hibiscus manihot is, of course, an old acquaintance already, No. 2168a might possibly be somewhat different from the strain I introduced from Peking.

Mr. Norton will prob. experiment with No. 2169a, *Asparagus* sp., but it ought also to be tested as an ornamental garden perennial for the dryer sections of the U. S. No. 2170a, Undetermined, could be tried at Yarrow.

Now 2171a, *Osteomeles* sp. might thrive at San Antonio and other warm and dry parts.

at the Royal Botanic Gardens and be sent to get some plants of this kind.

It is an interesting matter to know if any of the plants mentioned in the list can be found in the garden of the Royal Botanic Gardens, London.

Prof. G. H. S. Gentry, who is now in London, has been very kind to send me some seeds of the plants mentioned in the list.

Of these, No. 1152, I have already mentioned in my letter of the 10th.

Prof. G. H. S. Gentry, No. 1152, might be tried at some experimental station in West, like Berkeley, Calif., etc.

No. 1152, Dioclydes form, of this I would like to see a few dozens of trees planted for seed, bearing in mind the fact that the plants are very hardy and will grow in a very wide range of soil.

Of the plants mentioned, No. 1152, some might be tried at Kew.

They love shady places.

No. 1152, also may be tried at Kew. Prof. Gentry might to have some seeds of 1152; he may be able to determine it.

For No. 1152, I have no special advice to give; it might be tried at Berkeley and so may characters exceed, No. 1152.

1152 might possibly be compared with the plants I introduced from Mexico.

Mr. Norton will probably experiment with No. 1152, as regards No. 1152, but it might also be tried as an ornamental garden perennial for the dry sections of the U. S. No. 1152, I think, could be tried at Kew.

The plants mentioned in the list might be tried at San Antonio and other places.

Polygonum sp. No. 2172a, is a valuable trailing vine; I suppose Yarrow could raise it easily.

Castanea sp. Nos. 2173a and 2174a might be tested at Brooksville and other mild-wintered sections along the Gulf Coast.

No. 2175a is *Aesculus chinensis*, a very ornamental shade tree for mild-wintered regions. It possibly might thrive around Washington, D. C.

Nos. 2176a and 2177a, two species of *Quercus*, might succeed at Yarrow, I presume.

And *Citrus* sp. No. 2178a is the last of the lot; the same suggestions apply to it as I gave under No. 1221.

There is herbarium material of *Amygdalus persica*, of which good seeds sent under No. 2140a.

Also of *A. persica* x *A. potanina*. Good seeds sent under No. 2144a.

Also of *A. potanini*; good seeds sent under No. 2145a.

Also of " " " " " " No. 2146a.

Also of *A. tangutica*; " " " " No. 2148a.

Also of " " " " " " No. 2149a.

Also of *A. tangutica*, collected at Akanshan, 40 li's South of Lanchowfu, Kansu, Dec. 6, 1914, elev. c. a. 6500 ft. a. s.; also of *Corylus tibetica*. Scions sent under No. 1231; also of Undetermined (*Corystanea Kansuensis*) scions sent under No. 1233. (Please consult Prof. Sargent re these last two packages.)

Also of *Castanea* sp. (not *C. mollissima*) coll. near Tze wu, Shensi, China, Sept. 1, 1914.

Also of *Castanea mollissima*, from cultivated trees, collected at Ya tae Ko, Shensi, China, Sept. 2, 1914. Also of *Papaver somniferum*, obtained at Liang shin, Kansu, Oct. 17, 1914. (to be given to a specialist.)

Yarrow, I remember...

Yarrow, I remember...

Yarrow, I remember...

Yarrow, I remember...

Yarrow, I remember...

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Yarrow, I remember...

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Yarrow, I remember...

I wish some herbarium material of these species of *Amygdalus* would be sent to Prof. Sargent.

And this closes the suggestions I had to make re the disposal of these seeds.

In connection with these wild peaches I wish to state that on Dec. 18, 1914, I received the following telegram: Frank W. Meyer, Lanchowfu, Repeated Telegram quote very important that abundant herbarium material be collected of Tchao ju and Sianfu peaches their identity questioned period secure proof Sianfu peach really grows wild. signed Fairchild; Reinsch.

Well, there is only one word in this telegram that I cannot place and that is the word period; however it does not matter much apparently. I surmise also that my find of the wild peach is considered to be important, but who is it that questions the identity of them? That some of the Sianfu peaches were raised from wild seeds in gardens is certain, but only a short day's journey South of Sianfu one finds already real wild bushes in the mountains and from Tze Wu on to Kagoba at the Tibetan frontier there hardly passed a day by that we did not see them. The whole Tsing Ling Range has them and I suppose they may go right thru S. W. Tibet, into the Himalaya's and come out in Afghanistan and Persia, just like the *Choorma persimmon*, the Walnut and *Buseus sempervirens*. Dr. Henry states on p. 49 Notes on Economic Botany of China, that wild peaches occur in the glens near Ichang and are called "Mao tao tzu." In Bretschneider's H. of Europe Bot. Disc. in China, you will find on p. 352, 3d line from above, that Father David found wild peaches in the Tsing Leng shan. Capt. W. Gill in the same book speaks of wild peaches on the road to Li tang, Western Szechuan, vide p. 735, 4th line from top.

Baron von Mueller, in his Select Extra Tropical plants says under *Prunus persica*, that Junvorski mentions wild peaches in Afghanistan and Victor Han in his Kulturepflanzen and Haustiere, in ihrem Uebergang aus Asien mentions peaches growing wild in the Southern Himalaya's and in the Ghilan Province of Persia.

Well, I have collected herbarium material and I hope to send off some of it from Peking.

I also can say this, that the peach undoubtedly occurs wild over a large territory here in China and that the larger cultivated strains probably have been derived from these wild types. We never, however, have found a single wild clingstone peach. They were all freestones and very pronouncedly so. The Chinese also religiously consider the wild peach a wild shrub and chop it down for fire-wood; they also call it "Yeh tao" (wild peach) or "Mao Tao" (hairy peach) and they never mix it up with cultivated strains.

Now it may be that the wild peaches in Persia and Afghanistan constitute a somewhat different type from the ones here in China, for it has always struck me that Nectarines were exceedingly plentiful in the oases of both Russian and Chinese Turkestan, while here in China again they are exceedingly rare and while Central-Asian peaches had a skin that separated easily in general and was not very downy, here in China the skin is very hard to remove and is not times so downy that one has to rub it off before one can bite in it.

I think I ought to travel some day from Asia Minor thru Persia, Baluchistan, the Punjab, Kashmir, Nepal, Szechuan, Upper Assam and Upper Burma into Yunnan and Szechuan and I think I would find wild peaches for the greater part of the way.

From von Hatzfeld, in the latest issue of the Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine, London, 1911, I have collected heretofore material and I hope to send it to you in the near future.

I also can say that the specimens which I have collected from the Chinese are probably have been derived from these wild types. It never, however, have found a single wild Chinese specimen. They were all introduced and very pronouncedly so. The Chinese also religiously consider the wild Chinese specimens as the same as the wild Chinese specimens.

"You know" (with regard to "the wild Chinese") and they never see it up with cultivated specimens. The Chinese also religiously consider the wild Chinese specimens as the same as the wild Chinese specimens.

The Chinese also religiously consider the wild Chinese specimens as the same as the wild Chinese specimens. The Chinese also religiously consider the wild Chinese specimens as the same as the wild Chinese specimens.

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The Chinese also religiously consider the wild Chinese specimens as the same as the wild Chinese specimens. The Chinese also religiously consider the wild Chinese specimens as the same as the wild Chinese specimens.

Well, this is a lengthy letter again. I trust you can wade thru it and that the parcels mentioned in the beginning will reach you safely.

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Moyer

Lanchowfu, Kansu, China

Ja. 3, 1915

Dear Miss Cramer:

Since I am here I have come into the possession of 8 letters from you, dated respectively, June 12, June 13, June 16, June 18, July 20, July 30, Aug. 4 and Aug 25. Many thanks for the little pocket-calendar it is just what I want, not bulky and quite handy.

I also got the invitation to the picnic dinner you sent me; yes, if distances were smaller, I might have dropped in not in the fire of course, but somewhere in the woods; yes, that photo of the Barbecue is fine, but one must know the people really to get them all out.

Thank you for depositing that \$1.50 from Mr. L. J. Harbison, I did not receive as yet that copy of Mr. B's letter you wrote about under date of June 20. It may come yet, however, for I have apparently not received all of the mail that was sent up to me.

Newsletters Nos. 13 and 14, of which you wrote under date of Aug. 4, 1914, haven't come yet either; they may be in Peking, however, as some of the more bulky mail has not been forwarded to me.

I have perused your interesting information re a possible transfer of Mr. Fairchild from our office as given in your letter of Aug. 25.

Dear Mr. [Name], I have your letter of [Date] and am glad to hear that you are well.

Very sincerely yours,
Frank N. Meyer

Enclosed are [Number] copies of [Document Name] for your information.

I am sure you will find them of interest.

Best regards,
Frank N. Meyer

I have also enclosed a copy of the [Document Name] of [Date] which you may find of interest.

I am sure you will find it of interest.

I also got the invitation to the picnic dinner you sent me; yes, it is a very nice one.

I am sure you will find it of interest.

I am sure you will find it of interest.

I am sure you will find it of interest.

I am sure you will find it of interest.

I am sure you will find it of interest.

Cannot a man decline once and forever for being chosen for a job that he does not quite want? Mr. Fairchild, is much more in his niche in being in charge of our office than ever being assistant-Secretary. But what has become of Dr. Galloway; I hear nothing said about him, did he resign?

Other items in your letters I do not need to come back on, the more so since I have already so much to write and to discuss. I am now returning to Peking and we will see what we can make of things there. If I only find a good and faithful interpreter who is willing to really assist us, then things won't be so bad.

We live here in an atmosphere of suspense of course, as regards this terrible war in Europe. When will mankind be ready to inaugurate the United States of the World and do away with armies, navies, various currencies, etc. Some centuries to come it will be different and people then will know how horribly senseless we were!

Wishing you all, a right prosperous and successful 1915, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Lanchowfu, Kansu, China

Jan. 5, 1915

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Now that I have sent off the Accounts, the Itinerary Reports and the letter re the 15 parcels with seeds, I feel somewhat more at ease again and I will try to write you my plans. Well, I have thought over it long and seriously, but it is of no use for me to go with my assistant

...and I have been thinking about you a great deal lately...
...I hope you are well and happy...
...I will write you again soon...

Other things in your letters I do not need to come back on...
...I am now writing you as much as I can...
...I hope you will like it...

It is only a good and faithful letter that I am writing you...
...I hope you will like it...
...I will write you again soon...

Very sincerely yours,
...I hope you will like it...
...I will write you again soon...

(s) Frank B. ...

Jan. 2, 1914

Dear Mr. ...

I have been thinking about you a great deal lately...
...I hope you are well and happy...
...I will write you again soon...

only from here down into Szechuan and explore that vast territory there. I have never been there and do not know local conditions and neither myself nor Mr. de Lauw know enough of the language or customs to make us believe we could make a success out of such difficult problems as the Woodnut-oil industry, bamboo-culture and other matters. As such I have decided now to return by cart to Sianfu and from there again to Mianchi or to Tainanfu and then to Peking. I cannot get a suitable man here at all, not even an intelligent servant, and we will return by ourselves. I will try to get my old interpreter again in Peking, Mr. Ting, who knows much about my work, but should he not be available, I probably will go down to Shanghai and Nanking and certainly will get somebody there. If nothing interferes I'll get the white-barked porcelaine from near Hangchow and then I may go up the Yangtzejiang to investigate the Wood-nut-oil business, Bamboo-culture and general Fruit-cultivation.

I am going to pack up now all baggage and on Jan. 5. I hope to start. We have ordered our cart already. Well, I am in receipt of many letters from you but I am afraid I cannot answer them all from here. For the present I'll only announce them. So here they are: May 26; June 2; June 5; June 6; June 16; June 17; July 7; July 16; July 24, July 28; July 28; July 29; July 30; July 30; July 31; July 31; Aug. 1; Aug. 4; Aug. 6; Aug. 6; Sept. 18; Sept. 24; Sept. 26; Sept. 26; Sept. 28; Sept. 28; Sept. 29; Sept. 20; Oct. 5; Oct. 5; Oct. 15; Oct. 22; Oct. 23; Oct. 30; Nov. 3; Nov. 6; and Nov. 9; also a warrant for \$4000; also PLANT IMMIGRANTS, Nos. 93; 94; 95; 96; 97; 98 and 99; also News Letters 15, 16 and 17; also Bulletin of the Imperial Institute with article on woodnut-oil by E. H. Wilson.

I am enclosing herewith 2 sets of duplicate Inventory Notes, the one numbered from 1221-1251 incl; the other from 2138a-2178a incl. I have put on the envelope of this letter VIA SIBERIA; I wonder whether it will reach you quicker than the ones that go via Pacific.

I remain, with kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Lanchowfu, Kansu, China

Jan. 3, 1915

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Six letters from you have reached me here, dated Resp. April 29; June 12; July 8; July 21; Aug. 7, and Oct. 26.

I have taken note of the fact that our Agent in Seattle was Dr. Jens Madsen on April 28, 1914.

The stencil you wrote about under date of July 8 has not shown up as yet; I suppose it rests safely in Peking. I am sorry to hear the newsletter of our office has been discontinued. That deprives us fellows in the field of quite some information which we otherwise never would hear about; isn't here a way of leaving out strictly personal news and substitute for it news of progress of work at our various Stations and at the office?

I received the Letter of Authorization for the Fiscal year 1914-1915. I see it is \$6000.00 like usual; I had expected some more, if not on that letter, then certainly in the form of a somewhat substantial

I am writing to you in a state of... I am writing to you in a state of... I am writing to you in a state of...

I remain, with kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

(A) [Name]

Respectfully,
[Name]

[Address]

I have been told of the fact that...

The details you were given about...

I am sorry to hear the...

I believe in the field of...

and continue to work at our various stations...

and at the office?

I received the letter of...

I am sure it is...

not on that letter, but certainly in the...

promise. The check for \$4000.00 reached me O. K. It first had journeyed unregistered from Washington, D. C. to Peking, and then went in a similar way again from Peking to here. I cannot cash it here, of course, and am living for all of these months on my own money.

I see from your letter of Aug. 7, 1914, that Mr. H. H. Hicks has been relieved of his post as a U. S. Despatch Agent at San Francisco Calif., and that Mr. F. Maskew has been installed instead. My, this is lots of worry for us travellers to keep these things in mind all of the time. Cannot we simply address our shipments in care of the U. S. Despatch Agents at various ports, without having to remember their names with initials?

Your letter of Oct. 28, 1914, contains as enclosures a letter from the Auditor for the State and other Departments re a supposed unauthorized expenditure on my part. Well, firstly, somebody somewhere might have made some suggestion to me how to do in this case. However, this not having been made, please convey the following excuses to the Auditor:

"When in Peking in June, 1914, I was without an interpreter and I found it absolutely impossible to obtain one by the ordinary ways of inquiring verbally and by letters for one. As such I had to try to get one by advertisement and being in a hurry to go away to Kassa and therefore not having time to obtain a written permission from my Chief in Washington, D. C., I was compelled to place an advertisement in a local Peking paper without such a written authority.

In case I would not have done so it would have embarrassed my work seriously and I therefore respectfully suggest that this expenditure of one Yuan dollar for this advertisement was, under the given circumstances, a lawful one.

... The sum of \$1000.00 ... I first had journeyed ... Washington, D. C. ... I cannot seem to here, of course, and am ... living for all of these months on my own money.

I see from your letter of Aug. 7, 1914, that Mr. H. H. Nicks has been relieved of his post as a U. S. Marshal Agent at San Francisco Calif., and that Mr. F. Maskeu has been installed instead. ... lots of worry for an traveler to see these things in mind all of the time. Cannot we simply address our shipments in care of the U. S.

... without having to remember their names with ...

Your letter of Oct. 22, 1914, contains an enclosure a letter from the Auditor for the State and other Departments to a supposed unauthor- ized exhibitor as of Calif. ... have had some experience to me as to in this case. However, this

and having been made, please convey the following excuses to the Auditor: When in Peking in June, 1914, I was without an interpreter and I

found it absolutely impossible to obtain one by the ordinary ways of inquiring verbally and by letters for one. As such I had to try to get one by advertisement and being in a hurry to go away to Hawaii and there-

fore not having time to obtain a written permission from my Consul in Washington, D. C., I was compelled to place an advertisement in a local paper without such a written authority.

In case I would not have done so it would have embarrassed my work seriously and I therefore respectfully request that you ... of one Yuan dollar for this advertisement ...

Should, however, the Authorities, in charge consider this expenditure as not warranted, then I am willing in the interests of a speedy settlement of my accounts, to relinquish this amount of U. S. Gold \$0.504."

Would you kindly inform Mr. Bisset that I received his interesting letter of June 11, 1914, and that I thank him for it. I wonder if the Botanical Garden at Rock Creek Park has been established already and who is in charge of it? If such a garden should have been started it will no doubt afford many opportunities for some of our newly introduced plants.

We have not been corresponding much of late but such things cannot be helped. You have been in far-away Brazil and I have been roughing it here in N. W. China. I wonder whether you had as many difficulties in obtaining pack mules and suitable people as I have had here. My, it is something fierce. And we are not thru with it yet.

Well, six months from now I may be in Washington again and we will see how things move there.

With kindest regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank W. Meyer

Lanchowfu, Kansu, China

Jan. 3, 1915

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find enclosed my itinerary report for the past quarter, Oct. 1- Dec. 31, 1914. I hope you may find time just to glance it thru. You will notice that I have spent much time on drying the herbarium material; the getting of pack-mules has also eaten up many a

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hour; with a really competent and interpreter this business ought not to have been as wearisome as it has been.

Then I have had this serious case of being deserted by my men, for no other reason as they being afraid. I am not over this affair yet, for it has upset all of my plans. We went thru a few extremely unpleasant days there in Siku and I hate to think of it again.

I have put in a claim for 5000 Taels damages from this deserted interpreter, with our American Minister in Peking, and we will see what we can get out of this. Even if no money comes forward, it will teach him a lesson, how to behave a next time.

The guide I obtained in Siku also turned out to be a rascal, who "did us in the eye" with hiring mules and to save ourselves from farther scandals, I had to discharge him, when we once got our packmules in our hands.

Here in Lanchowfu we had new troubles with an interpreter who would have entered my service on Dec. 28. I had engaged him for 45 doll. p. month to commence with and, when he should prove to be satisfactory, I would raise him accordingly. I also had given him our routes of travel, viz. over Cheterten and Chopsea to Sining and then back over Lanchowfu to Hanchungfu and down to the Yang tze Kiang; he had agreed to this on Sat. Dec. 19 and would need a week to settle his business here, also he would commence on Mond. Dec. 28. I had arranged with all my work to leave on Jan. 1 or Jan. 2, 1915 and when he came on Monday morning I was glad I had a man again, but he wanted an interview and informed me that the money was not enough; that he wanted an own horse, an own servant, etc., he told several lies besides and, of course, I didn't want him on his conditions. I have since heard his character is not without

hàdàishì and the foreigners here say that he has made serious difficulties to several travellers when they once were in his hands.

As such I have now decided to return to Peking, store some of my bulky baggage there and either obtain an interpreter there or somewhere on the Yang tze.

Our work here in Lanchowfu as such has not progressed as much as I would like to have seen it. We have to do all of the work ourselves, as buying supplies, cooking, cleaning and heating our rooms, etc. And conditions are so primitive here in Lanchowfu as to be almost unbearable; hot water is not for sale, there are no decent eatinghouses; heating of rooms is done by open charcoal fires, with bad head-aches as results! And Yellow River water is carried about in wooden buckets from the river to the houses and - horrible to say - in these very same buckets all the waste water is being carried again to the river and thrown out wherever the coolies see fit to do it. My assistant and I both have been unwell several times, we white cannot and we will not get accustomed to such miserable ways of living!

Well, this is about all for the present. I am also at work on some more letters to you.

With kindest regards, also to all in the office, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank M. Meyer

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Peking, China, Feb. 26, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I delivered to the American Legation here two parcels, marked Botanical Specimens I and II; today I am sending again 10 packages marked Seeds and bearing the numbers from 1 to 10 incl.

The 2 parcels mentioned first contain scions of the following numbers: 1252, 1253, 1254 and 1255, while the 10 parcels seeds have as contents only chestnuts No. 2179a; they have no labels inside, however.

Please find enclosed a set of inventory notes, describing the above mentioned numbers. Like usually, I would like to make a few remarks re these shipments:

No. 1252, Zizyphus sativa, is a valuable variety of jujube, being considered to be the second in importance here in northern China, the Ta yuan tang, from Pui Hsiang Chen, coming first. I suggest to send Chico part of this material and also some to private experimenters in Texas.

No. 1253, Ulmus runcinata var. pendula is an interesting weeping elm, well fit to thrive in the drier parts of the United States. Foto No. 5971 gives some conception of its appearance in the Botanical Garden where I saw it over a year ago.

Nos. 1254 and 1255 are striking varieties of these beautiful flowering plums from North China (Prunus triloba). I hope that our experts will be able to make them thrive by grafting them on Davidiana stock. Fotos No. 13081 and 5968 show No. 1254 as seen in Peking last April.

Beijing, China, Nov. 20, 1954

Dear Mr. Fairbridge:

Thank you for the information you have given me.

I have checked the material and found it very interesting.

I have also checked the numbers and found them to be correct.

The material mentioned in your letter is as follows:

1. No. 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250.

2. No. 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270.

Very,

Yours truly,

Dr. [Name], [Institution]

Enclosed is a copy of the material mentioned in your letter.

No. 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250.

I have also checked the numbers and found them to be correct.

I have also checked the numbers and found them to be correct.

I have also checked the numbers and found them to be correct.

Yours,

No. 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250.

I have also checked the numbers and found them to be correct.

I have also checked the numbers and found them to be correct.

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I have also checked the numbers and found them to be correct.

I have also checked the numbers and found them to be correct.

I have also checked the numbers and found them to be correct.

I have also checked the numbers and found them to be correct.

Yours,

No. 2170 a, Castanea mollissima, a large fruited var. of our Chinese chestnut; I suppose these can be utilized still to good advantage.

Well, this is about all about these shipments. Now a small other matter: Mr. Wm. J. Cannon, Clerk to the American Legation here, asked me yesterday whether I could not perhaps give him some seeds of both vegetables and flowers which could be planted in the Legation grounds.

I am now putting up this proposal to you and we all would be happy if you could kindly send Mr. Cannon a small supply of some good things that won't mind a bit of drouth at times, like we experience here so often.

Strange to say, I have been now in Peking for 3 weeks and it seems as if it is only a day. Both my assistant and I have been fearfully tired the first two weeks, the change from a rough life to a life of sedentary habits, with hosts of visitors calling on one was too sudden; and then all this horrible war news! so much of it was new to us that I wasn't able to sleep for several nights; then the excited condition here in Peking from the 10th until the 16th, when everybody held himself ready for a revolution or worse possibly, especially since the Japanese Legation put itself into a condition as if something very serious might happen.

Well, these exciting things are now passing away somewhat, altho a dark cloud hangs over all humanity!

I have put in a claim for 5000 Taels damages against the Chinese interpreter who deserted me in Siku, Kansu; the Legation, however holds out little hope that we will be able to get something out of it. This man now is a fugitive and apparently hides himself somewhere.

So, I'm a ...

... I suppose there can be ...

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Mr. Ting, my old interpreter, is again in our service; he has been ill for many months and around him also hangs a sad story; namely, money that I had advanced him to buy Davidiana stones and chestnuts for, he has used to defray personal expenses in connection with his illness. --And so life goes!

I am now working on describing several hundreds of photographs I took; then I have to ship off collected seeds; then all the collected herbarium material has to be labelled and described; then correspondence answered; then white-barked persimmon material collected; then information obtained about Woodnut oil problems; Bamboo culture, etc., etc.

I can never finish this all, and will have to do many things still somewhere in America.

Pieces have appeared about me in the Chinese papers and many people have written me again asking for information, etc. With the troubled conditions all over the globe, there are also many people here in Peking who do not know what to do with all the time they have on hand and some of these folks are a genuine nuisance to a man like myself, as they drop in with all sorts of trifle things. Well, all will pass again. --If only we are not at the threshold of another dark ages. --The sun of human progress certainly has set for a while. --When will she rise again and how will the earth look then? I remain, Mr. Fairchild

With kindest greetings also to all who know me,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK S. KENTON

c/o American Legation, Peking, China.

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Peking, China, Mar. 1, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you via Diplomatic Pouch of our Legation here, 2 parcels, labelled Seeds and bearing the numbers 11 and 12 resp. These two parcels contain large "M. tsaoa" and I wish you would kindly send a quantity to Mr. J. E. Kellogg, of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, Michigan, who has written me a letter asking for some information re these excellent dainties. Please send Mr. Kellogg also my bulletin on Agricultural Explorations in the Fruit and Nut Orchards of China, in which he can find further information as regards jujubes.

Herewith please find enclosed my personal check for \$6.00 which you paid personally, it being the premium on my bond. Many thanks!

I am also enclosing duplicate inventory notes for the numbers 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255 and 2179a. Would you kindly change on the original Inventory note No. 1254 the name Prunus triflora into Prunus triloba. It was a "slip of the pen" on my part.

Then I am enclosing a hand-bill about the soy bean, as being distributed in Paris. Not only that it is of interest as regards a very useful vegetable, but it also shows how the French are trying to make the public acquainted with a newly introduced food product. I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK E. MEYER

c/o American Legation, Peking, China.

London, March 1, 1915.

Dear Mr. Huxford,

I am writing you via the London office of our agents
in London, 2 parcels, labeled seeds and bearing the numbers 11 and 12
resp. These two parcels contain large "M. fuscus" and I wish you would
kindly send a quantity to Mr. J. H. Kellogg, of the Pacific Coast Fruit
Company, San Francisco, who has written me a letter asking for more information
to those excellent details. Please send my regards to my father and
brother-in-law, Mr. J. H. Kellogg, in the U.S.A. and the U.S.A. in which
he is a first class investigator in various fields.

Herewith please find enclosed my personal check for \$5.00 which
you paid personally, it being the premium on my bond. Many thanks!
I am also enclosing delicate lavender notes for the numbers
11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. I
was a "bit of the past" on my part.

When I am enclosing a handbill about the box, as being
distributed in your case, but will let it be returned as regards a very
small vegetable, but it also shows how the French are trying to make the
olive competition with a really interesting hand number. I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK A. WATSON

We enclose herewith, please,...

Peking, China. March 6, 1915

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you via Diplomatic Pouch of our Legation here, 4 parcels bearing the numbers 13, 14, 15 and 2180a. Yesterday I delivered one package containing 104 5x7 films, numbered resp. 1100-1109, incl. and 13101-13180 incl. Then I despatched yesterday also to the China Forwarding & Express Co. here, 2 cases with Davidiana peach stones and Diospyros lotus seeds, to be sent to Mr. F. Maskew, U. S. Despatch Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

Please find enclosed Inventory Notes covering part of these shipments, Nos. 2180a-2183a.

As regards the seeds I wish to make the following remarks: No. 2180a, a peculiar looking bitter orange; the seeds got frozen en route and maybe but few will germinate; this same also applies to No. 2181a, a very large variety of tangerine. I personally consider it worth while however to sow out these seeds, for these two citrus may both be hardier than the strains we have now in cultivation in America.

No. 2183a. Amygdalus davidiana. Of this I have not to say much. I obtained this lot of c. a. 700 lbs. after several hard talks with my interpreter, who had neglected to collect these seeds when the time was there and as I had contracted with him. Now they are dearer than in the season and I have to pay \$150.00 (Mex.) for these 500 catties. I also was informed that several other parties are buying up these seeds, my interpreter says the Japanese are doing it; these people also have been buying up the native walnut-and chestnut-crops of North China and paid large sums of money, in advance. This is something new up here!

Could it be in connection with this world war?

No. 2183a, Disneyres lotus (70 pounds in a sack), also an old acquaintance of us. I suggest to distribute them especially over suitable sections in the S. W. San Antonio, f. i., ought to have an orchard planted for seed-bearing purposes so as to have plenty of stock on hand when later on the persimmon-drying industry is going to be established.

Would you kindly advise Dr. Maskeu what to do with these five cases of seeds when they arrive!!

In the parcels mentioned before there are some Pathological Specimens, which may go to parties interest^d in them. They are samples of bark and branches of Populus simonii and P. tremula, affected by what looks to me like the chestnut bark fungus, Endothia parasitica. Collected around Lung fang shan, Kansu, Jan. 14, 1916, at elevations of about 6500 ft. a. s. (Not far from Pin Liang fu, Kansu). This bark disease seems to be endemic on the wild Populus tremula, which occurs all over the mountains and most of which trees bear peculiar cankers. When seen on Populus simonii, which is much planted along the roads, it seems to inflict much more serious wounds than on the first mentioned tree. I also noticed that it attacks Populus alba tomentosa, but only rarely and the wounds not very serious. Willows and elms (Ulmus pumila) were also seen in a few cases attacked and the wounds also could not be compared to those on Populus simonii.

As regards the package of films, I have not to say much; there are some very fine ones among them and also some bad ones. The prints are also ready, but for safety's sake in these troublesome times I will send them by the next pouch.

could be in connection with this work

to the... (faint text)

... I expect to distribute them especially very early

... in the U. S. ... (faint text)

... for seed-bearing purposes as to have plenty of stock on hand

... on the ... (faint text)

... you kindly advise me ... (faint text)

... of seeds when they arrive!

... in the ... (faint text)

... which may be of service ... (faint text)

... of ... (faint text)

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Trusting that all these things will reach you safely, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK W. MEYER

C/o American Legation, Peking, China.

Peking, China, Mar. 15, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

These last days I have delivered to our Legation here, for transmission via Diplomatic Pouch, 1 package with fotes; one parcel with Botanical Specimens, numbered 16 and 3 parcels labelled Seeds, numbered 17, 18 and 19. The fotes bear the numbers 13100-13100 and 13101-13189, incl.; altogether 104 pieces, size 5x7 inches.

The seeds are numbered from 2184a-2301a, incl. Please find enclosed a set of inventory notes covering these numbers. The Botanical specimens are really Pathological samples, but for transmission thru mails the first term is preferable.

Among these 5x7 fotes you'll find a few very interesting ones, like those of wild peaches and wild almonds; many jujubes, too, are striking, esp. that of the "Hu lu tao," 13119. And what do you think about that Pistacia chinensis trunk, 16 feet in circumference, No. 13155. The pictures of the bamboo cable, Nos. 13172-13174, incl. bring me to faraway regions, don't they? The fote of a field with diseased tobacco, No. 13185, may be brought to the attention of Dr. Erwin F. Smith and other bacteriological pathologists.

Among the seeds you'll find hull-less barley, huskless oats, maize, broadbeans, soybeans, peas and Kaoliangs, also a small bag of

Trusting that all these things will reach you safely. I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK W. WATKINS

The American Legation, Peking, China.

Peking, China, Mar. 15, 1918.

Dear Mr. Watkinson:

These last days I have delivered to our legation here, for transmission via the Chinese post, I package with four out parcels with botanical specimens, numbered 18 and 2 parcels labelled seeds, numbered IV, 12 and 13. The lot of seeds is numbered 100-1100 and 12101-12102.

I also together 104 glasses, some 3x7 inches.

The seeds are numbered from 2184-2201, incl. Please find

enclosed a set of inventory notes covering these numbers. The botanical specimens are really pathological samples, but for transmission they will be the first term is preferable.

Among these 3x7 lot you'll find a few very interesting ones.

Like those of wild garden and this material may be of some value to you. I am sure that you will find them of interest.

As a result of the work done in the laboratory, the 12101-12102 specimens of the bamboo culms, nos. 12101-12102, bring me to the

regions, don't they? The lot of a field with diseased tobacco, no. 12103, may be found in the collection of Dr. Jones. I shall send other botanical

botanical specimens.

Among the seeds you'll find half-less barley, Japanese ones,

also some other material which you will find of interest.

Pistacia chinensis seeds, No. 2196a. All these things will go, no doubt to various specialists interested in them. The Kaoliangs, Nos. 2199a and 2201a are something special and being still intact, they convey straightaway an idea how they look.

As to Pathological material, there are packages of Canker ? on Hippocistis rhamnoides. (One package)

Canker ? on Caragana sp. (1 package)

Peculiar galls on Cerasus sp. (1 pkg.)

Crown-gall on Populus simonii (1 package)

Wilt disease on Nicotiana tabacum (1 package)

Pathologists interested in them are welcome to this material.

Then I am sending as a separate package 16 films and 16 prints size 9 x 12 cm., bearing the numbers 885-1100 incl. Several of them relate to materials recently sent. Could this bark fungus on Populus simonii be this same chestnut bark disease, Endothia parasitica?

Trusting you'll receive everything in good condition, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation, Peking, China.

Peking, China, March 22, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

On March 5th, 1915, I delivered to the Office of the China Forwarding and Express Company in this city, 5 cases with seeds, all addressed to Mr. Frederick Maskew, U. S. Despatch Agent, Room No. 11, Ferry Bldg., San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A. Today I received three bills of lading, and I am sending herewith one to Mr. Maskew, one to you, while I'll

2021

retain the third one. I also have written Mr. Maskeu that you will direct him as to how to dispose of these 5 cases with seeds.

This morning I am delivering to the American Legation here 5 parcels with seeds, numbered 26-34 incl. The Inventory notes relating to the contents are not ready, but within a couple of days I hope to have finished them.

Please find enclosed some duplicate inventory notes, numbered 2190a-2201a incl. The material itself probably has reached you already some time ago.

Before this week has expired I hope to be in the region of the white barked persimmons. I cannot finish just now all of the fotos and herbarium specimens; some other day I'll have to do this.

With kindest regards, also to everybody in the Office,

I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK H. MEYER

c/o American Legation, Peking, China.

Peking, China. March 23, 1915

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

In my letter of yesterday I promised to send these Inventory notes soon which describe the contents of parcels 30, 31, 32, 33 and 4. Well, here they are and I am sending you herewith by separate package a set comprising the numbers 2302a-2396a, incl., also nos. 120b, 121b and 122b.

twice in the first year. I also have written Mr. Nathan that you will

at least like to see in digest of those 3 cases with notes.

The covering I am referring to in the enclosed letter has

3 papers with notes, numbered 25-27 and 28. The numbers refer to the

in the contents are not ready, but within a couple of days I hope to

have finished them.

These 1200 papers are arranged in separate packets, and

have this-25-27 and 28. The material itself probably has reached you by

now, and the 25-27

Before this work has expired I hope to be in the region of

the other part of the specimens. I cannot finish just now all of the

and descriptive treatment; now when you will have to see.

The present report, also in duplicate in the office.

I remain

Very sincerely yours,

W. H. H. H.

U.S. National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C.

Enclosed please find...

Very truly yours,

In the letter of yesterday I promised to send you...

and you will find the enclosed in duplicate...

and I am sending you separate copies of...

and I am sending you the subject...

and I am sending you...

In these 5 parcels there are also various samples and specimens, and I herewith will describe them roughly.

1 package of twigs of Castanea mollissima, infested by Endothia parasitica, Ya tze ko, Shensi, China, Sept. 2, 1914. This to be given to various specialists.

1 peculiar fungus found on oak trees, Chi shan, Kansu, China, Oct. 1, 1914. For Dr. Merrill, of the N. Y. Bot. Garden.

1 abnormal ear of maize, infested with Ustilago maydis near Kwei hsien, Shensi, China, Sept. 10, 1914. --for a specialist.

2 bags of dried jujube-fruits, samples 120b and 121b. Some of these to be tasted and distributed to growers, while a quantity of each may be put into bottles for our collection.

The sample of gallnuts, No. 122b, has some extra good specimens among the lot. They may be distributed to specialists and some kept for our own collection.

Among the botanical specimens, there are:

1	bag	of	cones	of	<i>Pinus</i>	<i>armandi</i> ,	near	Kagoba,	Kansu,	China,	Oct.30,	1914.	
1	"	"	"	"	<i>Picea</i>	<i>excelsa?</i>	"	Lian	dja	pa,	"	"	14,1914
1	"	"	"	"	"	<i>obovata?</i>	"	Yulentze	"	"	Nov.	25,	1914.
1	"	"	"	"	"	sp.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Kagoba	"	"	Oct.30,	1914.	

Of all these cones I wish Prof. Sargent would be supplied with a quantity of each kind.

1 package of dry fruits of Mossyros lotus, Peking, China, March 2, 1915.

1 " " seeds " " kaki, Sianfu, Shensi, " Jan. 25, 1915.

6 stones of *Fraxus armeniaca*, cult. Lanchowfu, Kansu " Dec. 12, 1914.

1 package with cones of *Cupressus funebris*; near ChuKun, Kansu, Oct.18, 1914.

- 1. Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1914.
- 2. Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1914.
- 3. Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1914.
- 4. Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1914.
- 5. Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1914.
- 6. Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1914.
- 7. Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1914.
- 8. Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1914.
- 9. Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1914.
- 10. Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1914.
- 11. Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1914.
- 12. Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1914.
- 13. Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1914.
- 14. Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1914.
- 15. Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1914.
- 16. Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1914.
- 17. Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1914.
- 18. Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1914.
- 19. Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1914.
- 20. Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1914.

These three packages I would like to see being turned over to Mrs. E. L. Britton, of the N. Y. Botanical Garden.

2 lumps of gum, exuded from trunks of Acrocalyx rotundifolius:
Tehu tsai tze, Kamsu, China, Oct. 29, 1914, for a specialist!

1 little tin box with shells, collected on rocky mountain-slopes, near Siku, Kamsu, China, November, 1914, for a specialist in the Smithsonian Institution.

As Entomological material there are:

1 package of peculiar scales on Dactyloctenium sp.

1 " " scales on Ranthoxylon harmsii, Nov. 2, 1914.

1 " " " " " " " " 14 "

1 " " " " Dorycteria montana

1 " " " " Thysanotus viridis

1 " with cinch-bugs on Krus sp.

All these packages might be handed over to the Bureau of Entomology.

And now I wish to make a few suggestions re the seeds, numbers 2202a to 2206a. I realize of course that out of such a large lot several will fail, and I also know that several ought to be tested in botanical gardens rather than in our Field stations. The very greater majority of these seeds will thrive better in a dry climate than in humid, warm regions.

No. 2202a, Juniperus sp. might go to Chico; foto 13159 shows how it looks in its surroundings.

No. 2206a, Barberis diaphana ? will thrive well in the S. W. San Antonio ought to try it for instance.

Nos. 2217 a & 2218a, Viburnum kansasense ? have fruits that may prove to be of value, being able to supply very sour juices, that can be employed like vinegar and lemon juice.

Among the roses, Nos. 2224a, -25a, -26a, -27a and -93a, there may be some species well worth while experimenting with, especially Nos. 2224a and 2225a.

No. 2224a, Prinos sp. This possibly might be a new species.

No. 2225a, Daryopteris masthacanthus. This plant I would recommend to be propagated in quantities and placed at the disposal of intelligent beekeepers in So. California, in Colorado, Utah, Texas, etc.

No. 2242a, Rhus scariolata (The sumach on which a gall insect makes its home. To be planted in a large plantation somewhere in the South, so that later on we may turn the insect loose on it that produces these peculiar swellings.

No. 2243a, Toxaria dulcis. This tree also may be experimented with by some Southern amateur, so as later on to make a modest fortune in selling the pulpy seed-podicles for Chinese businessmen in our various cities.

No. 2244a, Eyodia rutescarpa; a beautiful and promising shade tree for Southern parks. It may stand the climate of Washington, D. C., but not all plants should be risked. Foto 13163 shows this tree.

Mr. Alfred Rehder, of the Arnold Arboretum, is much interested in the various species of Pyrus, Nos. 2249a-2252a, and shouldn't we know what to do with them, he might wish to have this lot. Prof. Sargent may like to experiment with Nos. 2261 and 2262, Crataegus sp. They are both very ornamental, but I am afraid they will not be hardy in Boston; a climate like in So. England will suit them better.

A paper specialist might possibly be interested in No. 2268a
Abutilon avicennae, with dark-violet stems,

Could No. 2269a, Crotalaria sp. really have any virtue as a
remedy for kidney troubles?

No. 2271a, Echysaria sp. is a beautiful ornamental plant.
There is an Alpine specialist in Boulder, Colorado, who works with
similar plants. Some day somebody will start a rockery where dry
Alpines will be shown; they require a special climate to succeed to
their fullest.

Nos. 2273a, Medicago sativa and 2274a, M. ruthenica may be
treated with extra care. They may succeed near Mandan even.

No. 2276a may be a new Lily. It will succeed at the Yarrow
Garden, I surmise.

The Chrysanthemums, Nos. 2277a, 78a and 79a may be treated
like No. 2271a and so may be Nos. 2280a -81a. These all will be diffi-
cult plants to place.

The Reoplants, Nos. 2284a and -85a, are of interest to track
farmers; the first number really is a superior sort.

No. 2289a is a curiosity; it might be grown at Yarrow, for
instance, for determination purposes.

No. 2290a, Eleusine sp. A very short-growing grass, possibly
valuable for lawns and golf courses.

Nos. 2291a and 2292a, Iris ensata. This wonderfully hardy
perennial stands even a good deal of cart and mule traffic over its tufts
and can be used for lining paths in gardens and paths in cold, semi-arid
regions. It may be of use in Mandan, for instance.

No. 2296a, Citrus decurva. A few plants might be raised to
see what they look like.

A report regarding the results of the investigation is being prepared.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the following reports:

1. Report of the Chicago office dated 10/15/34.

2. Report of the New York office dated 10/15/34.

3. Report of the Boston office dated 10/15/34.

4. Report of the Detroit office dated 10/15/34.

5. Report of the Philadelphia office dated 10/15/34.

6. Report of the St. Louis office dated 10/15/34.

7. Report of the Memphis office dated 10/15/34.

8. Report of the Kansas City office dated 10/15/34.

9. Report of the Denver office dated 10/15/34.

10. Report of the Portland office dated 10/15/34.

11. Report of the Salt Lake City office dated 10/15/34.

12. Report of the San Francisco office dated 10/15/34.

13. Report of the Seattle office dated 10/15/34.

14. Report of the Tacoma office dated 10/15/34.

15. Report of the Vancouver office dated 10/15/34.

16. Report of the Portland, Ore. office dated 10/15/34.

17. Report of the Boise office dated 10/15/34.

18. Report of the Reno office dated 10/15/34.

19. Report of the Sacramento office dated 10/15/34.

20. Report of the San Diego office dated 10/15/34.

21. Report of the Los Angeles office dated 10/15/34.

22. Report of the San Jose office dated 10/15/34.

23. Report of the San Francisco, Calif. office dated 10/15/34.

24. Report of the San Francisco, Calif. office dated 10/15/34.

25. Report of the San Francisco, Calif. office dated 10/15/34.

See that they look like.

Among these seeds there are also two packages of seeds left over from former shipments, Nos. 2160 and 2180 a

And this is all for the present. Trusting all of this aforementioned material will reach you in good condition, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK W. MITCH

c/o American Legation, Peking, China

Peking, China, March 30, 1915

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This day I received a Memorandum for Employees, B. P. I., signed by Mr. Jones, Chief Clerk and containing a card, asking whether I am engaged in any outside employment. This memo is dated July 28, 1914 and went to various places in China before it reached me today.

I herewith am enclosing the aforementioned card, and I wish you would kindly send it to the proper Office, with my explanation of delay (if necessary)

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK W. MITCH

c/o American Legation, Peking, China

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM W. WALKER

My business location, ...

Beijing, China, March 30, 1911

Dear Mr. ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

I have been ...

...the ... of ...

(Signature)

Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM W. WALKER

My business location, ...

Peking, China, April 1, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As I wrote you in a personal letter a few days ago, we are living here in China just now in a state of suspension and anxiety. What will Japan do if China does not grant her 21 demands? Public opinion expects China to refuse them en bloc, but to grant the majority. If so, Japan will probably send China an ultimatum. Does, however, China grant all the demands, then a revolution is being expected. All sorts of rumors are around the town.

This morning I called on our Minister here and on other members of the Legation and they advise me not to venture into the interior just now, unless it should be an absolute necessity. Well, it is of course not an absolute necessity, altho the white-barked persimmon has to be gotten. I am advised to wait at least from 3 to 8 days, then things will probably be settled, either for better or for worse.

I sincerely regret that things are so unsettled here. On some of us all of these worries of war and of rumors of war produce a bad effect. My own nerves are not what they ought to be and I have not been able to sleep for 4 nights now.

I'll soon send you my accounts and the Itinerary report; these are always very wearisome pieces of work to be gone thru; altho they are a necessity, of course.

With kindest regards, also to All in the Office, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK E. MEYER

c/o American Consulate-General, Peking, China

Beijing, China, April 1, 1942.

Dear Mr. [Name],
As I wrote you in a personal letter a few days ago, we are
having some trouble in China just now in a state of confusion and
disorder. It is not clear whether the Japanese will grant the
major demands of the Chinese people, but to grant the major
demands, China must first grant the Japanese. It is not clear
whether the Japanese will grant the Chinese the demands, but to
grant the demands, China must first grant the Japanese.

All sorts of rumors are being spread about the
situation. This morning I called on our Minister here and on other members
of the Executive and they advise me not to venture into the interior just
now, unless it should be an absolute necessity. Well, it is of course
not an absolute necessity, since the white-barked pagodas are to be
seen. I am afraid to wait at least from 3 to 5 days, then things will
probably be settled, either for better or for worse.

I sincerely regret that things are so unsettled here. On some
of the all these rumors of our side of reports of our progress a lot
of loss. If our losses are not that they ought to be and I have not been
able to sleep for 4 nights now.

I'll soon send you my accounts and the Ministry report; those
are always very voluminous because of work to be done that also they are
a necessity, of course.

With kindest regards, also to all in the Office, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

WENDELL H. MERRILL

Peking, China, April 2, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Please find enclosed my accounts for the past quarter, Jan. Feb. and March, 1915, together with a bundle of bills belonging to them.

As you will notice, the total amount expended is \$941.54 Yuen silver dollars, which will make it, at the present very peculiar rate of exchange, only c. a. 390. U.S. Gold dollars.

It seems to me that ever since the war was declared the exchange has made the most peculiar leaps and falls. It may be, therefore that I, instead of having a deficit, may have a surplus. Accordingly, then, my total expenditures up to April 1, 1915 may be something like \$4070.00 U.S. Gold and I would have nearly \$2000 Gold to carry me thru and bring me back to America. If I figure on \$700.00 Silver as expenditures for the time I still will be here in China, which is c. a. \$300.00 Gold and I estimate my U. S. ticket at c. a. \$450.00 U. S. Gold, this would then be altogether \$750.00.

My salary and subsistence will be \$950.00 Gold; altogether also an estimated expenditure of \$1650.00 U.S. Gold, before I have landed on American soil. Then my trip to Washington, D. C. will be \$80 or \$90 but anyway there will in all probability be a surplus of 300 or more gold dollars.

As regards the accounts themselves, I haven't got to say much. Expenditures other than for travel have been small. The foto bills and the Amygdalus seeds are among the big items. Trusting all these matters will reach you in good condition, I remain Very sincerely yours,

FRANK H. MEYER

c/o American Consulate General, Shanghai

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Dear Mr. [Name]:

I have kind enclosed my account for the past quarter, and as you will notice, the total amount expended is \$101.54 and silver dollars, which will be of the present very valuable use of exchange, only a. 300. U.S. Gold dollars.

It seems to me that ever since the war was declared the exchange has made the most peculiar leaps and falls. If my be, therefore, I, instead of having a deficit, may have a surplus. Accordingly, my total expenditures up to April 1, 1915 may be something like \$100.00 U.S. Gold and I would have nearly \$3000 Gold to carry me thru and back to America. If I figure on \$700.00 Silver as expenditures the low time I will be here in China, which is a. 300.00 Gold and I estimate my U.S. Gold at a. 400.00 U.S. Gold, this will

time be a difference of \$700.00. My salary and expenditures will be \$250.00 Gold; altogether also an estimated expenditure of \$1500.00 U.S. Gold, where I have loaded an American note. Then my trip to Washington, D. C. will be \$50 or \$60 and my salary there will be a surplus of \$50 or more Gold. As regards the account themselves, I haven't got to say much. Excellent ones other than for travel have been small. The Gold bills and the American note are used the old time. Finally all these matters will reach you in due season. I remain very sincerely yours,

Yours truly,

U.S. National Geographic Society, Washington

Peking, China. April 3, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find enclosed my itinerary report for the period of Jan., Feb. and March, 1915.

You will be able to see in it some rough travel and hardships and also the sedentary life with its correspondence and visits paid and received. Especially of the last one gets too much at times.

On the while I cannot be quite contented with the results of these three months. The return from Lanchowfu to Peking brought in but little, for the country at large is bad and it was severally cold besides, and then, worst of all, no Chinese interpreter with me.

The time I have spent here in Peking also might have been more productive. Firstly this is to ascribe to the fact that my old interpreter had not bought and shipped off various seeds and plants as I had directed him to do, but instead has been using the 300.00 dollars I had deposited with him, before my departure in June, 1914, for his own personal expenses. This has prevented us from getting a large quantity of chestnuts and scions or plants of some jujubes, peaches, and other things. Secondly, the change of life from roughing it for so long does not allow a man to fall right into civilized life with its sedentary modes of living and one cannot work too long on administrative matters and if one tries, one gets unwell. I feel better after a walk of 40 miles in one day than after two days of writing.

The very disturbed political atmosphere also affects us all decidedly and tends to abstract one from one's work.

London, 17th Nov. 1912.

Dear Mr. ...

I have just received your letter of the 14th inst.

and am glad to hear that you are well.

You will be able to see in its some rough ...

and also the ordinary life with its correspondence and visits ...

On the whole I cannot be quite contented with the results of ...

these three months. The return from London to ...

Illinois, for the country of ...

and then, worst of all, no Chinese interpreter with me.

The time I have spent here in ...

was ...

interpreter had not ...

as I had directed him to do, but ...

before I had ...

for his ...

large quantity of ...

and other things, ...

is for so long ...

with its ordinary ...

administrative matters ...

rather than ...

Yours ...

The very ...

and ...

Well, this is about all. One has to take life as it comes,
and after all,-it could be worse! I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK S. MYER

c/o American Consulate-General, Shanghai, China

Peking, China, April 5, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Today a Diplomatic Pouch is leaving, and I am using this opportunity of sending you two small packages with films; the one contains 132 pieces, numbered 12101-12232, size 9x12 cm. The other holds 48 pieces, size 4x5 inches and numbered 12233-12280. The prints are not ready yet for I am writing their legends; within a few days, however, they will also be despatched.

At the moment it is politically quiet here, that is for so far as we know, but as no newspapers have appeared since Frid., Apr. 2d, and as the next paper will come out Tuesd. Apr. 6th, this all on account of the Easter holidays, we really know nothing just now.

We have had a few warm days last week and as a result the Davidiana peaches have burst out into bloom; they look rather pretty, but not anything really imposing; unfortunately today a cold dust storm from the North is blowing and I think that these hasty children of Spring will pay the penalty of life for their early appearance.

I am closing with kindest regards, also to all in the Office, and let us hope that political conditions soon may improve here.

I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK S. MYER

My next address will be c/o Plant Intro. Garden, Chico unless you should venture still to write to Shanghai. I hope to leave Shanghai sometime before

Well, this is about all. One has to take life as it comes,
and after all, it would be worse! I remain

Very sincerely yours,

WALTER D. BRANT
of the American Society for the Advancement of Science

Walter D. Brant, 1911

Dear Mr. Brant:

Thank you for the copy of the book, and I am using it
extensively in making my own small collection of
copies. The book is very good, and I am sure
it will be of great value to many people.
I am not sure yet for I am writing that I am not
sure, but I am sure it is a very good book.

It is the most important book I have read in
my life, and I am sure it will be of great
value to many people. I am not sure yet for
I am not sure yet for I am not sure yet for
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account of the history of the world, we really
have had a few very good books, and I am
sure they will be of great value to many
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I am sure that the book is of great value
to many people, and I am sure it will be
of great value to many people. I am not
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1911

It is the most important book I have read in
my life, and I am sure it will be of great
value to many people. I am not sure yet for
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Peking, China, April 10, 1915.

Mr. David Fairchild

Washington, DC, USA.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you two small packages with fotos. The ones holds 132 pieces, size 9x12 cm., numbered 12101-12232, incl. The other contains 48 fotos, size 4x5 inches, numbered 12233-12280, incl.

There are some interesting ones among these photographs, for instance No. 12236, Persimmons hanging to dry on top of house; 12240, branch with fruits of wild peach; 12245, near view of trunk of a very large wild jujube, the largest I have ever seen; 12249, fruits of *Rovenia dulcis*- have you ever eaten these things? No. 12257 shows a grafting curiosity; where did the Chinese ever learn such things? 12269- would American farmers like to grow potatoes under such conditions? No. 12271, a large fruit of eggplant, with 2 hen's eggs along side, is quite realistic, don't you think so? 12276, a peculiar Chinese beehive, deserves to be published in a beekeepers' journal; and also No. 12194.

Among the smaller fotos, Nos. 12101 and 12102, Kaoliang matting, might be directed to Mr. Carleton H. Ball's attention. The fotos of *Arviculus rotundus*, *A. tangutica* and *A. persica* are not very clear, which I regret very much. There are several pictures of *Moexyros kukri* and *D. lotus*. Isn't No. 12123 a peculiar case? Mr. Alfr. Rehder of the Arnold Arboretum might be supplied with a copy of No. 12129, *Fyrus* sp. The chapel of the A. C. Mission at Fui hsien, Kansu, with its palms, is peaceful, isn't it? (12132) Fotos 12137 and 12128, wild mountain scenery, will make fine lantern slides. No. 12150 shows that

a size Meditia sinensis may reach on congenial soil. What an amount of human perseverance these pictures convey of Agriculture under difficulties, Nos. 12187, -8, 90 and -91. And what do you think about 12192 and 12193, they will look very interesting on the screen. Among the incidents of travel you will find a few original ones, especially the ones illustrating our party crossing the Yellow River.

In case it is n't too much work for our Office, then I would like to see Prof. Sargent obtain duplicates of such pictures as pertain to dendrology at large.

This letter and these fotos may not reach you until in early June, for the Diplomatic pouch will not leave until early May, as it is being sent by American vessels only nowadays, for safety's sake! The political sky is clearing up again and maybe that after a few days I'll leave. I am now packing up my non-wanted heavy baggage and will ship this in advance to Washington, D. C. via San Francisco, for direct from here to New York seems quite risky at the present.

With kindest regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK W. WYCK

c/o U. S. Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, California

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Peking, China. April 13, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I'll try to answer the more important items in the various letters I have received from you during these last months.

Letter of May 26, 1914. This question of putting shipments of live plant material in the cool rooms of Trans-Pacific steamers. Well, I have written to Mr. Thomas Sammons, our Consul-General at Shanghai, about this question and I received two letters from him dated resp. Jan. 18 and Jan. 26, 1915, in which I am advised that a lot of 51 parcels with live botanical specimens has been put into a separate mail bag and this has been put in the cool room of the S. S. Manchuria. This material must have reached you several weeks ago and I am anxious to know in what condition it was upon opening.

As regards making arrangements with pursers of Trans-Pacific boats from here, to take care of plant material, this seems to be an impossibility. I have spoken with various people here of the Legation as well as with others, and the main difficulty is that the steamers which call at Tientsin are only short-distance vessels and they transfer all of their freight and mail to larger vessels in Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama. One therefore would have to confer with several parties to see that the material was being taken care of properly.

Letter of June 3, 1914, re Mr. Carr apologizing for the mistake made with a package of tree material, Nos. 1031 and 1032.

All right!

Letter of June 5, 1914, with copy enclosed of Mr. Beegles' letter of May 16, 1914 to Mr. Peter Bisset, re plant material received from me. I see from these lists that sciens of pears and of

peaches were nearly always received in very poor condition, just like it happened in the years gone by.

Letter of June 6, 1914. Re a hardy sugar cane. Well, of course there is no real hardy sugar cane, but the varieties which are cultivated around Cheongchow and Kalfeng in Honan certainly require less heat to ripen off than the kind which comes from Canton. Baron von Mueller states, in his remarkable book "Select Extra Tropical Plants," that sugar cane is cultivated in China only up to 30° North lat. -Well I found that they grow it between 34° and 35° N. lat, even, even tho it is a poor variety for real sugar production.

Letter of June 16, 1914. I am very pleased to hear that an exhibition has been held of some of the things that I had sent in. I suppose a foto has been taken, so that I may see what it looked like when I come back.

Yes, "Mi tsao" is a fine product, and one of these days we will be able to manufacture it in America also. It seems that various firms use various recipes in making them; I obtained already information about another process as the one I wrote down in my Bulletin. Jujubes and persimmons both have a great future ahead of them, more specifically so in Texas!

Whether the bamboo knife I sent you has a handle put into it? No, not at all. They use it as it is and give a blow on it with a wooden hammer when a cane should be unusually heavy and thick. And the price of this fine knife was only 0.50 Mex. silver. Cheap, isn't it?

Thank you for the clipping of the Inventory of Seeds and Plants Imported, as regards the various species of Zizyphus.

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As regards putting handles on tools, I may say that the Chinese often wind cord around those parts to which they put their hands every time. You might try this with some of the tools Miss Scidmore has sent you.

Letter of June 17, 1914, with enclosures of copies of letters from Dr. L. O. Howard and various specialists who tried to determine entomological material I had sent in. I see that both Medicago ruthenica serapium sp. contain considerable food value for domestic animals. I hope we have succeeded in growing them.

Letter of July 7, 1914. Re a possible chance of you not remaining in the Office. Hastily averted! As regards these various seeds received, yes, I do expect that we shall not hear anything at all about a good many numbers.

About a possible offer coming from the Chinese government to take me in their service; well, I have received hints of such a nature, but I have declined to follow up as yet. If I should be out of a position any of these days, then I may try and see. To work among the Chinese is quite different from working for my own white people; we need more knowledge just as much as they do, and we can employ it even to a much greater advantage, as our civilization is less hide-bound by centuries-old customs and habits.

Thank you for the letter and slip re a deposit for \$15.00.

The two parcels with herbarium-label-books, of which you wrote, ^creached me all right. The one I got in Sianfu and the other in Lanchowfu; many thanks! I wrote to Mr. Sammons from Lanchowfu, announcing the receipt of these books.

Letter of July 16, 1914, in duplicate. Re fotos received; also a Mango-exhibition held. Well, this last must have been interesting. I wish I could have seen it. This copper-plating, as you call it, done by Mr. Simmonds, does not make these fruits less saleable in the open markets?

About this white-barked persimmon; yes, we will get material of it before we leave China and I'll also arrange with somebody around Hangchow to send up seeds and sciens.

Letter of July 24, 1914, re a Mr. A. Sugden in Chefoo and the "Swan tea", Crataegus pinnatifida, he writes about. Some day I may see this gentleman.

Letter of July 28, 1914. About Accounts and Itinerary Report received for the quarter ending June 30, 1914. C. K.

Letter of July 28, 1914, with enclosure of a publication by you: "How to Send Living Plant Material to America." This last is an interesting paper, only its size is a little too large. By the time it came out, both our Despatch Agents in San Francisco and in Seattle had been changed again, I believe. In stating the injurious effects of salt spray and salt water, on Page 2, you might have added that the injurious effects of the last are particularly bad on the roots. Plants like Arceuthobium, Rhododendrons and other Ericaceae never recover fully from a single dose of sea water which has been absorbed by the soil surrounding their roots.

I have perused your advices concerning shipping material to our Department and I'll hold myself to them.

Letter of July 29, 1914, with enclosure of a Kew Bulletin "Hints for Collectors." Quite solid this last is, and containing

Letter of July 24, 1914, to Mr. ...

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really new information, like the Schweinfurth's method of preserving herbarium specimens.

I notice the disposal of various seeds I sent: I suppose we will see results of certain of these things within a couple of years. Your casual remark as relating to the closing up of the Ames Plant Introduction Garden surprises me. If this proposal is carried out, we will not have a northern station at all to test such things that need a cold climate.

Letter of July 30, 1914, stating you received two pieces of Rhubarb root, which were sent to Dr. Stockberger. I regret that I haven't been able to obtain any seeds at all of Rhous officinale, as requested in your letter of Jan. 14, 1914. While in western Kansu I have spoken with natives about getting seeds, but one must go in very much out-of-the-way places and they said that unless one came at the right season all seeds were blown away. We didn't come across any rhubarb plants at all, but one of the main markets seems to be at Sining, West Kansu, not from the Kokonor.

About this Mr. J. H. Arnold not being an American consul at Tsingtau. Well, at a dinner at the American Legation here in May last year, Mr. A. told me he was going to be a Consul there. It seems, however, that his appointment was cancelled and Mr. Willys R. Peck was given this post instead. Later on Mr. Arnold was appointed to the new post of Commercial Attache with our Legation here, where he is now. The whole trade of Tsingtau is upset now and many products exported before will have to find new channels now.

truly and faithfully, the Secretary of the

Board of Directors, and I am, Sir, your obedient

servant, J. M. Smith

and the Board of Directors of the

Company, in answer to your letter of the 15th

inst. and in relation to the proposed

amendment to the Charter of the

Company, I beg to inform you that the

Board of Directors has considered the

same and has decided to recommend to the

shareholders that they should vote in

favor of the proposed amendment.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Yours obedient servant,

J. M. Smith

Secretary

of the Board of Directors

of the Company

and in answer to your letter of the 15th

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amendment to the Charter of the

Company, I beg to inform you that the

Board of Directors has considered the

same and has decided to recommend to the

shareholders that they should vote in

favor of the proposed amendment.

Thank you for your information as to the number of persimmon varieties in Japan as described by Mr. T. Onda. Yes, there certainly must be more than 60 varieties in Japan. I suppose there may be something like two hundred.

Second letter of July 30, 1914, stating that the young wild rice plants I sent in May, ultimo, were dead upon arrival. A pity, but it could be expected, as it was quite warm weather when I sent them.

Letter of July 31, 1914. Stating that 3 parcels with seeds have been received and the contents will be distributed. Also Entomological Material received and distributed.

Please thank Mr. Skeels for the determination of Prunus mume, Sample 110b. So these peculiar green fruits are after all only a real Prunus; I had taken them to be some intermediate genus.

Second letter of July 31, 1914, announcing that 125 lbs. of Prunus tomentosa reached you and some bulbils of a Saxifraga.

Letter of Aug. 1, 1914, stating that samples of bean vermicelli have reached you. Also that the Peonies I sent from Tientsin have been increased in number. O. K.

Letter of Aug. 4, 1914, in duplicate, about fotos received of water-rice. I also see your intention of sending me all future letters in duplicate. Well, it seems that only 2 or 3 letters haven't reached me in duplicate, which is satisfactory, considering the unsettled condition of the air routes. Our Legation here lost two whole pouches, outgoing, last year, somewhere in Western Europe.

Letter of Aug. 6, 1914, in duplicate. Re financial allotment for the coming year. This to be discussed later on.

Second letter of Aug. 6, 1914, in duplicate. Re Dr. Morrison's Library in Peking. I am very glad you have been discussing this problem with various people of influence. We do need a public library here badly and I am surprised that nobody as yet has made a beginning with it. Dr. Morrison puts his books at the disposal of such people as are congenial to him, but they have to come to his house to read them; as a matter of principle he does not allow any book to be taken away. Of course, this is rather awkward, for one cannot study a book thru in a few hours time and for this reason a public library, which should be a specialty in all publications on China, should be established here, and Dr. Morrison's collection would form a most magnificent nucleus.

By the way, last Sunday I had a long conversation with Dr. M. and he assured me that in case I wanted to publish a book on China, especially along agri- and horticultural lines, he would see such a thing thru, and he gave me some advices which I will discuss with you when I am back again.

Letter of Sept. 18, 1914 (not in duplicate, one copy lost apparently). I notice your remark as regards the possibility of not being able to keep in as close touch with me as formerly. Well, this is past history for the time being. I will speak with you, when I am back, about certain problems that may arise, should such a calamity befall our Office.

About this world war and the country of my birth being drawn into it and its colonies as well: Well, who knows? Holland is like a bright little fox terrier watching the fierce fight of some powerful bulldogs and mastiffs. Shall they leave the little thing alone? From

Dutch papers I see that the Government has advised the people not to discuss the war in public in such ways as may be offensive to either party and they have been sentencing editors for pro- and for anti-sentiments they have been making.

Letter of Sept. 24, 1914, in duplicate. Very interesting, this growing Sakura cherries from cuttings. I trust the root system will be as well developed as in seedlings.

I notice that Mr. Kume has postponed his intended trip to Japan, on account of the war. Japan, however, has not been disturbed and is not likely to be much affected. Should she go in for further military demonstrations, then Chinese territory will be the ground upon which actions will take place.

Just to give you a sample of Japanese actions in Shantung, we heard today that Japanese soldiers have surrounded a German hotel in Tsinanfu for the last 3 days and no foreign guests are allowed to get in or out, and this on account of a German being there, who beat a Japanese soldier when the last insulted him.

They also have dug several trenches near Tsinanfu and have the muzzles of cannons trained on a large camp of Chinese troops not far away. Then they have given out a notification warning foreign travellers that as they need the railroads in Shantung for transport of their troops the schedules cannot always be kept and inconveniences may be caused. They also have driven out about all German subjects from Shantung and have annexed the whole properties of the Tsingtau-Tsinanfu R. R. and all of the mines. Now this is property of one and more companies and this action is bound to bring later on no small amount of trouble.

I have perused your remarks concerning wood-nut oil problems and I'll keep them in mind whenever I am to face a plantation of the trees. I am delighted to hear that the "Mi tso" had such a warm reception. I recently heard that they are made at several places in the Anhui province; I obtained a list of localities from the postal commission at Anking, Anhui Prov. One of these days we will know more about this.

Letter of Sept. 26, 1914, in duplicate. Getting a few bushels of seeds of Pinus bungeana! My, but this is a job! We will have trouble in even getting a few pounds. I have sent out my interpreter twice to get such seeds or arrange for a supply; but the seeds ripen in fall and drop on the ground, and are eaten either by birds or people; esp., children consume them. These white-barked pines occur at widely separated places. It may be several weeks work to obtain 10 or 20 pounds. We will see what we may be able to do yet.

Second letter of Sept. 26, 1914, in duplicate. It pleases me to hear that the bamboos at Brocksville are doing better again, thanks to drainage and possibly fertilizing.

About making further observations on uses of bamboo and methods of manufacturing, yes, we will do this. The making of baskets and furniture of bamboo might possibly become a flourishing industry with prisoners in our southern states, and some Japanese in California might serve as instructors. The Japanese consul in San Francisco may know a good fellow who might be employed at Brocksville as a laborer and do some work already.

About cooking and preparing bamboo shoots for food: You may know, of course, that the Chinese vegetable dealers in San Francisco and

I have printed your account concerning the...
 and I'll keep this in mind whenever I am to face a situation of the
 kind. I am delighted to hear that the "M. J. Case" had such a warm re-
 ception. I recently heard that they are made of several pieces in the
 and provision; I obtained a list of localities from the postal commis-
 sioner of the State. One of these days we will know more about
 this.

Letter of Sept. 25, 1914, in duplicate. I'll get a few more
 of each of these things. My, but this is a job! We will have trouble
 in even getting a few pounds. I have sent out my interpreter twice to
 get such seeds or arrange for a supply, but the seeds ripen in fall and
 drop on the ground, and are eaten either by birds or people and, child-

ren consume them. Then these white-headed flies occur at widely separated
 places. It may be several weeks work to obtain 10 or 20 pounds. We
 will see what we may be able to do yet.
 Second letter of Sept. 25, 1914, in duplicate. It pleases me
 to hear that the bamboo at Kurokawa is being better again, thanks
 to drainage and possibly fertilizing.

About making further observations on cases of bamboo and malaria
 of manufacturing, yes, we will do this. The making of baskets and furni-
 ture at Kurokawa is pretty good. The Japanese capacity with regard
 to our southern states, and some Japanese in California might serve
 as instructors. The Japanese consul in San Francisco may know a good
 fellow who might be employed at Kurokawa as a laborer and do some work
 already.

About cooking and preparing bamboo shoots for food: You may
 find, at Kurokawa, that the Chinese vegetable dealers in San Francisco and

New York sell them fresh; in the Chinese restaurants of Washington one gets mostly the canned product. Have you ever bought a tin of them?

Letter of Sept. 28, 1914, in duplicate. As regards theories why Diospyros lotus is hardy near Peking and not so near Philadelphia, while the climates are somewhat the same: well, one thing we haven't got here in eastern China, which you have got in the eastern United States, and that is late spring frosts. And it are just these late spring frosts which are doing so much damage to all plants of a somewhat tropical nature. Such plants find it very difficult to produce new sets of leaves after the first crop has been destroyed. Years ago, when a small specimen of Diospyros lotus used to stand at the edge of a flowerbed between the old Departmental building and the frame lunch room, I often looked at it and noticed how the terminal buds had been killed and small lateral branches had been developed. Here in North China, when once the warm weather has set in, we are safe from frosts, and it is therefore that peaches, apricots and persimmons nearly always set so well. D. lotus also is of a xerophytic nature, like the Apricot and Vitis vinifera and all these thrive better west of the Rockies than along the Atlantic seaboard.

Second letter of Sept. 28, 1914, in duplicate. About large privet trees; notes 12133 and 12134 may create quite a sensation among dendrologists. About this Catalpa sport with its healthy foliage until late into fall, yes, you pointed it out to me a few times. I wonder whether its leaf cells contain a different chemical makeup than the ordinary variety. Well, I won't make this letter too long; the rest of unanswered mail will come in a next message. I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK H. MEYER

U. S. Plant Intro. Garden, Chico, Calif.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the history of the United States from the discovery of the continent to the present time. The author discusses the various stages of the nation's development, from the early colonial period to the formation of the federal government. He also touches upon the major events and figures that have shaped the country's destiny.

The second part of the book is a detailed account of the American Revolution. It covers the political and military aspects of the struggle for independence, as well as the social and economic changes that accompanied the birth of a new nation. The author provides a comprehensive overview of the war, from the first battles to the final victory at Yorktown.

The third part of the book is a study of the early years of the United States. It examines the challenges the young nation faced as it sought to establish its identity and secure its future. The author discusses the role of the federal government, the development of the states, and the impact of the American Revolution on the lives of ordinary citizens.

The fourth part of the book is a history of the United States from the end of the Revolutionary War to the present. It covers the period of the early republic, the expansion of the nation, the Civil War, and the modern era. The author provides a detailed account of the major events and figures of this period, as well as the social and economic changes that have shaped the United States into the nation we know today.

Peking, China. April 14, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am continuing the answering of various pieces of mail I received from you.

Letter of Sept. 29, 1914, in duplicate, with enclosures of inventory cards on Aleurites montana Wils. I also received the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute for July-Sept. 1913, with the article by Mr. Wilson on the wood oil trees of China and Japan. Quite a technical article and showing much erudition. I also obtain three pieces of mail which you sent along with the bulletin. Many thanks for all these things.

Second letter of Sept. 29, 1914, in duplicate. About my voluminous correspondence. Yes, this worries me a good deal. People will persist in writing to a man and I cannot get thru with it single handed.

About Castanea mollissima: Well, I am glad you got such a lot of them growing; if my interpreter had been honest you would have had another lot coming up this spring. Whether these Chinese chestnuts are fit to be cooked and eaten raw, yes, certainly. As is often the case, the larger varieties are by far not as sweet as the smaller ones, and the ones appearing on the Peking markets are much sweeter than those at Sianfu. The Chinese eat their chestnuts nearly always roasted in sand, but one also gets them cooked at special occasions; they rarely eat them raw, however, apparently on account of their tendency to produce gastric gases when the starch cells haven't been killed by heating.

Letter of Oct. 5, 1914. Re my discovery of wild peaches in Shansi. Yes, these wild peaches are quite interesting. I am also very much interested in this Prunus mira from Mr. Wilson. It is such an unheard of thing to have a peach with smooth stones. And its adaptability

October 14, 1915

Dear Mr. [Name]

I received your letter of the 10th inst. and am glad to hear that you are still

interested in the subject of the [Name] and the [Name]

of the Imperial Institute for July-August, 1915, with the article by Mr.

Wilson on the wood oil trees of China and Japan. This is a valuable

article and should be read by all who are interested in the [Name]

and you will find it very interesting. I am glad to hear that you are

still working on the [Name] and that you are still interested in the [Name]

Second letter of Sept. 22, 1914, in duplicate. About my volume

you have written me a good deal. I hope you will

send me a copy of the [Name] and I will be glad to

send you a copy of the [Name] and I will be glad to

of them growing; if an investigator had been present you would have had

another lot coming up this spring. Whether these Chinese specimens are

it is to be noted and on you, yes, certainly. As in other cases, the

lower varieties are by far not as good as the smaller ones, and the

more specimens of the [Name] are with smaller than those of

them. The Chinese and their specimens nearly always worked in [Name]

but we also have some of the [Name] and they are very good and

very, however, especially in [Name] in [Name]

cases when the [Name] has been killed by [Name]

letter of Oct. 1, 1914. As you [Name] of all [Name]

them. Yes, these [Name] are also [Name]. I am also very

much interested in the [Name] and I will be glad to

send you a copy of the [Name] and I will be glad to

to such a great range of territory certainly is surprising. I consider the Genus Prunus in its widest sense one of the most promising and most valuable groups of plants to work with, and some centuries from now whole series of new fruits will have been developed from its various members, through the processes of hybridization, graft-hybridization and selection.

Second letter of Oct. 5, 1914, in duplicate, with enclosure of copies of letters from Messrs. F. T. Veitch and Schwartz.

I see that these cups of Quercus chinensis contain as much as 26.3% tannin; quite a good percentage, I should say. It might pay some people on the poorer lands of Central Texas to start plantations of this oak. I wonder if the seeds I sent under No. 2177a reached you in good condition.

That Amorpha davidiana should suffer from Monilia attacks when grown on low land is not to be wondered at in the regions around Washington, D. C. This plant naturally always occurs on stony slopes and delights in climates of semi-arid tendencies. Around San Antonio they will not suffer from this disease, I surmise, and still less so at Chico.

About a fine large barn being built at our Yarrow garden. My, but this is going in for some! I suppose the lease has been extended or another arrangement made.

Letter of Oct. 15, 1914, in duplicate, with enclosure of two photographs of peach blossoms. Well, for so far my own observations have gone, I should say that the ordinary peaches here in North China have intermediate-size flowers, as shown on foto No. 365, on the right. They

to make a great range of territory certainly is necessary. I con-

sider the Great Plains in the west and at the same time

and most valuable means of plants in work with, and some countries

over our whole series of new tools will have been developed from the

which means, through the processes of hybridization, cross-fertiliza-

tion and selection.

General letter of Oct. 2, 1914, in English, with enclosure

of copies of letters from Henry, N. Y. Wilson and others.

I see that these sets of numbers contain a mass

of 20,000 specimens of each population. I think you will find

some people on the Pacific coast of Central Texas to have distinctions

of this sort. I wonder if the seeds I sent you in 1913 reached you

in good condition.

That number of specimens sent to you in 1913

was given as the total to be sent to you in the recent survey

of the Great Plains. This total actually always comes on page 10

and tables in division of semi-annual reports. Several times

you will not notice that the number, I suppose, and will find

in Chicago.

About a line large down being built at our Tower Garden.

By, but this is going in the same. I suppose the same has been

or another arrangement made.

Letter of Oct. 20, 1914, in English, with enclosure of the

reports of good specimens. Well, for as far as the observations have

gone, I think you will find the specimens from the North China have

been sent to you as shown on the list. On the right, the

are of a deep rosy color. Peaches with pure white blossoms, as stated on p. 2 of your letter, are certainly quite rare here, in fact, I have seen only ornamental flowering peaches that had such flowers; the commercial strains as grown in orchards always have rosy flowers; that is, as far as my observations go. I am going to look into this matter these coming days, for the peaches around here are beginning to bloom.

Well, I'll close for this time. I remain, with kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK T. WHITE

c/o U. S. Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, California

Peking, China, April 29, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

It is about two weeks ago since I last wrote you and I would have written before, but I got an attack of nervous fever, through overworking myself and through worries about various things and I have done as little writing and as much walking as I could, to shake it off again and now I am much better; but still I mustn't keep on writing for too long a time, otherwise I feel peculiarly tired.

I left off at your letter of Oct. 15, 1914, re peach blossoms. Well, I have seen many peaches in bloom of late and it seems that around here the flowers are pretty near all of the intermediate size, as shown on foto 805, to the right. The color varies from shell-pink to dark rose and not at all creamy white as stated on page 2 of your letter. I wonder who wrote this that these peaches have blossoms of such color; here in China they certainly are nearly all of rosy hues and I suppose

almost everywhere else, for how should we otherwise have such a word as "peach blow" for that peculiar rosy-pink color which is applied more specifically to carmine products. Have you written perhaps to Chico also to ask what sort of blossoms the Fei tao has? This certainly is the North Chinese clingstone peach par excellence.

Letter of Oct. 22, 1914, with various enclosures of Mr. H. L. Emerson's letter re analysis of jujubes; Mrs. E. G. Britton's re a new species of moss and Mr. J. S. Breese's re persimmons. I am glad to get all of this information. The remarks by Mr. Ramsey concerning jujubes are certainly of interest; I hope to see this gentleman one of these days, in fact, I hope to travel in Texas somewhat more than I have done.

About this new moss, Entodon meyeri, well, I wished that Mrs. Britton had given it a descriptive name, rather than calling it after me. And our theory about pollen from astringent species of persimmons being responsible for puckering may again be incorrect, as Mr. Ramsey thinks. Well, we will see; some careful experimenting will be necessary to be absolutely certain about certain theories.

The new 4th annual catalogue of New Plant Introductions came to hand and it certainly is a handy little book. Some of the fotos in it are very striking and original and I would not be surprised if the trade journals are going to ask you for permission to republish them. I see there are a goodly number of my introductions also in it, but one good plant has been left out, viz., Pistacia chinensis. I suppose there aren't enough plants of it just now.

Letter of Oct. 23, 1914 (in duplicate) announcing the receipt of letters of mine from Sianfu. O. K.

Letter of Oct. 30, 1914 (in duplicate), with a photostat copy of Dr. Hance's article on Zizania latifolia in the Journal of Botany, 1872. Maxy thanks for this. It is a very interesting article indeed and shows a profound study on the part of the late Dr. Hance; one would wish, in fact, that a man like him was still alive so that one might confer with him about other things also. I'll be on the lookout for more information about this Chinese wild rice.

Letter of Nov. 3, 1914 (in duplicate). Re effects of the Great War on conditions in China. Well, trade conditions are certainly upset and various importing firms have little or nothing to do, but otherwise life is somewhat the same as usual. Only, the Chinese people are becoming more excited from what they have been, and now, with this Japanese war cloud above this land, one really does not know what will happen. Should Yuan Shi Kai be compelled to sign away all the rights of China to Japan, a great revolution may break out any day. Should he not give in on the main points war might occur almost any day. The foreigners at large would rather see a war between the two countries than a great internal revolution, for in the last case one simply is afraid that the big masses of undisciplined soldiers will start looting right and left and they may spare very little indeed.

As regards exploring So. China, well, just now we had better wait and see. The whole air is full of possibilities! We will keep however our eyes on South China, as it is a region chuck full of promises.

Letter of Nov. 6, 1914 (in duplicate) with enclosures of copy of Mr. J. Bailie's letter of Aug. 17, 1914. Yes, I hope to see him and the experiments they are making in the problem of reforesting China's mountain wastes.

Letter of Nov. 9, 1914 (in duplicate) with enclosures of Prof. R. K. Mahour's letter; one receipted bill for \$6.00 (answered previously) and copies of two letters from Dr. Alberg and Dr. Stockberger, re persimmon sugar and Mi tsao and re privet couch. The persimmon sugar also is a dextrose; I suppose it may not be as valuable as real sugar; we found at least, in eating it, that it was singularly rapidly absorbed by the body and didn't give the satisfied feeling that real sugar does.

Letter of Nov. 24, 1914 (not signed and not in duplicate) with 2 large fotos sent separately. I see your remarks re the Mao tsch, No. 331, SPI 23333, not being pubescent and being apparently identical with my No. 330; SPI 23261.

I have looked at the fotos and this is my conclusion: the real Mao tsch has died and No. 23261, being a hardy and running species, has replaced it! The Mao tsch as seen on the clayey hillslopes of the Chekiang province, has very pubescent sheaths of brownish color with darker blotches and dots. In the herbarium material there are some sheaths that I collected; please see if they are still there. It would be a pity indeed if the real Chinese Mao tsch should have disappeared from our collections! I had a very large box of it planted on the Chico grounds, not far away from the creek; perhaps it is still alive there. Have you ever obtained sheaths from the Bamboo grove at Bakersfield? On the foto this also looks to be Phyllostachys pubescens. I have never been there however and only know its beauty from fotos. If nothing occurs here in China, I may be in the vicinity of Hangchow within a few weeks and will look up some more characteristics of bamboos.

Letter of Dec. 18, 1914 (in duplicate), with copy of Mr. Swingle's letter of Dec. 7, 1914. Many matters there are mentioned in it! About Pistacia chinensis becoming such an enormous tree; yes, I also never expected it. You probably have received my foto No. 13155 and you see it is all what it is claimed for. Your telegram re wild peaches I received all right, as I announced from Lanchowfu. I am sorry to say that the natural size fotos I took of the ones found at Tchao yu were failures, due principally to poor films which had stuck together on account of the moist heat. Herbarium material I have in abundance and I'll send this away shortly. I wrote you extensively from Lanchowfu re wild peaches and I hope you received my letter.

Re Secoia ulmoides, well, I didn't find out very much about it, but still, I suppose, more than we knew already. Have you seen the inventory note about it, No. 40028, and the fotos?

These peculiar galls on Erica semialata I haven't been able to study yet; some other day possibly! Seeds, however, I have sent ~~it~~ under No. 2242a.

I notice your remarks re white pine seeds; chestnuts and plant quarantine; more about this later on.

About wet land ginger; no this is not such a bad crop to handle; truck farmers could easily do it.

The cultivation of the water-nut, Eleocharis esculentus, is much more difficult, for here it is that people have to stand often almost waist deep in semi-liquid mud and grope about with their hands in this mud to catch the corms.

However, you might try the experiment of allowing the
land to dry off sufficiently that they could be dug by means of a
fork or special spade.

Yes, our life in the wilds has not always been "couleur
de rose" and moonshine, but, what can one do? If the whole world
keeps on fighting the way they do, Europe will also soon be reduced
to a state of civilization we experience in China. Russia, in fact,
and some of the Balkan states, are not very much worse than old
China is.

Well, I'll close for this time. With kindest regards,

I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK M. MEYER

c/o U. S. Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, California

Peking, China, April 30, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I left off at your letter of Dec. 18, and today
I'll commence with yours of Feb. 6, 1915.

However, you might see the excitement of visiting the

land as the old excitement that they could be the means of a

lot of good work, and I think you will find it very

interesting, and I think you will find it very

interesting, and I think you will find it very

interesting, and I think you will find it very

interesting, and I think you will find it very

interesting, and I think you will find it very

interesting, and I think you will find it very

Well, I'll close for this time. My kindest regards

I remain

Very sincerely yours,

WALTER W. WATSON

415 H. St. West, Birmingham, Ala., California

I hope you will find it very interesting, and I think

you will find it very interesting, and I think

you will find it very interesting, and I think

Very truly yours,

Dear Mr. Watson:

Yesterday I left off at your letter of Dec. 18, and today

I'll commence with yours of Dec. 19.

I hope you will find it very interesting, and I think

you will find it very interesting, and I think

you will find it very interesting, and I think

I see from this message that a new Miami garden is being established; my, this must be a lot of work in transplanting some of the larger specimens from the old garden to the new one.

I have given Mr. de Leun, my assistant, your best regards, and he is much pleased that you appreciate his faithfulness.

Yes, these various species of Amygdalus may lead up to something very interesting; one thing is certain, that some day we will have hardy bush almonds and hardy bush peaches.

I did not mention the flowering time of these wild almonds and wild peaches, because one cannot go by statements from the natives. Near Siku they said that they flowered in the 2nd moon, which is March. Potanin, however, collected Amygdalus tartarica in bloom near Kiucheng on May 28, 1885. I have written Rev. C. F. Snyder to let you know at what time they flower in his section and also to write you to let you know the temperatures, if he is able to. To send him a thermometer will be a very difficult job, for the way parcels are treated on the long way from the end of the R. R. at Wienchi to Tacchow is something fierce. In case somebody could take one up to him, then it would be much better. Mr. Snyder told me last winter that for so far as he knew the mercury went down to 20° and 25° below zero Fahr. almost every winter. I am glad that you will keep in touch with this Mr. Snyder; he and his helpers may be of great assistance to us in obtaining valuable plant material. Mr. Snyder wrote me recently, saying that he couldn't obtain just now any sound seeds of A. tartarica; in the 8th moon (sept.—Oct.) they ripen, and then he would try to send some. I suppose he has written you to a similar effect.

I see from your message that a new plant garden is being started

liberty of, and that a lot of work is being done in the garden

larger quantities from the old garden to the new one.

I have given Mr. de la... of... some seeds...

and please let me know the results...

Yes, these various species of... are very interesting

very interesting; one thing is certain, that some of them will give us

some valuable and very good results.

I did not mention the flowering time of these with a view to the

results, because one cannot go by statements from the natives.

Still they said that they flowered in the end of the year, which is March.

Totally, however, collected Arabis specimens in place near Kinshasa

on May 24, 1885. I have written Rev. G. J. Snyder to let you know of

what time they flower in his region and also to write you to let you

know the temperature, if he is able to. It would be a tremendous help

to be a very difficult job, for the way in which they are treated on the long way

from the end of the R. N. at Kinshasa to Tabora is something fierce. It

is not anybody could take one up to him, then it would be much better.

Mr. Snyder told me last winter that for as far as he knew the country

went down to 20° and 25° below zero Fahr. almost every winter. I am glad

that you will keep in touch with Mr. Snyder, he and his helpers way

of great assistance to us in obtaining valuable plant material. Mr.

Snyder wrote me recently, saying that he would like to see you

and then he would try to meet you. I suppose he has written you to

similar effect.

How they gather hazelnuts from trees 100 feet high? well, they wait until they drop to the ground, but rodents get away with most of them and it seemed that the natives were not very fond of these rather small nuts, with hard shells.

Whether Arundinaria nitida is of weedy tendencies? Yes, it is, but it is by far not as bad as some of the low-growing species of Bambusa, which form an impenetrable mat of roots and rhizomes and choke out all tree growth. This Arundinaria is of loose, running habits and makes a graceful undergrowth, wherever it finds a congenial location. On the higher levels, however, it is rather unsightly, with its dead tops and stunted tufts.

About my suing my ex-interpreter, well, the people at the Legation here are very doubtful whether I would get any returns at all for the troubles I would have to take,—and then we do not know where the bird is hiding himself. This whole affair has been exceedingly unpleasant to me and I'll never get quite over it.

About publishing my letter, well, yes, you might do it. Before I will have written a book so many more things might have happened yet.

I wonder what Mr. Cook will find in the higher regions of Peru. Plenty of wild potatoes, many Convolvulaceae and Solanaceae, but the flora of the Andes at large is particularly difficult to cultivate outside of their own districts. It seems that temperatures are remarkably constant there, the year around.

I am glad to hear that Mr. E. M. Wilson has returned safely from Japan with some interesting collections. I hope to see him again when I am back.

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the plane was the humidity. It was not just hot, it was sticky, clinging to your skin. The air was thick with the scent of tropical flowers and the distant call of birds. I had heard that the weather was perfect, but this was something else entirely. It felt like I had entered a different world, one where the sun never truly set and the night was filled with a soft, ethereal glow.

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the plane was the humidity. It was not just hot, it was sticky, clinging to your skin. The air was thick with the scent of tropical flowers and the distant call of birds. I had heard that the weather was perfect, but this was something else entirely. It felt like I had entered a different world, one where the sun never truly set and the night was filled with a soft, ethereal glow.

about my being an interloper, well, the people of the region have not been doubtful whether I would get any return at all for the trouble I would have to take, and that was not the kind of thing I would have been expecting. This whole affair has been exceedingly unpleasant to me and I'll never get close to it.

About publishing my letter, well, you might do it. Before I will have written a book so many more things might have happened. I wonder what Mr. Cook will find in the higher regions of Formosa of this nature, my Government and Bolinas, at the floor of the lake so large is entirely difficult to cultivate. It seems that the people are not really content there, the very thing.

I am glad to hear that Dr. E. E. Wilson has returned safely from Japan with some interesting collections. I hope to see him again when I am back.

Letter of Feb. 18, 1915. announcing that my accounts and itinerary report for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1914, have been received and are being attended to - O. K.

Letter of Feb. 14, 1915. stating that my accounts and itinerary report for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1914, were received and have been forwarded for settlement, - O. K.

Letter of March 8, 1915. Re obtaining seeds of *Pistacia chinensis*, *Amygdalus davidiana*, *Pinus bungeana* and *Ulmus pumila*. Well, of the last the trees are setting a nice crop and I have contracted with a Chinaman for 30 catties; I hope he can collect them, for the wind often blows away these seeds in a minimum of time. Of *A. davidiana*, I have shipped on March 5th, c. a. 670 lbs. to San Francisco, of which I wrote you a few times; I hope they have been received in good condition. About *Pinus bungeana*; this will be a hard problem! I have sent out my interpreter several times and to several places to try and get some, but these seeds ripen and fall down to the ground during the end of September and October and pigeons, rodents and children soon get hold of them and they are vanished! The Chinese manager of the nursery of the Botanical Garden here, however, will try to get for us as many seeds as he can; we will have to correspond about it through the Legation and possibly through my interpreter. *Pistacia chinensis* is a rarity around here and really, our correspondents in Tai an fu, Shantung, might possibly help you out this coming fall.

There are no dealers in seeds in China, at least, not in those parts where I have been. There is not even a single seedstore here in this large city of Peking; vegetable seeds are sold here and there on markets and in springtime at some of the city gates; for all other

Letter of Feb. 15, 1915. Enclosed find my accounts and statement
 report for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1914, have been received and are
 being attended to - O. A.
 Letter of Feb. 14, 1915, stating that my accounts and statement
 report for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1914, were received and have been
 forwarded for settlement - O. A.
 Letter of March 10, 1915. The botanical seeds of *Ulmus* and *Ulmus*
sp. of the last year are being a nice crop and I have arranged with a German
 for 25 casks; I have to see about the other 25 casks
 away these seeds in a minimum of time. O. A. Davidson, I have arranged
 on March 5th, e. e. 870 lbs. to San Francisco, of which I write you a
 few times; I hope they have been received in good condition. About
 time perhaps; this will be a hard problem; I have sent out an inter-
 vention several times and to several places to try and get some, but these
 seeds ripen and fall down to the ground during the end of September and
 October and ripen, rot and scatter and are not held at all and they
 are valuable! The Chinese manager of the nursery of the Botanical Garden
 here, however, will try to get for us as many seeds as he can; we will
 have to experiment about it through the location and possibly through
 intersector. *Platanus chinensis* is a variety known here and really, our
 experiments in it are not really satisfactory.
 This coming fall. There are no dealers in seeds in China, at least, not in those
 parts where I have been. There is not over a single seedstore here in
 this large city of Peking; vegetable seeds are sold here and there in
 markets and in a vegetable of some of the city gates for all their

seeds, however, one has to hunt up parties and contract with them and this is often a very unreliable way of doing business.

Letter of March 11, 1915, with enclosures of copies of a voluminous correspondence between Mr. Dailie and others, re afforestation problems around Nanking. I am very glad to get all of this, as it informs me beforehand of certain affairs connected with these schemes. As I wrote you in a previous letter, I have firm intentions to go down to Nanking, if things remain peaceful here.

Letter of March 20, 1915, Re. Dr. Carl Schneider being in Shanghai.
Well, I heard a few days ago that Dr. Schneider had left China and was on his way to San Francisco. I am sorry I have missed him. I see your personal remarks about spring being again in the land. Yes, it must have been nice on your place with all of these Japanese cherries and other oriental shrubs in bloom. Still, it must have been nicer yet way out in Western Kansu and Szechuan, and I have not been able to be there, except in Autumn and in winter! I just heard that Messrs. Purdon and Farrer are in the Sining alps just now, collecting core alpines; I envy them. A few days ago I made the acquaintance of a Mr. C. L. Stoetzner, who has been the head of a German expedition in an unexplored part of Szechuan to the N. W. of Tachienlu; Mr. Stoetzner, who is now the officer in charge of the German Legation guard here, showed me a number of very interesting photos. May be Mr. Grosvenor might wish to publish some in the Geographical Magazine.

Second letter of March 21, 1915, informing me, that 31 parcels, with botanical material, have reached you. I am very sorry to hear that some of them were in such poor condition; the citrus scions, No. 1221, probably got frozen en route. It is such a long way from Western Kansu

... however, we can do much to assist in the ...
... it often a very suitable way of making ...

... of which I, ...
... to ...

... I am very glad to get all of this, as it ...
... As I wrote ...

... I was first ...
... it is ...

... Letter of Mrs. E. L.
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to Eastern North America and packages are certainly subject to great changes as regards temperatures and general treatment.

About "Daphne tangutica not being listed in the catalogues of the principal nurserymen of this country," well, of course, one could not expect that. I never heard that American nurserymen were very up-to-date as regards recently introduced Asiatic Plants. What I meant in my letter from Lanchowfu, was, whether Prof. Sargent, knew if it had been introduced previously.

Letter of March 25, 1915, Announcing that seeds have been received, bearing the number 2158a - 2178a. I notice your remarks re photographing some of them and the distribution of same. I wonder why Scrubs s. S.P.I. 40021 was sent to Brooksville and Chice; both these two places are too hot for a plant coming from a mountainous locality over 8000 ft. in altitude, Portland, Ore., might suit it better; Mr. Dorsett at least told me that mountain ashes were doing fine there; at Ottawa, Ont., they also do well.

I wonder who did the determination work on Nos. S. P. I. 40018, 40027, 40031, 40032 and 40033. The party who did it must have had considerable experience with Chinese plants.

1st letter of March 26, 1915, Re. your being disappointed that I could not penetrate into Szechuan. Yes, believe me, Mr. Fairchild, if there is one person who regrets this, it certainly is I, myself. Had I been able to ship away my bulky baggage and the herbarium material, I still would have done it, but, nobody could take this job upon him, and I had to bring things personally to Peking. You may know that South Shensi and Szechuan have a rainy winter and spring and had I taken my herbarium material with me, part of it certainly would have been spoiled. And then no suitable interpreter or not even a suitable Chinese servant;

no, even if we had pushed through, I wouldn't have obtained any solid information about such economic problems as the wood-oil industry and bamboo culture.

I have perused your remarks concerning wood-oil problems and I'll keep them in mind whenever I shall be in a region where they grow this Alcurites fordii. Your questions relating to bamboos I also will investigate when once down South.

Second letter of March 26, 1915, concerning white-barked pine seeds.

I wrote you about these problems on page 5 of this letter. Yesterday afternoon my assistant and I went to a grove of this Pinus bungeana and we scoured the ground beneath, but all we found were empty and broken seeds. I'll speak to various people, who may collect seeds for us. Yes, I clearly remember, how the lamented Mr. Rockhill told us, when we were having lunch at a small table at the Cosmos Club, that he considered "the whitebarked pine as one of the most impressive trees he knew and that he considered it as a particularly appropriate tree to mark one's last resting place."

As you may remember, I often wrote about it in my earlier letters from China and considered it to be one of my most valuable introductions. As time went on, however, and the hasty American public had little fancy for a tree that they themselves would never see in all its glory, I kept silent about it. The fact, however, that I took a number of large, bulky specimens with me in 1908 and had all sorts of difficulties with them, proves that I had faith in them. By the way, could you be so kind and inform me whether S.P.I. No. 21997 has turned out to be the real Pinus bungeana or whether not?

I see your admonition re "Mi tsao". Well, yesterday I had 4 parcels

of them delivered to the American Legation to be forwarded via Diplomatic Pouch; they contain c. a. 25 lbs. of these "goodies." You might distribute them, as you mentioned, to such parties as are interested in them.

Thank you for your information about Professor Goodnow; I knew this. He is coming out again here for a couple of weeks in June and July of this year.

I also see that Mr. Metcalf still likes to receive specimens of diseased chestnut material, - alright!

Third letter of March 26, 1915. Yes, it is only now, that I hear from you about Dr. Galloway having left our Department; nobody has written it to me previously.

I see your item, re an increase of \$500.00 U. S. gold for my exploration work. Well, I appreciate this very much, but I do not need it just now! My expenses have not been very high and the rate of exchange has been very advantageous to the Government, although very ruinous to some of us, who have large amounts of money in silver here. You ask me to cable you, but since I wrote you on April 2d, how I am standing as regards my finances, I will abstain from cabling. Only there is this: suppose I should not be able to land on American soil on or before June 30, 1915. What then? There are such chances, for everything in the shipping lines is upset. Also, should anything serious occur here, one never knows how one would have to travel to escape the greatest dangers.

I see your wishes re litchis and I'll try my best. Litchi seeds travel very badly indeed, but we'll see.

I am awfully sorry that the Botanical Garden at Washington, D. C., has not been established yet.

Well, herewith I have answered your last letter received up till

of the delivery to the American Legation to be forwarded via Atlantic
Cable, they contain a. 25 lbs. of "New" "Cable". The other 25 lbs.
is for the purpose of the "Cable" as mentioned in the

Thank you for your information about the "Cable" and I am glad
to be having the cable here for a couple of weeks in time and I will
also see that Mr. Metcalf still likes to receive specimens of

discussed about material, - alright!

That letter of the 11th, yes, it is only now that I hear from
you about Mr. Callaway having left the Department; nobody has written to
me as yet.

I see your letter, re an increase of \$200,000 U. S. paid for by ex-
change with the Government, I appreciate this very much, but I do not read it just

as an increase in the Government's account, but as an increase in the rate of exchange has been
very advantageous to the Government, although very painful to some of us
who have large amounts of money in silver here. You ask me to cable you
but since I wrote you on April 25, how I am standing as regards my in-

crease, I will abstain from calling. Only there is this: suppose I
should not be able to land on American soil on or before June 30, 1911.

That point there are such chances, for everything in the shipping lines
is a matter of time. Also, the shipping lines are very busy and
it would be hard to travel to Europe for several months.

I see your letter to Lincoln and I'll try my best. I'll send
you very truly yours, but you'll see.

I am really sorry that the "Cable" is not as long as I would like it to be.
The end has been established yet.

Well, goodbye! I hope you'll have a very successful trip.

now and I'll conclude.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

May 1, 1915

Dear Miss Craner:

From Lanchowfu I have written you that I received various letters from you and I would go over some of them in detail at some future date. Well, I herewith will do so.

Letter of June 10, 1914 Announcing the receipt of various material at Chico and at Washington, D. C. O. K.

Letter of June 13, 1914 Telling me that a grafted peach, cuttings and ginger-rhizomes have been received. O. K.

Letter of June 16, 1914 Referring to material received. O. K.

Second letter of June 16, 1914 About material received and disposal of same. O. K.

Letter of July 20, 1914, with enclosures of a photo, a newspaper clipping, sent by Mr. Stantz and a slip of deposit for \$1.50. Many thanks for all of these tokens. I have perused the office news and noticed these various changes; no doubt there will be some more ere I am back again at a desk.

and will include.

With kind regards, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank A. [Name]

(Name) [Name]

1914

Dear Sir:

From [Name] I have written you that I received your letter of the 15th and I would be over soon to talk in detail to you.

Well, I received it all to day. I am sorry that I cannot get to you at once but I will be in [City] on the 20th and will be glad to see you then.

I am sorry that I cannot get to you at once but I will be in [City] on the 20th and will be glad to see you then.

I am sorry that I cannot get to you at once but I will be in [City] on the 20th and will be glad to see you then.

I am sorry that I cannot get to you at once but I will be in [City] on the 20th and will be glad to see you then.

I am sorry that I cannot get to you at once but I will be in [City] on the 20th and will be glad to see you then.

I am sorry that I cannot get to you at once but I will be in [City] on the 20th and will be glad to see you then.

Yours truly,

[Name]

[Name]

Letter of July 20, 1914. Announcing receipt of films and of prints.

I see your remark as regards no trade-name of *Diospyros lotus*; then I propose this Turki name "Ghoommus" I also got Mr. Howell's personal note. I cannot write to everybody!

Letter of Aug. 4, 1914 with enclosures of newsletters Nos. 15 and 14 and 2 small calendars for 1915. My kind thanks to you!

Letter of Aug. 25, 1914, with enclosures of copies of letters by Mr. J. F. Breazeale and Dr. Alsborg re analysis of bean vernicelli; also a memorandum re \$4.00 p. dian allowance. I see that films, prints and some samples have been received; also that my ideas re fossils were incorrect. As you may have noticed, I have followed up your suggestions re numbering my photos and films with the larger numbers; I hope it will save work on all sides.

Your explanation as regards a statement made by Mr. Fairchild, I have answered from Lanchowfu.

Mr. Oakley's note re Medicago falcata is without value; I didn't speak about this plant in Russia or in India but in Hongkong, as mentioned in a Kew Bulletin.

Letter of Dec. 19, 1914. Informing me that a parcel with dried herbarium specimens never reached the Office, my, but this is peculiar! I have taken up this matter with Mr. Wa. Cannon, the clerk in charge of the Diplomatic pouch of our Legation here and he has written to the Chief of the Mail Division of the State Department. We haven't obtained any answer as yet!

And herewith I have answered all of your mail for the time being. Conditions here in China are not quite as they might be and nobody knows what may yet happen. My own health has also been upset a few times and I

Letter of July 23, 1914. Amount of receipt of Illinois and of Virginia

I was your receipt as regards no further name of Mississippi letters; then I

enclosed this letter with "Enclosure" I also see Mr. Howell's name.

note. I cannot write to everybody!

Letter of Aug. 4, 1914 with enclosure of newspaper Nos. 13 and

14 and 2 small calendars for 1915. My kind thanks to you!

Letter of Aug. 23, 1914 with enclosure of copies of letters by

Mr. J. E. Brasserie and Dr. Albert re analysis of bean varieties; also

a number of letters to me from Illinois. I see that Illinois

some samples have been received; also that my letters re Illinois were

interest. As you may have noticed, I have followed up your suggestions

re material of letters and time with the larger number; I hope it will

save you on all sides.

Your explanation re reports a statement sent by Dr. Brasserie, I

have already seen.

Dr. Brasserie's note re Illinois Illinois is without value; I think

your report will find in Illinois - in Illinois not in Illinois, at least

in a few instances.

Letter of Dec. 18, 1914. Enclosed as usual a parcel with

various specimens from Illinois, etc., but this is optional!

I have taken up this matter with Mr. W. Cannon, the clerk in charge of the

Illinois Branch of our Legation here and he has written to the Chief of

the Illinois Branch of the State Department. We haven't obtained any answer

at yet!

And incidentally I have suggested all of your call for the last year.

Conditions here in Illinois are not quite as they might be and nobody knows

what we can do. My own health has also been upset a few times and I

need a big change to shake all the worries to the four corners of the earth. Some time in July, I may descent upon hot Washington, D. C.

With kindest Greetings, also to everybody in the office, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

May 3, 1915

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Today a new batch of letters from you came in, among which some that had been forwarded from the American Consulate-General at Hankow, where I had been expected to be ere this. I'll answer herewith this lot.

Letter of Dec. 22, 1914. with enclosure of a letter to Mr. Meyers, re reviewing a book, which note is apparently intended for me. I see that various packages with seeds which I sent from Sianfu on Aug. 29, have at last been received and being disposed of.

I think it to be a very clever act of Mr. Skeels to identify No. 2122a as *Incarvillea sinensis* and the more so since I had put this name on my inventory note and probably even on the seed bag also.

I notice your remarks concerning the determination of wildpeaches; well, of course, if the herbarium at Washington is sufficiently rich in peach material, then some one might identify it there. Since Prof. Sargent is a great dendrologist, I personally would be inclined to turn over rare plant material to him.

It seems that I have had luck as regards finding fossils here in China. This specimen from Honan surely looked to us to be one.

and a big copy is made for the use of the

copy. The time is 10:15, I expect the

with the meeting, also to everybody in the office, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

John F. Kennedy

(s) Frank R. Meyer

John F. Kennedy

1961

Dear Mr. Kennedy

I hope you have received my letter of Dec 21, 1961.

I am sure you have received the letter of Dec 21, 1961.

I am sure you have received the letter of Dec 21, 1961.

Letter of Dec. 21, 1961 with enclosure of a letter to Mr. Meyer,

re enclosing a book, which note is separately intended for me. I see

that you have received the letter of Dec 21, 1961.

I am sure you have received the letter of Dec 21, 1961.

I think it is a very clever and well thought out

idea. I am sure you have received the letter of Dec 21, 1961.

and you have received the letter of Dec 21, 1961.

I am sure you have received the letter of Dec 21, 1961.

Well, of course, if the committee is satisfied with the

report, then you will see what I mean. Since you

are in a great confidence, I personally would be inclined to turn

over the report to the committee.

I am sure you have received the letter of Dec 21, 1961.

Yours sincerely,

Letter of Jan. 5, 1915. About Dr. Stockberger wanting some live ginger-rhizomes. We will try to get them, although it is getting now too late in the season.

Letter of Jan. 12, 1915. Re Dr. Carl Schneider. I answered this question in a previous letter. I really am sorry to have missed this famous dendrologist; one meets so few really capable people in our line of work and one obtains relatively so little solid information from those one meets here in China.

Letter of March 27, 1915 I am glad to get your suggestion to put Litchi seeds in the cool room of a steamer. We will try to do so, if we can lay our hands on a nice lot. The printed sacks you speak of have not arrived as yet up here; I'll let you know whenever I get them.

Second letter of March 27, 1915 Concerning jujube seeds. My, but this is going in for some, 1000 or 1200 lbs. of jujubes just for seeds! And we do not even know which is the best strain for stocks; is the smallfruited wild one, which is a weed, or are cultivated varieties better for stock/s? Are the wild ziziphus from Texas fit for stock? Has root grafting been tried, so that an old tree might supply roots enough for a few hundreds of scions? The Chinese graft jujubes very rarely, they nearly always increase their plantations by planting suckers. I will see what I can do for you in obtaining seeds enough for 25000 seedlings.

About not having made any statements in my bulletin with regard to comparative productivity of jujubes; well, I know too little about this. A man would have to stay in various jujube-localities for a couple of seasons to find out how various varieties behaved. This, however, is certain, that jujubes bearing small fruits, seem to be much more productive than those having large fruits, that is, for so far as numbers

of fruits go; however, should one weigh the crops and compare them there may be relatively little difference. The very large-fruited var. around Pai hsiang chen, the "Ta yuan tasao" is not a very heavy bearer, but the fruits are remarkably heavy; the "Pao tasao" and the "Ma tasao" from near Chao yi, Shensi, seemed to be very heavy bearers, at least when I saw them in Aug. 1915. (See photos 13116, 13117 and 13118). It is a very risky thing for us, at our present status of knowledge, to try to give exact advise to growers what to plant in their localities and what not to plant! The Government will have to set out experimental orchards or cooperate with parties who are willing to do so and guided by the knowledge we obtain from such test-plantations, we will be able to direct growers what to do.

Letter of March 31, 1915. with enclosure of a copy of a letter from E. R. Sasser, re a rare scale on Diospyros twigs from Kwa tsa, Kansu. You are right, it will be very difficult indeed to obtain material from there, there isn't a white man around there for more than one hundred miles. I'll look, however, at other persimmon trees also, perhaps this scale is more widely distributed than we know of just now.

And herewith, your last letters, for the time being, have been answered. I am also in receipt of Plant Immigrants Nos. 93-100, incl., and Plant Introduction News-letters Nos. 13-17, incl.; these I will review at some future date.

Some time ago I have sent you a small bag with dry jujubes fruits, coming from Pinchow, Shensi and numbered 120b. Would you kindly have a natural-size photo made from them, as the one I took was spoiled. Several of my 5 x 7 photos were failures, on account of the bad quality of the films, Last year there were no Kodak film-packs of this size to be had

of which you have, should one weigh the same and should the same
be to relatively little difference. The very large-headed one, which

the "large head" is not a very heavy one, but
the "small head" is not a very heavy one, at least when I

see them in the (See photos 13118, 13119 and 13120). It is a
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in Eastern Asia and I was compelled to take these rotten French films, of which at times 3 or 4 stuck together and fell out of the holder when one had exposed one's last film or they curled up so as to make it impossible for one to close up the film pack.

Herewith I am enclosing a copy of a report, made by Mr. J. A. Oersing in charge of the Botanical Garden at Sibolangit, Eastern Sumatra, concerning the behavior of seeds you have sent him. This report was sent me by Dr. C. W. Janssen from Amsterdam, who is anxious that I should make an investigation trip through the Dutch East Indies at his expense. He will speak about these matters when I am back in Washington. Please retain this report for future developments. It seems that Maize succeeds well there at Sibolangit; especially the var. Chappell seems to be good, cowpeas also do well, soybeans and Kaoliang seem to do poorly. Is this Chappell-maize a Mexican variety?

Do you know that Mr. Reginald Farrer, who is now at Sining, W. Kansu is running a series of articles in the "Gardener's Chronicle?" I must see these as soon as I am back!

In connection with a possible journey from Constantinople to Changtu which I may undertake some day, I wish you would kindly procure the two books "Beyond the PirPanjal", by E. F. Heve, M. D., and "Sikkim and Nepal" by Claude White. There are several botanical notes in these books.

I also would like to hear your opinion as regards the advisability of getting transportation requests when I arrive in San Francisco. My intentions are to stay in Frisco for several days, inspecting more specifically the Chinese and Japanese exhibits at the Great Fair. Then I hope to proceed to Chico and from there possibly by way of Portland, Seattle, Bellingham, Helena, Mandan, St. Anthony Park, Madison, Chicago,

etc. to Washington, D. C. You may have other plans in store and I would like to hear them. I will look up Mr. Fred Maskew, our Agent in San Francisco and you may send me the more important mail in his care.

If possible, I would not like to be in Washington, D. C., during the greatest heat, for my health has not been too robust of late.

With kindest regards and trusting to meet you all at an early date, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

May 3, 1915

Dear Mr. Bisset:

Several letters from you have come into my possession; these last weeks and months and I'll herewith answer them.

Letter of June 11, 1914 This last I answered through Miss Cramer from Lanchowfu. As you may have noticed, I have not advocated of late to send Prof. Sargent part of all of the seeds from arboreal material which I have sent and left the distribution over to you people in our Office. Mr. Fairchild wrote me recently that the scheme had fallen through of establishing a new botanical garden in Rock Creek Park. I am very sorry for this.

Letter of Dec. 4, 1915 with enclosure of 2 large photos of *Maonimus* sp. and *Ligustrum* sp. Many thanks! I wonder whether you were able to make some of these peculiar looking walnuts to grow. I have not been able as yet to find the locality where they come from. I certainly am surprised at the fact that *Ulmus pumila* made a growth of 12 feet in one

It would not like to be in Washington, D. C., during the present hour, for my health has not been too robust of late. I am very sorry for this.

Very sincerely yours,
John G. Cooper

(a) Frank H. Cooper
Several letters from you have come into my possession since last year and I will try to answer them as soon as possible. I have not answered through Miss Cooper's letter of June 11, 1914. This I answered through Miss Cooper's letter of June 11, 1914. I have not answered of late to your letter. I have not answered of late to your letter. I have not answered of late to your letter.

I am very sorry for this.
I am very sorry for this.

I am very sorry for this.
I am very sorry for this.

I am very sorry for this.
I am very sorry for this.

year near Riverside; they never do such a thing up here. In and around Peking the people object to this elm, on account of it being much attacked by borers and by leaf beetles, which last at times, completely defoliate big trees even. I do hope we won't get this pest introduced into the United States. It pleases me very much to hear that the Ligustrum, No. 22987, and the Eucalyptus, No. 18586 prove to be of value as ornamental garden shrubs. With No. 22987, however, some mistake must have crept in, for the plants I sent as "an evergreen shrub" were quite different from the photo you have sent me, they had leathery, very small leaves, which did not grow opposite. This privet is No. 22988, of which I brought one large plant to the Chico garden.

Letter of Jan 21, 1915 Re obtaining seeds of Ulmus pumila. Mr. Fairchild also wrote to me about this and we will try to get a goodly quantity within a few weeks from now.

Letter of Jan. 25, 1915. Concerning peaches from Kirin, Manchuria. Well, I will write to some people up there and see if they can send you some stones this coming autumn. I received the two publications you sent me, viz., Fiscal Regulations, etc., and "Three important wild duck foods." Many thanks!

Well, this covers all the mail I received from you up till now.

With kind regards, also to everybody, in the office, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

May 7, 1915

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Your most interesting letter of the 14th has been received. It was indeed
interesting to hear of the various objects to which you are devoting your
attention.

I am glad to hear that you are interested in the study of the
history of the United States. It is a very wide field and one which
has attracted many of our best minds.

With No. 2387, however, some mistake must have occurred in
the printing. I sent as "an engraving of" some quite different
from the photo you have sent me. They had leather, very small leaves, which
did not give evidence. This subject is No. 2388, which I had the
large sent to the Ohio garden.

Letter of the 14th, 1887, on obtaining seeds of *Linum catharticum*.
I am glad to hear that you are interested in the study of the
history of the United States. It is a very wide field and one which
has attracted many of our best minds.

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Letter of the 14th, 1887, on obtaining seeds of *Linum catharticum*.
I am glad to hear that you are interested in the study of the
history of the United States. It is a very wide field and one which
has attracted many of our best minds.

In connection with your request for 1000 or 1200 pounds of jujubes, I herewith wish to inform you that I have bought the day before yesterday 1000 catties of a small-fruited variety which contains relatively a large proportion of good, plump kernels. The price is not high, being 6 cents silver p. catty, the whole lot is therefore only 60 silver dollars. My interpreter is busy now with several people getting the seeds out of the fruits, for it is not safe to send a large quantity of fruits now with the warm weather at hand. These fruits namely ferment and become heated when packed in a box or in sacks.

We have had a few warm days, followed by rain and showery weather, as it is today, and the seeds of *Ulmus pumila* are beginning to ripen. Maybe within a few days we shall be in possession of several catties.

I have not found as yet a suitable person who could take upon him to collect and ship various seeds to you. Most white people here do not think it worth while to go in for such small and troublesome things, and the Chinese are not trustworthy enough. In case my present assistant should remain in and around Peking he will be able to assist us.

Political conditions remain critical here. Many Japanese are leaving Peking! What is going to come out of all of this, no one knows. A few hours from now the Japanese ultimatum to China will have expired! Many Chinese are in a state of excitement these last days and some foreigners too!

Herewith I am also forwarding 2 parcels with wet land ginger to our Consul-General at Shanghai and I am writing Mr. Sammons to send it at his earliest opportunity to you. I numbered it 1256 and please find enclosed an inventory note covering this number.

In connection with your request for 1000 or 1500 pounds of tinplate, I have also to inform you that I have bought the tin before yesterday.

2000 pounds of a high-quality tinplate with a weight relatively

large proportion of steel, I have bought. The price is not high, being

8 cents a pound, and the whole lot is therefore only 20 silver dollars.

By the way, in my way with several people getting the tin out of the

tinplate, for it is not only a large quantity of tinplate now with

the tinplate at hand. These tinplate people have not been heard

when ordered in a box or in barrels.

We have had a few more days, followed by rain and showery weather,

as it is today, and the needs of Uman people are beginning to rise.

Hope within a few days we shall be in possession of several crates.

I have not found as yet a suitable person who could take over the

tinplate and tinplate needs to you. Most white people here do not

think it worth while to go in for such work and tinplate.

and the Chinese are not trustworthy enough. In case of present assistant

tinplate people in the tinplate business he will be able to assist you.

Political conditions remain critical here. They threaten the

tinplate business! What is going to come out of all of this, no one knows.

A few hours from now you can see the tinplate business in China will have collapsed!

Many Chinese are in a state of excitement these last days and some

tinplate are!

However, I am also forwarding 2 parcels with wet land ginger to

our General-Consul at Shanghai and I am writing Mr. Hanson to send it

at the earliest opportunity to you. I understand it will be a great relief

enclosed an invoice with covering this matter.

Would you kindly inform Mr. Stockberger as soon as this ginger reaches you? The material is not first-class; the Chinese have rubbed off the terminal buds so as to make these rhizomes keep longer. I trust that new buds will be formed, however.

I am sending these rhizomes via our Consul at Shanghai as the Diplomatic Pouch from here will not leave until May 24th. This letter also goes via Chinese Post for the same reason.

I remain, with kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

May 21, 1933.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I wish to announce to you that I have been delivering to the American Legation here, 12 parcels, containing seeds and all addressed to our office; they are numbered 1-12 incl. and contain the numbers 2297a 2503a incl. Please find enclosed the inventory notes covering these numbers.

I would like to make some suggestions as regards various things.

No. 2297a, *Ulmus pumila*. Of this tree I had collected C. A. 40 lbs. of seeds, as per your request and I trust we will be able to raise several thousands of trees from it. My suggestions are to sow out these seeds immediately, for they quickly lose their vitality; the best way to obtain maximum results will be to sow them in sanded beds, sown broadcast and to have lath frames put over them with some fresh boughs thrown over

these frames. (Here in North China and Manchuria I have always noticed that they germinate best on shady, somewhat moist places, preferably on the North sides of piles of bricks, of tombstones and of brick walls.)

No. 2296a, Zizyphus sativa. I am sending you only 10 lbs. of this lot of c.a. 240 lbs.; the rest I am sending to San Francisco by freight, to be reforwarded later on to Chico. I am sure they will get more plants out of these seeds, than out of former shipments, for they seem to possess very plump and solid kernels.

No. 2299a, Amgdalus davidiana. These also I am sending to San Francisco, like prev. number.

No. 2300a, Amygdalus perisca. This is a var. of cultivated peach with remarkably small stones; it may possibly turn out to be hardier than the ordinary strains.

Nos. 2301a and 2302a, Vigna sesquipedalis, are varieties of yard long beans. I recommend them especially for trial in the hot, but irrigated, sections of the South West, and more specifically as home vegetables. To No. 2303a the same applies.

I am also enclosing a can of so-called condensed milk, as sold here in China under the name of "The Eagle Brand". I strongly suspect this stuff to have been made in Japan from Soybeans, with something added. It is of a brown color, quite lumpy, not very sweet and it dissolved but poorly. One also gets effects of flatulency from it, especially when taken on an empty stomach. Do you consider it worth while to have it analysed by the Bureau of Chemistry?

We have had these last days considerable rain and very damp weather and this has been quite hard on these jujube seeds, which refused to dry sufficiently, notwithstanding that they had been washed, so as to get off

These flowers (I have in hand) and I have always noticed that they give the best on shade, somewhat moist ground, preferably

on the North side of hills of bricks, of temperance and of white walls. No. 22982, Alvina sativa. I am sending you only 10 lbs. of this.

lot of c.a. 240 lbs.; the rest I am sending to the Francisco by freight to be reforwarded later on to Ohio. I am sure they will get more plants

out of these seeds, than out of former shipments, for they seem to possess very fine and solid kernels.

No. 22983, Alvina sativa. These also I am sending to San Francisco, list your number.

No. 22984, Alvina sativa. This is a var. of cultivated peach with completely small stones; it may possibly turn out to be better than the ordinary strains.

No. 22985 and 22986, Alvina sativa, are varieties of very long beans. I recommend them especially for trial in the hot, but in-

flated, sections of the South West, and are specifically as some vegetables. To be, these two seeds earlier.

I am also enclosing a can of so-called condensed milk, as sold here in China under the name of "The Eagle Brand". I strongly suspect this

stuff to have been made in Japan from Japanese, with something added. It is of a brown color, quite lumpy, not very sweet and it dissolves

but poorly. One also gets effects of flatulency from it, especially when taken on an empty stomach. Do you consider it worth while to have it

analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry? It has had these last days considerable rain and very damp weather

and this has been quite hard on these Japanese seeds, which refused to dry satisfactorily, but they had been washed, as we to get dry

as much of their sugary substance as possible. Now, however, they are being packed in and within a day or two we will send them off to San Francisco, together with a lot of bulky baggage and herbarium material. When this is all gone, then I hope to store some of my non-wanted exploring outfit with the Legation here and then I hope to proceed to Nanking and from there on to Shanghai. I will not be able to finish all of my intended work, of course; supervising collecting seeds around here and being in the Yang tze valley enquiring about Woodnut oil problems and Bamboo cultivation, does not go together. One needs helpers of the right type to assist one to accomplish all of these things and capable persons in our line of work are very scarce indeed here in the Far East.

There is one consolation, however, and that is, that China will still remain an interesting field for Agricultural Exploration for at least a few generations.

With kindest regards, also to all in the Office, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

as much of their sugar substance as possible. Now, however, they are being packed in and within a day or two we will send them off to San Francisco, together with a lot of baby baggage and hardware material. When this is all gone, then I hope to store some of my non-stated existing outfit with the legation here and then I hope to proceed to Hankow and from there on to Shanghai. I will not be able to finish all of my intended work, of course, comprising collecting seeds around here and being in the Yangtze valley searching about Woodrat oil, rubber and other activities, does not go together. One needs help-ers of the right type to assist one to accomplish all of these things and while, however, in the line of work and very scarce indeed here in the Far East.

There is one consolation, however, and that is, that China will still remain an essentially closed territory for foreigners for at least a few generations. With kindest regards, also to all in the Office, I remain, Sir, Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank W. Meyer

Peking, China,

May 26, 1915.

Dear Mr. Beagles:

Today I have delivered to the China and Express Co. here 6 boxes with seeds and botanical specimens, all addressed to Mr. Fred Masken, U. S. Despatch Agent, San Francisco, Cal. Two of these boxes have behind the words U.S. Property, a blue asterisk(*) and these 2 cases are for your Station. I have written Mr. Masken to send them up to you as soon as he receives this shipment. One of these boxes contains c.a. 220 lb. of Jujube seeds which I suppose will all be planted out at Chico for stocks. The other case holds c.a. 40 lbs. of stones of Davidiana peach, which also probably will have to be raised at Chico.

Then this last case also contains 1 small soldered tin with alcohol specimens; 1 small tin with seeds and samples, 1 package with herbarium specimens, some Weekly Times and 2 pieces of dried nonclo-skin. Would you kindly send all these last things to our Office in Washington, D. C.

I am enclosing 2 copies of Inventory Notes covering No. 2298a and 2299a, the Jujube and the Davidiana peach. Sometime during July I hope to arrive in Chico and will see no doubt many of my introductions in prosperous condition. In case any mail should arrive for me in your care, please retain it until I call for it in person.

With kindest regards to you All, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK H. MITCHELL,
Agricultural Explorer

Washington, D.C.

July 26, 1951

Dear Mr. Tolson:

I have delivered to the files and folders of the

in boxes with serial and tabular numbers, all documents to the files

of the U.S. Department of Justice, San Francisco, Cal. One of these boxes

contains the words U.S. Treasury, a blue folder (*) and some papers

for your files. I have written Mr. Tolson to send this up to

you as soon as he receives this shipment. One of these boxes

contains a copy of the report which I suppose will all be placed

out of files for stocks. The other case holds a copy of the

of various papers, which also probably will have to be raised at the

That this last case also contains a copy of the report

which I will file with you and which I suppose will

be placed in your files. I have written Mr. Tolson to send this up to

you. Would you kindly send all these last things to my office in

Washington, D.C.

I am enclosing 2 copies of Treasury notes covering No.

10000 and 10000, the latter and the Treasury notes covering during

July I hope to arrive in China and will see no doubt many of my in-

quiries in progress condition. In case my mail should arrive for

me in your case, please return it with a call for it in person.

With kindest regards to you all, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK M. WHITE
Assistant Secretary

Peking, China

May 26, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Today I have delivered to the China Forwarding and Express Co., in this city, eight boxes, marked D. S. S, U. S. Property, and addressed to Mr. Fred Maskeu, U. S. Despatch Agent, San Francisco, California, U. S. A. These cases contain seeds, botanical specimens, and some personal effects. On two cases I have put a blue asterisk (*) behind the words "U.S. Property"; they contain c.a. 233 lbs. of jujube seeds and c.a. 40 lbs. of Davidiana peach stones, besides some small things as a package of herbarium material, some paper, a tin with fruits, etc. These two cases are intended for Chico and I have written to this effect both to Mr. Maskeu and Mr. Beagles.

The other six boxes I have asked Mr. Maskeu to direct to our office in Washington, D. C. I wish you would give orders to store them somewhere until I arrive in person, so as to be able to supervise the opening up of same.

Then I have stored today at the American Legation here, 5 pieces of baggage, containing various articles I am using in this exploration work, personal ones as well as official utensils. Some day I may come back again here and avail myself of them, or some other party will find use for them. They are too bulky to carry them with me to America, for there are such articles among them as a bale of Sphagnum moss, herbarium frames, packing paper, brass labels, old fur coats, felt boots, ropes, tins, etc.

Very truly,
Yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

Dear Mr. [Name]

I am pleased to hear from you regarding the matter of the [Name] and [Name] Co. in this regard, which was marked D. S. U. S. Property, and addressed to Mr. Fred [Name], U. S. District Agent, San Francisco, California. I have your letter of the 10th and have noted the same. I have also noted the letter of the 12th and the letter of the 14th. I have also noted the letter of the 16th and the letter of the 18th. I have also noted the letter of the 20th and the letter of the 22nd. I have also noted the letter of the 24th and the letter of the 26th. I have also noted the letter of the 28th and the letter of the 30th. I have also noted the letter of the 1st and the letter of the 3rd. I have also noted the letter of the 5th and the letter of the 7th. I have also noted the letter of the 9th and the letter of the 11th. I have also noted the letter of the 13th and the letter of the 15th. I have also noted the letter of the 17th and the letter of the 19th. I have also noted the letter of the 21st and the letter of the 23rd. I have also noted the letter of the 25th and the letter of the 27th. I have also noted the letter of the 29th and the letter of the 31st. I have also noted the letter of the 1st and the letter of the 3rd. I have also noted the letter of the 5th and the letter of the 7th. I have also noted the letter of the 9th and the letter of the 11th. I have also noted the letter of the 13th and the letter of the 15th. I have also noted the letter of the 17th and the letter of the 19th. I have also noted the letter of the 21st and the letter of the 23rd. I have also noted the letter of the 25th and the letter of the 27th. I have also noted the letter of the 29th and the letter of the 31st.

I have also noted the letter of the 1st and the letter of the 3rd. I have also noted the letter of the 5th and the letter of the 7th. I have also noted the letter of the 9th and the letter of the 11th. I have also noted the letter of the 13th and the letter of the 15th. I have also noted the letter of the 17th and the letter of the 19th. I have also noted the letter of the 21st and the letter of the 23rd. I have also noted the letter of the 25th and the letter of the 27th. I have also noted the letter of the 29th and the letter of the 31st. I have also noted the letter of the 1st and the letter of the 3rd. I have also noted the letter of the 5th and the letter of the 7th. I have also noted the letter of the 9th and the letter of the 11th. I have also noted the letter of the 13th and the letter of the 15th. I have also noted the letter of the 17th and the letter of the 19th. I have also noted the letter of the 21st and the letter of the 23rd. I have also noted the letter of the 25th and the letter of the 27th. I have also noted the letter of the 29th and the letter of the 31st. I have also noted the letter of the 1st and the letter of the 3rd. I have also noted the letter of the 5th and the letter of the 7th. I have also noted the letter of the 9th and the letter of the 11th. I have also noted the letter of the 13th and the letter of the 15th. I have also noted the letter of the 17th and the letter of the 19th. I have also noted the letter of the 21st and the letter of the 23rd. I have also noted the letter of the 25th and the letter of the 27th. I have also noted the letter of the 29th and the letter of the 31st. I have also noted the letter of the 1st and the letter of the 3rd. I have also noted the letter of the 5th and the letter of the 7th. I have also noted the letter of the 9th and the letter of the 11th. I have also noted the letter of the 13th and the letter of the 15th. I have also noted the letter of the 17th and the letter of the 19th. I have also noted the letter of the 21st and the letter of the 23rd. I have also noted the letter of the 25th and the letter of the 27th. I have also noted the letter of the 29th and the letter of the 31st.

These last days I have been receiving a few letters from you and I'll herewith answer them:

Letter of Sept. 17, 1914 re material received. Very curious indeed, that the parcel with herbarium specimens, which I sent on June 18, 1914, has never reached you. As you probably know, Miss Cramer wrote me about it on Dec. 19, 1914, and I took this matter up with Mr. Wm. J. Cannon, Clerk of the Legation here, and Mr. Cannon wrote to the State Department, with the result that a Mr. R. S. Clayton, of this last Department, wrote him under date of April 14, 1915, that 15 packages with seeds and with specimens had been received at the State Department on July 21, 1914, and had been delivered to the Department of Agriculture on July 24, 1914, the receipt for same having been signed by Mr. H. F. Chandler.

Now what shall we do? Has somebody looked already in the Herbaria of the Department to see whether the material as mentioned in Miss Cramer's letter of December 19, 1914, has been incorporated already.

Letter of April 19, 1915. with enclosures of a clipping re Dr. Schneider and a letter from R. S. McFarlane & Co. I see from this message that you are counting on me being back in Washington some time in June. Well, it will be somewhat later, as you see; I wonder whether I'll get into troubles on that account. * pity indeed that those large flowering varieties of *Prunus triloba*, Nos. 1254 and 1255, had to be condemned; I wonder what they had in the matter of scales or other things.

It causes me to wonder why one package of these "mitsao" should have become mouldy and the others remained good! As regards collecting jujube seeds for stocks, well, you see what I have done in this matter. About finding a reliable party in getting us supplies of "mitsao" and jujube

These last days I have been receiving a few letters from you and

I'll answer them soon.

Letter of Oct. 15, 1914 re material received. Very curious

indeed, that the record with horizontal specimens, which I sent to you

is, 1914, has never reached you. As you probably know, Miss Green

wrote me about it on Jan. 10, 1914, and I took it up with Mr.

W. J. Cannon, Clerk of the Legation here, and Mr. Cannon wrote to the

State Department, with the result that a Mr. R. S. Clayton, of this

last Department, wrote him under date of April 14, 1915, that 15 packages

with seeds and with specimens had been received at the State Department

on July 21, 1914, and had been delivered to the Department of Agriculture

on July 24, 1914, the receipt for same having been signed by Mr. R. F.

Quinlan.

Now that shall we say has somebody looked already in the herbaria

of the Department as to whether the material as mentioned in Miss Green's

letter of December 19, 1914, has been incorporated already.

Letter of April 19, 1915, with enclosure of a clipping re Dr.

Schneider and a letter from R. S. McFarlane & Co. I see from this message

that you are counting on me being back in Washington some time in June.

Well, it will be somewhat later, as you see; I wonder whether I'll get

into trouble on my way out. I pity indeed that these large flowering

varieties of *Fraxinus trifida*, Nos. 1254 and 1255, had to be condemned; I

wonder what they had in the matter of seeds or other things.

It seems to me that you are not getting of these "Misses" should have

become really and the others remained good. As regards collecting trips

made for seeds, well, you see what I have done in this matter. About

finding a reliable party in getting as much of "Misses" and plants

seeds, well, this is not an easy matter. We probably will have to do this through our Legation here, and I have spoken about these matters with Dr. Charles D. Tenney, Chinese Secretary at our Legation.

The identification card in the small leather case reached me in good condition. Many thanks!

Letter of April 21, 1915, with enclosures of a receipt for \$5.00 for rent of a safe deposit box and a clipping re Mr. Jean de Vilcorin. Please find enclosed herewith my check for \$5.00, with many thanks for your assistance in this matter.

Letter of April 26, 1915, with enclosures of copies of letters from Dr. Murrill and Dr. Harper concerning a Mr. Tien, who was said to have graduated as a Ph. D. at Columbia University. So this thing might possibly have been a sweet story or some other mystery hangs about it. I am much obliged to you, just the same.

I am also in receipt of Plant Immigrants No. 101. I notice the increase in the number of photos, among which no less than 4 of mine. I wish you would kindly look up photo A 2, drying bean - vermicelli. In this bulletin it is stated as to have been taken in Cheng chow, Honan, on Feb. 25, 1914, while I took it in Puchow, Shansi on Feb. 9, 1914. I am almost sure that I put these last dates and locality on my original photo; if not, I own up that I have made a mistake.

Then I received two weekly news letters of the Department, Nos 36 and 37. I had no idea that such a publication existed already. While it is a step in the right direction no doubt, I personally consider these two copies too political-farmers-bulletin-like to satisfy me. Have we got also a more scientific publication?

I am enclosing herewith duplicate inventory notes of the numbers 1256, 2297a, 2500a, 2501a, 2502a, and 2503a. Nos. 2298a and 2299a I sent to Mr. Beagles in connection with the shipment referred to at the beginning of this letter. I have not received as yet bills of lading covering this shipment, and as I hope to leave within a few days, I will have to arrange this matter through our Legation here.

I have spoken with several parties concerning the collecting of seeds of the white-barked pine, Pinus bungeana and it may be that larger and smaller quantities of seeds will be offered and that we will have to correspond about it. As yet, however, it is only promises.

Well, now I have to arrange some financial matters here, see several people, put on finishing touches to baggage packing, and then I hope to leave for Nanking and from there possibly to Hankow and then to Shanghai. I wish I had more time at my disposal.

With kindest regards, also to all in the office, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank H. Meyer

I am enclosing herewith duplicate inventory notes of the papers

of the James H. Hays, James H. Hays, James H. Hays and James H. Hays.

and in Mr. Hays's connection with the shipment referred to of the

beginning of this letter. I have not received any bills of lading

covering this shipment, and as I hope to leave within a few days, I

will have to arrange this matter through our London agent, James H. Hays.

I have taken with several parties concerning the collecting of

orders of the wife-owned bank, James H. Hays and it may be that later

and other quantities of goods will be offered and that we will have to

correspond about it. As yet, however, it is only tentative.

Well, now I have to arrange some financial matters here, and

several people, and on returning home to baggage receiving, and then I

hope to leave for London and live there possibly to London and then to

London. I shall see you some time in the future.

With kindest regards, also to all in the office, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(a) James H. Hays

Shanghai, China

June 17, 1915

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As you'll notice, I am in Shanghai and I have been here since several days already.

I received the following cablegram on June 9, 1915:

"Frank N. Meyer, c/o American Consul General, Shanghai. During stopover Japan got duplicate Wilson collection cherry budwood for municipal nursery Arakawa. Tokyo Embassy cabled to assist you. Chestnut disease reported Nihke, specimens desired. Houston."

For so far the specimens of diseased chestnut bark are concerned, I do not think I'll experience any difficulty, but as regards cherry-budwood, that will be another matter. I met Mr. Swingle here on Friday June 11 and spent the greater part of the next day with him and discussed this cherry-budwood problem with him. Mr. Swingle is of the opinion that it will be no small undertaking to secure the whole Wilson collection in duplicate, for the people along the Arakawa River have decided to cut down many of the cherry trees this autumn on account of a new bank going to be thrown up along this stream. I will see what we can do in this matter. Mr. Swingle suggested to try to get Prof. Kuana, vegetable pathological inspector at Yokohama, interested in it and by seeing him and some people at our Embassy in Tokyo, we probably can make some arrangement by which these cherry bud-sticks can be sent over this fall.

On June 9, I sent you a cablegram thru the Consul General to the Secretary of State as follows: "Frank Meyer informs the Department of Agriculture cannot return in June. Extension authorization desired."

This cablegram crossed the one you had sent me. Of course, you probably had realized before, that it had become a physical impossibility for me

Shanghai, China

June 17, 1918

Dear Mr. Reichardt:

As you'll notice, I am in Shanghai and I have been here since several days already.

I received the following telegram on June 4, 1918:

"Frank W. Meyer, c/o American Consul General, Shanghai, during a recent visit to the Yangtze River valley, reported that a certain disease occurred in the vicinity of the Yangtze River valley, which he described as follows: For several days the symptoms of disease about the neck and shoulders, that will be another matter, and the Yangtze here on Friday June 11 and sent the greater part of the next day with him and discussed this cherry-barkwood problem with him. Mr. Beagle is of the opinion that it will be an small undertaking to secure the whole Wilson collection in Shanghai, for the people along the Yangtze River have decided to cut down many of the cherry trees this autumn on account of a new bark going to be thrown up along this stream. I will see what we can do in this matter. Mr. Beagle suggested to try to get Prof. Mann, vegetable pathological inspector at Yokohama, interested in it and by seeing him and some people at our Embassy in Tokyo, we probably can make some arrangement by which these cherry bark-sticks can be sent over this fall.

On June 8, I sent you a cablegram thru the Consul General to the Secretary of State as follows: "Frank Meyer informs the Department of Agriculture about certain reports in Yangtze, Shanghai, etc."

This cablegram crossed the one you had sent me. Of course, you probably had realized before, that it had become a physical impossibility for me

to be back in America in June, 1915. We now will see in how far an extension can be effected; is this stop-over in Japan the means by which it can be performed?

I also received here 3 letters from you, dated respectively April 29, May 10 and May 12, 1915.

The letter of April 29 had been mailed in Washington on May 6 and the one of May 10th had been posted May 15th; quite a lapse of time, I should say. I will herewith answer them.

Letter of April 29, 1915, with enclosure of a copy of a letter to Mr. S. Feldman Groff concerning an edible bamboo which he possibly can procure for us. I received on June 15 a letter from Mr. Groff, in which he asks me for some instructions re this and he informs me that he thinks this is not the right time to transplant bamboos. I have written him to have two strong cases made and have the bamboos planted in them either now or at a better time and to get them established in these boxes, and I have also advised him to try to get a collection together of the best local timber- and vegetable bamboos and have two or three clumps of each planted in boxes, so as to have them established. I wrote him, however, to communicate with you before doing so. Some of us fellows may be down in Canton within some time and take these cases with us to America, or supervise their packing, so that they may be safely landed at San Francisco.

I have written Mr. Groff that I probably cannot get down to Canton this time.

Letter of May 10, 1915. I am truly glad that my large photos are being appreciated. I went thru Wilson's very interesting two volumes "A Naturalist in Western China," and, the containing many very

to be built in another in 1912. It was still in the way of

arrangement can be effected; in fact steps were in fact taken by

which it was in fact made.

I also received from a letter from you dated respectively

April 20, 1912, and my letter of April 20, 1912.

The letter of April 20 had been mailed in Washington on May

2 and the one of May 10 had been mailed on May 10 with a copy of

them, I should say. I will be glad to answer them.

Letter of April 20, 1912, with enclosure of a copy of a let-

ter to Mr. E. William Gault concerning an estate matter which he possi-

bly has referred to me. I received on June 12 a letter from Mr. Gault,

in which he asks me for some instructions re this and he informs me that

he thinks this is not the right time to transmit papers. I have

written him to have two strong cases made and have the papers prepared

in them either now or at a better time and to get them established in

these papers, and I have also advised him to get a collection for

either of the best local timber and vegetable products and have two or

three things of each kind in boxes, so as to have them established.

I write him, however, to communicate with you before doing so.

of an affair my to have in order with you and the cases

with me to America, or otherwise their coming, so that they be

entirely looked after in Washington.

I have written Mr. Gault that I probably cannot get him to

cross this time.

Letter of May 10, 1912. I am sorry that the my letter

was not answered. I will be glad to answer them.

and "A. B. Williams in Western Union" and the company is very

beautiful pictures, I have failed to notice a single natural sized foto even.

I see that Dr. Schneider never saw a pistache as large as foto 13155 shows, still Wilson shows a picture in Vol. I of a tree 25 feet in girth, the one has to be informed about it, for the foto itself does not show it.

This is something terrible! this new citrus canker! Mr. Swingle told me a little about it. Peculiar, indeed, that so many of our worst diseases are endemic to the Far East!

Within a few days I will let you know how my finances are standing; in case I should not leave China until after July 1, I'll have a snug surplus, I imagine.

Whether these peculiar-looking scales on persimmon leaves (No. 13132) do much damage? No, not so very much, but the trees seemed to be less thrifty than those that were clean. I noticed them particularly on trees that grow in the shade of willows and mulberries. I collected some specimens which are now en route for San Francisco, I hope, being in the box with bulky herbarium material.

I notice your suggestions as regards collecting specimens of diseased plant material of which I am sending living material. If, however, the inspectors destroy the material for fear of introducing a disease, like they did with my large flowering ornamental plum (Prunus triloba) then a fellow need not go into all this trouble of packing up things carefully and writing elaborate Inventory notes. I must have a talk re this when I am back again to find out just what a stand has been taken these last years.

Just like with these citrus-scions, Mr. Wester has sent you and which were destroyed. Could not this material have been washed off with a formalin-solution and then grafted on wild stock in pots and kept in a separate division of a greenhouse? It is certainly disheartening for a collector to hear that the material one got with so much trouble has been destroyed on suspicion of harboring some dreaded disease, while under proper quarantine such a disease might have been done away with and the plants saved.

In speaking about diseases, this reminds me that here in Shanghai the white-wax insect has become a serious pest in privet hedges (Ligustrum lucidum) and is very hard to dislodge. Mr. J. MacGregor, Superintendent of Parks here, showed me the other day several dead bushes in a large privet hedge, disfiguring the whole ensemble and caused by this white-wax insect and by some large globular scales of which I have collected some.

Letter of May 12, 1915, announcing that my accounts and the itinerary report for the quarter ending March 31, 1915 have been received and are being attended to.

I have noticed your remarks concerning a possible surplus and hope to let you know by cable within a few days. I also see that Mr. Fred Maskew will receive various things for me and I certainly will call on him the first thing I land on American soil again.

On Sat. June 12th I bought 250 pounds of fresh lychee-fruits and had them cleaned and washed; they cost 8 cents Mex. silver p. lb., but I got only a. 20 lbs. of good seeds out of them. Now the problem is however that these lychee seeds started to germinate already on Tuesday morning and I had to remove them to the cool room of the hotel.

Just like with those other cases, Mr. Foster has said

you and which were destroyed. Would and this material have been

retained all with a formal resolution and then granted on this stock

in fact and that is a material violation of a requirement. It is not

fairly disconcerting for a collector to learn that the material can be

with so much trouble has been destroyed on violation of a reporting

requirement, with many other provisions such as license

have been done with the other laws.

In making such a report, the person in that case in

concerned the state and in fact the person in question is in

fact, the person in question, and is very hard to identify. Mr. S. has

shown, however, showed me the other day several

and makes in a large report book, illustrating the whole

and covered by this whole report and by some large

of which I have collected some.

Letter of Mr. S. to Mr. S. regarding that in connection with the

illustration report for the quarter ending March 31, 1933 has been

covered and are being attached to.

I have retained your records concerning a possible

and hope to let you know by cable within the day. I also was told

by Mr. S. that you will receive further information and I will

call on him this day when I had an interview with him.

On the 15th I received the report of the

and had the same almost and which was sent to Mr. S. on the 15th.

and I will be glad to let you know of them. For the

is to be sent to you and I will be glad to let you know

of the same and I will be glad to let you know of the

I am intending to put them in the cool room of the S. S. Manchuria, which leaves on June 25 for San Francisco. Will these seeds travel however that far without spoiling?

I went again through your letter of March 26, 1915. I am not sure at all whether I can obtain any inarched Lytchee plants. The nearest place they have them is Foo chow and then again near Canton. Both of these places have dialects all of their own and one needs special interpreters; the heat down there in the summer is said to be something fierce, as both Mr. Swingle and Mr. MacGregor are telling me; and last, not least, the Shanghai authorities do not allow any plants from Canton with earth around their roots to be landed here, for fear of plague and other bacterial diseases that are endemic there. I am also far from certain whether one can buy suitable grafted or inarched plants right away. For serious South China exploration work I will need more time than I have now. I have written Mr. Coffey for more information on this Lytchee problem and no doubt will soon hear from him.

And now something as regards my past trip from Peking. I had told my interpreter in Peking that I would leave for Hanking sometime during the end of May and he agreed to go with me; when I informed him on Wedn., May 26th that I would leave next Saturday May 29th, he wanted to borrow a month's salary, 80 dollars, which I did not want to do, as I knew too well that he would not pay it back. Then on Friday, May 28th, he conveyed me the information that he rather would not go, as it would be a short trip only and his knowledge of Southern dialects was not sufficient, etc., etc. Well, I had expected this move along ago and was not surprised at all. And so my assistant went with me instead,

I am interested to put them in the cool room of the S. S. ...

... (faint text)

I want again through your letter of March 20, 1914. I ...

not sure as all whether I can obtain any improved ...

... of these places have dialed all of their own and ...

... the best down there in the manner is said to be ...

... as both Mr. ... and Mr. ... are telling ...

... not least, the ... authorities do not allow any ...

... from London with ... their roots to ...

... of ... and other ...

... I am also for ...

... will need more time than I have ...

... information on this ...

... (faint text)

... (faint text)

... (faint text)

... (faint text)

... (faint text)

... (faint text)

... (faint text)

... (faint text)

... (faint text)

whom I otherwise would have left in Peking. On Sunday night, May 30th we arrived in Hanking; the next day I went to see the acting American Consul, Mr. A. W. Gilbert and heard that Mr. Joseph Bailie, whom I had wanted to see in particular as regards his afforestation experiments, was out in the country on an inspection trip.

We had a telegram sent up to him, and on Wednesday evening he came down again to Hanking. The next day I went with him over the western slopes of the Purple Mountain and over a tree nursery; on Friday, June 4, we visited some local forest growth and another nursery; on Sat. June 5 we looked over some gardens and on Sund. June 6 we made an excursion to the Pan Hua Mountain, some 20 miles away from Hanking, where quite some original tree growth has still been left, being protected by the Buddhist monks of a large temple on the top of the mountain.

It would not be worth our while to write you all details which I observed and to tell you all about the conferences we had. These are the main points: Mr. Joseph Bailie is an enthusiastic North-of-Ireland man who knows nothing about forestry or about tree culture, ^{but} who is willing to learn.

The reforestation experiments as carried on on Purple Mountain show promises that a dense tree growth can be established with relatively little outlay.

The tree nurseries are not in the best of condition and a technically trained white man should have charge over them.

The school of forestry as started by the University of Hanking exists on paper only and many things are required before any practical work can be done.

When I returned would have left in evening. On Sunday night, May 20th
we arrived in Kaniung; the next day I went to see the acting American
Consul, Mr. A. W. Gilbert and heard that Mr. Joseph Bailey, whom I

had wanted to see in particular as regards his restoration experiments,
was out in the country on an inspection trip.

We had a telegram sent me to him, and on Wednesday evening he
came down again to Kaniung. The next day I went with him over the moun-
tain slopes of the Purple Mountain and over a tree nursery; on Friday,

we visited some local forest growth and another nursery; on
Saturday we looked over some gardens and on Sunday, June 6 we made an
excursion to the Pan Lin Mountain, some 50 miles away from Kaniung.

where pine growth has still been left, being pro-
tected by the Buddhist monks of a large temple on the top of the moun-
tain.

It would not be worth our while to write you all details which
I observed and to tell you all about the conference we had. These are
the main points: Mr. Joseph Bailey is an enthusiastic North-of-Ireland

man who knows nothing about forestry or about tree culture, but is willing
to learn.
The restoration experiments he carried on on Purple Mountain

show promise that a forest growth can be established with relatively
little delay.
The tree nurseries are not in the best of condition and a large

amount of trained staff men should have charge over them.
The school of forestry as started by the University of

that exists on paper only and many things are required before any pro-

As regards our own Departmental policy toward these experiments in afforestation in Nanking as well as elsewhere in China, we ought to adopt, or rather continue, the general American attitude, viz., sympathetic advice and a certain amount of practical helpfulness.

A few things in and around Nanking struck me as being of decided value to us in America, viz.: plenty of trees everywhere of the "Huang lien shu," * Pistacia chinensis, of which the wood is an esteemed timber, used in cart building, while the young sprouts are eaten mostly pickled. I arranged with Mr. Baillie to send us this fall at least 100 lbs. of seeds, but I told him that you would write him fully about this, and that you possibly wanted even more.

Wuta parvifolia, "Chia pi yü shu," another timber tree of much promise, thrives everywhere, fruits ripen in the autumn. Mr. Baillie can send us seeds.

Quercus variabilis (Q. chinensis) "Han li siang shu", a good timber tree for rocky slopes; valuable for R. R. sleepers. Mr. Baillie can send acorns.

Salix hupeana, "Y'an shu;" trees of medium size, in looks in between Salix japonica and Salix amurensis; lumber exceedingly heavy and tough, used in cart building and in turnery work; can thrive on thin rocky soils. Mr. Baillie can send seeds.

Albizia chinensis (A. lebbek) "Shan huan shu"; very ornamental with its feathery leaves and whitish tufts of tasselled flowers. Thrives on rocky places; wood hard; used in carpentry. (Mr. Baillie for seeds)

Liquidambar formosana, "Fung hsiang shu," sweet gum, growing to very large sizes; the wood not highly appreciated, being of easily decaying properties, but being light and non-odoriferous, much used for

making teachests and other boxes. Mr. Bailie can send us seeds.

Then I noticed the real oriental persimmon, Diospyros kaki, wild all over the mountains. The fruits are said to be small, of red color and quite puckery.

Chestnuts, too, occur here and there and for so far as I saw a few trees, they seemingly had no bark disease.

Well, I suggest to you to write to Mr. Bailie and order such things as you think useful. I have spoken with him about all these things and he is prepared to do his best. His own statements were "that, as he is deeply indebted to our Office, he certainly will try to do something for us in turn."

While in Nanking, waiting for Mr. Bailie to return, Doctor F. E. Macklin, of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society, took charge of me and took us over some vegetable gardens and fruit plantations. He showed me how fruit trees suffer a very great deal from borers, which are at times exceedingly plentiful; he also complained of the habits of the Chinese to steal the fruits, and as most of the white folks leave Nanking in summer for the mountains at Fuling, they get very few fruits when they return. He asked me wherefore whether we could not be so kind and send him a collection of the latest ripening varieties of grapes and also some late pears and peaches. If you see fit to do so I would be much pleased.

My intentions now are to proceed within a few days to Hangchow and Hokenan to confer with Mr. Alex Kennedy, who is at Hokenan now, concerning shipping to us this fall, scions of the white-barked persimmon from near Hangchow and to plant a number of clumps of the large "the tsch" Phyllostachys pubescens in boxes so as to reintroduce this valuable bamboo,

... Mr. Miller can send me ...
... I noticed the ...
... over the mountains. The ...
... and quite ...
... I saw ...
... a few ...
... I suggest to you to write to Mr. Miller and ...
... I have spoken with him about all these ...
... things and he is prepared to do his best. His own statements were ...
... made to be fully ...
... something ...
... while in ...
... W. M. ...
... of me and look ...
... showed me how ...
... at times ...
... Chinese to ...
... is ...
... return. He ...
... late years and ...
... My ...
... and ...
... coming ...
... from ...
... this ...

which seems to have been lost, as it appears from your letter of Nov. 24, 1914.

I have not found a suitable interpreter as yet to go with me into the interior, but I hope to get one within a day or so.

We are having here some sultry, sticky weather, with occasional showers, and the air as humid as can be; not very conducive to quick movements, as my hands even stick to the paper I am writing on.

The markets, however, are very interesting; heaps of fresh lychees; fresh mangoes (without any flavor); good yellow mangoes; fine golden loquats; ripe plums (Prunus triflora and P. mume); the last also sold freshly pickled in brine and eaten out of hand with powdered liquorice root sprinkled over it, quite appetizing! Then several varieties of peaches, green crab-apples, the last apricots of the season, while new Naris are just coming in. We also have an abundance of sheets of "Kau ba" Isaria latifolia; last Saturday Mr. Swingle and I had them for lunch at the Astor House Hotel, boiled in water and served hot with a cream sauce. They tasted like Jerusalem artichokes with a bit of young parsnip flavor added; last night I had them sliced, well scalded and served cold with a dressing, as a salad; they tasted somewhat like bamboo, like reed-sprouts and like celeriac. This vegetable certainly has a future ahead in America. (In the foreign hotels here they call them waterbamboo-sprouts!)

I have had some interviews here with newspaper men; have given a talk before c. a. 50 American business men on new industries to be introduced from China into the United States, etc., etc. Mr. MacGregor has shown me over his new parks, which have prospered amazingly, only they have had a very severe winter. The mercury went down to 15° F. in January 1915 and as a result the Warrior trees were totally defoliated;

which seems to have been lost, as it appears that your letter of 1911, 21.

1911.

I have not found a suitable interpreter as yet so as with me

into the interior, but I hope to get one within a day or so.

As our letters have some similarity, which is not surprising

to you, and the one as well as the other, but very comparative in quick move-

ment, as my last even this is the paper I am writing on.

The results, however, are very interesting, based on 17

pages from my collection (which are listed) and other papers that

you have written; the first (from Journal of the) the last also

and (which) is in your collection and of which you have written

your article on the same subject. I am sure that you

will find it very interesting, and I am sure that you

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Chamnerops excelsa lost many leaves; some oleanders frozen to the ground; Eucalyptus rumii, one of the hardiest of the genus, has been killed outright, except in some very sheltered localities; hardy Japanese lemons suffered badly, but a hardy tangerine tree, 20 feet high and of local origin, escaped unharmed.

Shanghai as a town has grown largely since I was here last in 1908, but as business is much depressed on account of the war, life seems much duller here than formerly. Still, Shanghai seems to be destined to become the New York of China, just like Hankow is said to develop into the Chicago of this gigantic land.

I am enclosing herewith an inventory note describing No. 2304a Neuhelium litchi. Maybe you'll receive this letter and these lytchee seeds on the same day.

Concluding with kindest regards to everybody, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK W. MEYER

c/o Mr. Fred Maslow,
U. S. Despatch Agent,
11 Ferry Bldg.,
San Francisco, Cal.

TELEGRAM

No 1 pg x 8/7 via Commercial U. S. Govt. TELEGRAM

Secretary Agriculture,

Washington D. C.

Four hundred dollars balance.

Meyer

8:36 a. m.

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Shanghai, China, June 23, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This day I am delivering to Mr. John M. Darrah, American Postmaster here, 10 parcels with Lytchee seeds: 5 round parcels containing the number 2304a and 5 square packages holding No. 2305a. The last number have the seeds packed in charcoal mixed with damp sphagnum moss, while No. 2304a is packed with damp moss only. I would like to hear later on which of the two lots arrived in the best condition. Mr. Darrah has promised me to look after these parcels himself and will see that they are being placed in a cool room on the S. S. Manchuria. Please find enclosed inventory notes covering these aforementioned numbers.

On Monday, June 21, 1915, I sent the following cablegram: Secretary Agriculture, Washington, four hundred dollars balance. Reply. I had made up a preliminary account and came to the conclusion that my total estimated expenses up to July 1 will be c. a. \$1400.00 U.S. Gold. As you wrote me on May 12th that I had a balance left of \$1825.52 on April 1, 1915, I have a surplus of roughly \$400. This is on the supposition that I won't leave China until after July 1, 1915. I hope you can make use of it. Of course I do not know as yet whether my authorization has been extended and in case it should not have been possible to do so, I am in some sort of a fix. Still, I trust you may be able to arrange everything favorably.

This afternoon I hope to leave for Hangchow and vicinity; maybe after 8 or 10 days I am back again and then I'll soon proceed to Japan. The weather is rainy and sticky here. I hope we won't have too much down-pour when out in the country.

With kindest regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK S. WYCK

c/o Mr. Fred Mackew, 11 Ferry Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

Hangchow, Chekiang Prov., China, July 1, 1915.

Dear Mr. Weirchild:

A week again has passed since I first landed here and I want to let you know what things I have seen. Firstly this: we are in the rainy season and every day it pours and pours until one would think there was nothing left, and just as things begin to lose their glistening coat of wetness then it starts again. --We have been out collecting several times and got drenched and now our clothes have started to mould badly are straw hats are black and with peculiar spots, and on the ribbons colonies of fungi establish themselves overnight.

Well, I have a few interesting discoveries to report; firstly, there are many specimens of Leptanura mollissima scattered at the bases and on the lower slopes of the hills around here and-- these chestnuts are seriously attacked by the bark-fungus, and in my estimation are going to succumb to it these coming years. The chinquapins, however, which are very abundant on the higher and more sterile hillslopes, seem to be immune; at least, I did not see any evidences of damage or even of attacks. This brings another interesting point to my mind. I was told at Hanking that various missionaries at Kuling, the great summer resort in Central China for missionaries, were cutting down their chestnuts, as the tops

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure

to inform you

that the same has been forwarded to you

by the express

of the 10th inst. and will reach you in a few days

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. [Name]

I have the pleasure to inform you

that the same has been forwarded to you

by the express of the 10th inst.

and will reach you in a few days

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. [Name]

I have the pleasure to inform you

that the same has been forwarded to you

by the express of the 10th inst.

and will reach you in a few days

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. [Name]

I have the pleasure to inform you

that the same has been forwarded to you

by the express of the 10th inst.

and will reach you in a few days

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

were all dying, due to covers working underneath the bark. (Of course this last cause is the most easily explainable to laymen). But now this is the point: when chestnuts here in Eastern-Central China are only recently being attacked seriously, then the disease might have come from some other locality, like from North China possibly, or this Diaporthe parasitica might have become, thru mutation or whatever else, much more aggressive of late than in periods gone by. What do specialists say on this question?

The second of my more important observations is that-- hickories occur wild in the mountains near here. I bought some samples of nuts in town and was assured that the trees producing them grew wild in the Fung Huang shan region to the West and S. W. from here. I found a large tree of pecan-like appearance in a densely wooded valley on the slopes of the Pan shan, a few hours from here to the northeast, and within some days I may have found the real hickory nut tree, which has not been reported from China up till now. Wilson in his second volume, "A naturalist in China" makes special mention of this fact. Chinese here call these hickory nuts "so ho te" and "sa kw" meaning sand walnut and "sand nut;" why, we have not been able to ascertain as yet, for my interpreter is of a poor type and my assistant and myself cannot make out much of this local dialect. I am sending you, by separate parcel, a small quantity of these hickory nuts. If you see fit, would you kindly ask Professor Margent's opinion re them. I am making arrangements with Mr. Duncan Main here to send you some fresh nuts this coming autumn.

Another thing I found on a spur of the Pan shan at an elevation of c. s. 1500 ft. a. s. were wild tea-bushes in a dense thicket of

was all right, but in front of the entrance to the house.

This last name is the most easily recognizable in the group.

It is the only one which has in it the letters 'a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u'.

One of the other names, 'John', is also very common.

The English name, 'John', is also very common.

It is also very common in the name 'John'.

Specialists in this matter.

The name of the most common English name is 'John'.

John is the most common name in the world.

In fact, it is estimated that there are over 100 million John's in the world.

John is also the most common name in the Bible.

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John is also the most common name in the Bible.

Ilex cornuta, Castanea cusata, dwarf bamboo, Juniperus sp., etc. On this same spur I found wild camphor trees, wild tallow-trees (Sapium sebiferum) lots of wild Diospyros kaki; wild Yang mee trees (Myrica rubra) Eurochorda grandiflora, Chionanthus retusa, Symplocos sp., Lindera sp., Pistacia chinensis, several species of oaks and minor scrub. Quite a rich and interesting flora.

On the low lands, in the dense copses of Quercus variabilis, Liquidambar formosana, mulberries, plums and locusts, I found the white-barked persimmon. A few trees that had not been grafted to D. kaki had fruits on them, which are quite hairy, as are the calyx, the leaves, young shoots and petioles. A few local people whom we asked the name called it the "Yu shi tee" or "oil persimmon" apparently. Could this be Diospyros arata as Dr. Henry mentions in his "Economic Botany of China".

With Dr. Hain and Mr. Kennedy I'll make some arrangements to send us seeds and scions this fall. The marvel of this white-barked fellow is that it delights in places where it is only a few feet above the water's edge and where dampness and shade reign for the greater part of the year, while N. lotus and D. kaki are just the opposite, although the last one also stands considerable shade, when seen wild on stony mountain slopes near Hanking and around here.

I am enclosing three leaves of persimmons with their names written across. In case they should not reach you in good condition it does not matter much, for I have quite some herbarium material now, which we are drying over slow charcoal fires.

Yesterday I took some natural size fotos of the large Yangmee fruits (Magis) we have here and also of the wild ones which I collected

on the Pan shan. My! the last ones are only $\frac{1}{2}$ the size of the big ones. This fruit I consider quite promising for certain sections of Florida and for California; it may possibly be grafted on local stock plants. I hope my notes will turn out to be all right, now with this awfully humid atmosphere, which prevents the ink from drying and makes the glue of the envelopes semi-liquid.

Can you inform me perhaps whether Wilson is correct in his statements in his book, "A Naturalist in China," that Rhus javanica is the tree that supplies the gallnuts, called "Fu bei tsu." In case this is so, specimens that I sent in formerly are incorrectly labelled, also seeds that I have sent. I went by Dr. Henry's statements in his "Economic Botany of China," where he says it is Rhus serrulata that gives us these gallnuts.

Well, this is all for the present. With kindest regards, also to All in the Office, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK S. MITCHELL

c/o Mr. Fred Maskew

San Francisco, etc.

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Womanshan, Hekiang, China

July 28, 1915

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find enclosed my Accounts for the past quarter: April, May and June, 1915; also a bundle of bills belonging to same.

I am somewhat over the time allowed to send in accounts, but with all this travelling about, without any fixed address, my mail has not reached me until just a few days ago. I had been waiting especially for the shipping bill from Peking, dated June 26, 1915. That shipment seems to have been delayed, probably on account of the war. Yesterday I sent the B. of L. to Mr. Maskew, our agent at San Francisco.

There is nothing very special to mention in connection with these accounts; as you see, the grand total seems to be roughly \$1380. U. S. Gold. As such there is apparently a balance slightly over \$400. just like I have cabled you on June 21st.

A few big items on these accounts are 80.00 doll. for Jujubes and 30.00 doll. for Elu-seeds; I trust you have received these things since.

As you notice, there are two kinds of dollars entered which have each a different exchange value.

The sheets of paper do not look very tidy, I admit, but everything is so moist and sticky here that I have to dry things over a burning candle.

Trusting you will receive everything all right, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK H. MYER

c/o U. S. Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Cal.

Washington, D.C.

April 19, 1914

Dear Mr. [Name]

I have just received your letter of the 14th

concerning the [subject] and I am sorry to hear

that

I am sure that you will find the [subject]

very interesting and I hope you will find

it so. I am sure that you will find it

very interesting and I hope you will find

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Yours

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

The [subject] of your letter is very interesting

and I am sure that you will find it

very interesting.

I am sure that you will find it

Very truly yours,

Nokenshan, Chekiang Prov., China

July 29, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Please find enclosed herewith my Itinerary Report for the past quarter: April, May and June, 1915. I have to offer the same excuses for the delay in making it up as for my accounts.

As you will notice, I have spent relatively little time in the field during these three months; this is caused partly by the strained diplomatic situation between this country and Japan which caused our Legation to advise us not to go into the interior; partly also by I not feeling too well, which condition I got into by too much indoor work in a climate that at times is too nerve tiring and then I also have had much correspondence to do and supervising collecting, cleaning and packing of seeds.

However, all of this work cannot be judged by a 3 months report; it rather will have to be looked upon from a life's devotion to it and then I hope the world may not be dissatisfied, even if the total harvest might have been larger.

Trusting you'll receive these 15 sheets of scribblings in good condition, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK S. COYNE

c/o U. S. Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Cal.

Washington, D.C., July 27, 1902.

Dear Mr. [Name]

Dear Mr. [Name]

I have just received your letter of the 25th and am glad to hear that you are

interested in the subject of the [Topic]. I have to offer the same answer

as the delay in making it up is not my fault.

As you will notice, I have spent relatively little time in

the field since I have been here, and this is due to the fact that

the [Topic] is a very broad one and it is necessary to have a

general idea of the subject before one can go into the details of it.

I am also not feeling very well, which explains the delay in my

reply. I am, however, in a much better state of health than I

was some time ago and I am now able to devote more time to

the study of the subject.

I am, however, all of this with regard to the [Topic] and I

trust that you will find the information of interest.

I am, however, all of this with regard to the [Topic] and I

trust that you will find the information of interest.

I am, however, all of this with regard to the [Topic] and I

trust that you will find the information of interest.

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I am, however, all of this with regard to the [Topic] and I

Hokanshan, Chekiang Prov., China

July 30, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am enclosing a specimen of the Chinese hickory nut, which I recently discovered. Should it prove to be something new, please ask the author not to call it after any person, but rather to call it, for instance, Carya chekiangensis, which name gives one a clue straightaway as regards the locality this plant comes from. I have notified Prof. Hargent by a postal card of this discovery and I have done him a similar request as regards the future name of this Chinese hickory tree.

And now something as to the locality these fellows come from. As I wrote you on July 1, I found the nuts for sale on fruit stands in Hangchow. Well, the following days I went around to various people for further information and Dr. H. Duncan Main and Rev. Henry W. Moule, both of Hangchow, made many inquiries for me and all informants were sure that the nuts came from near Yu kang, half a day's journey west of Hangchow. The correct name also was not shu (shu) ho to or shu kuo but Shan ho to, meaning "mountain walnut." We looked this name up in Prof. Giles' Dictionary of the Chinese Language and saw that the plant given under that name is Juglans sieboldiana. I assured Messrs. H.W. and G.T. Moule, however, that this nut had the characteristic 4 ridges and could not be a Juglans and had to be a species of Carya.

Well, when the weather had cleared up on July 4th, I decided to go to Yuhang and we went first by train from Hangchow city to the Foreign Settlement and from there we left at 1 p. m. by rowing boat and

Washington, D.C., July 27, 1945

Dear Mr. Tolson:

Dear Mr. Tolson:

I am enclosing a copy of the Chinese Embassy

note, which I received in my office. It is a copy of the

note and the original is in the file of the case.

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file of the case.

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I am enclosing a copy of the note and the original is in the

file of the case.

arrived at 5:30 p. m. in Yu hang, an old city, built along the banks of a canalized river. We made inquiries straight away for these hickories, but obtained negative results. The trees were said to grow way up in the mountains and were mainly found around Chang hua, 3 days by carriers west of Yu hang; this was a very bad disappointment to us as you may imagine!

On July 5th I went out botanizing in the neighboring mountains, hoping to find at least one or two trees, but nothing at all. On July 6th we botanized again in a different direction and had negotiations with carriers to bring us to Chang hua. This proved to be quite difficult, as the weather was very hot and as the trail to Chang hua is not a beaten one. Well, by 9 p. m. we had a contract drawn up and some money paid in advance, and the next day, July 7th, we left with 3 coolies carrying our baggage; 1 sedan chair with 2 bearers to carry us when we became tired from walking and a convoy of 8 armed foot soldiers, because the road was said to be unsafe.

Well, on July 8th I was shown the first two crippled specimens of the "Shen ho to" and knew right away it was a real hickory! On July 9th, however, when approaching Chang hua, we found many specimens and I could make observations as to the behavior of the trees. On July 10th, 11th, and 12th we botanized extensively in the mountains around Chang hua and herewith I'll give a few facts in connection with this new Chinese hickory nut.

The tree is not a big tree at all; the maximum height is c.a. 60 ft., while most specimens are in between 40-50 ft. of height. The trunk is rarely over 1 foot in diameter; the bark is smooth and of an

arrived at 6:30 p. m. in the morning, with about the same
a small river. The water in the river was very shallow,
but the water was very muddy. The trees were said to have
the mountains and were very high. The mountains were very
west of the river. This was a very bad disappointment to me as you say.

July 1st

On July 1st I was not satisfied in the morning
morning, trying to find out the cause of the trouble, but
all. On July 2nd we continued our journey in the morning and
reached the camp at 10:30 a. m. The weather was very hot
and the water was very muddy. The mountains were very
high and we had a very bad disappointment to me as you say.

On July 3rd we continued our journey in the morning and
reached the camp at 10:30 a. m. The weather was very hot
and the water was very muddy. The mountains were very
high and we had a very bad disappointment to me as you say.

On July 4th I was not satisfied in the morning
morning, trying to find out the cause of the trouble, but
all. On July 5th we continued our journey in the morning and
reached the camp at 10:30 a. m. The weather was very hot
and the water was very muddy. The mountains were very
high and we had a very bad disappointment to me as you say.

On July 6th we continued our journey in the morning and
reached the camp at 10:30 a. m. The weather was very hot
and the water was very muddy. The mountains were very
high and we had a very bad disappointment to me as you say.

ashy-white color. The leaves are relatively large, pinnated, with 7 leaflets on the average. The upper surface is of a soft green color, while the undersides are brownish tinted. If the wind blows, a group of these hickory trees presents an entirely different color in the landscape, on account of this brownish color, which shows up strongly. The trees seem to be fairly abundant bearers; the nuts are of the size of large hazelnuts, and are enclosed in a hull, which splits open in 4 valves and which is covered with many glands of an ochre-yellow color and which possess the characteristic carya odor. These nuts are thin-shelled, contain a relatively large quantity of meat, which is very rich in oil. They are said to ripen toward the end of September and are eagerly gathered by the natives.

This hickory is found at its best at the foot of mountains and in narrow valleys in moist, deep humus; it loves shelter very dearly and when found exposed to strong winds, it becomes crippled. It occurs at altitudes between 800 and 1200 ft. a.s. and cannot stand severe frosts apparently. The following trees and shrubs are found in its company: Liquidambar formosana, Castanea mollissima, Mossyros kochi; Berberis lupana; Vistaria chinensis; Albizia lebbek; Forsyia dulcis; Celtis chinensis; Aleurites fordii; Joculus sp; Quercus in several species; Castanopsis in several species; Lindera in a few species; Dumachama chinensis; Ficus sinensis(?); Platyocarya strobilacea; Yitex parviflora; Rhododendron mollis and Rh. species. Climbers: Vistaria chinensis; Trochelesterium jasminoides; Ficus repens; Spinovitis Davidii; Amelanchier frutescens; Actinidia chinensis; Smilax in several sp.

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 The twentieth is the fact that the...

The natives cultivate in this section rice, maize, peanuts, soy beans, cotton and cereals as summer crops; wheat, broadbeans, rye and peas as winter crops; tea and bamboos are grown, while wood-oil trees occur wild and semi-wild.

Upon inquiring we found that the nuts sell in Chang hua to 4 Mex. dollars per 100 catties (123 lbs.); that these nuts are not only much eaten as a sweetmeat, but also that an oil is expressed from them of a very clear color and of most excellent quality, used by the well-to-do to fry cakes in and for fine dishes in general. They yield a quarter of their weight in oil and the cake is fed to pigs, as a delicacy. The wood is tough and strong and used for tool handles. The trees are more or less protected, when forest is being cut down and small plantings are made here and there near houses, where one finds clumps of them in company of Cornus mas, cultivated for its sour fruits. (This is the first time I come across this fruit here in China)

Well, this is about all I have to say about this Chinese hickory nut. I trust you will put it at the disposal of the one who is going to describe it.

I made some interesting observations re the Quercus biloba; this tree occurs semi-wild in the country around Chang hua and it may be that Fookien or some other S. E. province here in China may be the real cradle of this most interesting tree.

On July 13th we left Chang hua again and reached Yu hang on the 15th; from here we left on the evening of July 17th and reached this place here in the night of July 18th. We had a terrible hot trip and have been unwell for several times. My assistant has fever for several

The relative values in this section are...

very heavy, cotton and hair as usual; heavy, brownish, and...

been as slight drops; but the hair is very fine...

...and very fine.

When inspected we found that the hair was...

of hair, which was 100 percent (100%) and...

much more as a result, but also that it is...

of a very clear color and of most excellent...

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quantity of their weight in oil and the...

easy. The wool is tough and strong and...

lines are more or less protected, when...

small quantities are made here and there...

...of them in company of...

(This is the first time I have known this...

Well, this is about all I have to say...

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have been small for several...

days already and I hope he will soon be over it. I wonder how you will consider my present wanderings! Is it all right?

Well, later on my observations on bamboo culture here.

With warmest regards to you all, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK S. MYER

c/a U. S. Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif.

Wushan, Szechuan Province, China.

Aug. 5, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Please find enclosed three culm-sheaths of various sizes of the "Mao tsch", Phyllostachys pubescens, also a little twig of same. Now you may see why Mr. de Laheie thought that the "Mao tsch" from China and the "Mao" from Japan were probably identical. I personally do not know enough as yet of these bamboos to give anything for sure, but, when in Japan, I'll try to get some herbarium specimens of some of the more important bamboos. Now, as regards observations I made concerning this bamboo, Phyllostachys pubescens, I can say this:

The "Mao tsch" delights in sheltered situations on mountain- and hill-slopes; it wants a rich, porous, clay soil to reach greatest perfection. In this latitude, 31°, it seems to thrive best at elevations between 1000 and 2000 feet above sea level. The height of canes varies from c.s. 20 feet on poor, exposed places to c.s. 80 feet in rich, moist gullies, or in diameter of stem from 2 inches to 5 inches, or in circumference of stem from 6 inches to 16 inches.

the things that I have seen in the world
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and that you have seen in the world

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The canes sell locally at 4 cash per catty (c.a. $\frac{1}{4}$ of an American cent for $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.); a cane often weighs up to 80 catties, but the average is probably c.a. 30 catties.

At Dongsí, Mr. Kennedy informed me, they receive c.a. 20 Chinese coppercents for a cane of c.a. 40 ft. long (which is c.a. 8 cents U.S. Gold, but the rate of exchange influences prices considerably, when American currency is used). This, in case we should ever import them!

As regards cutting of this bamboo, the best time is from the end of October until the beginning of February. Concerning periodical cutting the following advices we obtained. Do not cut cane less than 2 seasons old, as it weakens the plants very much and the canes themselves do not last long, being not fully mature. Do not allow canes to stay on the ground for longer than 7 years, as the wood becomes too hard and too brittle to handle except for exceptional purposes. The ideal is to cut in a bamboo grove every two years all of the canes that are 3 years old and over, but should the grove not be very vigorous, be careful in not removing too many canes and especially no young ones.

Canes of one season's growth should, at the approach of winter, have their tops cut out, so as to minimize the danger of such canes being broken by the snows and the storms of the cold season. These tops are in general 5-10 feet long, depending upon the length of the cane; they are used, when cut up and arranged suitably, as brooms, and they are very lasting, cheap and efficient and of special value in farm yards, in sweeping grains and seeds together, on threshing floors.

The more you study, the more you know.

Education is the key to success.

Knowledge is power.

Learn from the best.

Success is a journey, not a destination.

Stay focused on your goals.

Hard work pays off.

Keep going.

Never give up on your dreams.

Believe in yourself.

Success is not just about money.

It's about the people you surround yourself with.

Be a good person, and success will find you.

Stay positive, and you will overcome any obstacle.

Remember, you are capable of more than you think.

Push yourself, and you will achieve great things.

Stay motivated, and you will reach your goals.

Never stop learning, and you will stay ahead.

Success is a state of mind.

Believe in your ability to succeed.

Stay focused, and you will reach your destination.

Never give up, and you will achieve your dreams.

Stay positive, and you will overcome any challenge.

Remember, you are stronger than you think.

Push yourself, and you will reach new heights.

When transplanting this bamboo or when starting a new grove, the aim should be to obtain young, strong rhizomes of considerable length, with as many roots attached as possible and to transplant them from the middle of February until the end of March; leave no large piece of cane attached to the rhizome. (This is Chinese advice, of course, because the Chinese do not know the success one can obtain with bamboos, when growing them with confined roots!)

As regards the monetary returns per acre p. year, this we find a very hard matter to get cleared up. One fellow said that a neighbor of his had sixty rows of land (c. a. 10 acres) with "kao took" and after having let them grow for four years he received last winter 200.00 Mex. dollars for the lot, that is, for every cane that was more than two years old. He had to pay, however, 10% taxes, so he got \$180 Mex. clear money, which is \$18.00 Mex. p. acre for 4 years - \$4.50 Mex. per acre p. year. And his bamboos were very fine indeed, added our informant. This is certainly a small return for a crop, according to an American point of view, but then- these bamboos grow on mountain slopes where it is very hard to grow other crops, with the exception of tea, and they need very little looking after, while the cut-off tops and the culm-sheaths (for packing) being in an additional small income.

As regards taking fotos of working Bamboos, this also is no easy matter! Most of the work is done in cool, dark rooms, no direct sunlight penetrating at all, and-- the workers themselves are afraid of being taken, while great crowds of people come to look and obscure things still more.

This investigation has shown that the
 the air should be in slight excess, always sufficient to maintain
 length, with an equal weight attached to maintain the pressure
 from the walls of the vessel will be the same as if the air
 of the air is in the vessel. (This is the same as if the air
 means the volume of the air from the vessel and the weight of the vessel.

The following table will show the result

As regards the weight of the air, this is

that a very small quantity of air is

portion of the air is not very much

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These are, however, a few fundamentals of working bamboos:

Never split canes which are perfectly dried out; always have your canes as moist as possible. Straighten your canes by means of a hot flame and bend gently, while laying hot pieces of cloth to the stems. When cutting curves and sharp bends, saw out a piece and bend above a hot flame. Employ sharp instruments of hard steel. Split bamboo from top to bottom.

When wanting the partitions pierced thru of a large cane, so as to use it for a water pipe, take a thin hard cane and ram it thru.

If building long irrigation pipes, fit the top end of one cane into the base end of the other and take fiber with clay to make the joints tight; they do not stand a great pressure, however.

Later on, when having seen more, I may be able to say more, but now I think I am safe in saying this.

Bamboo culture in the Gulf sections of our southern states and in parts of the Pacific Coast states will become successful within the next few generations. It probably will prove to be quite remunerative, when taken up by industrial schools and as a home industry.

One of the quickest ways to make bamboo culture popular would be by having a traveling exhibit of bamboo ware and fotos, etc., of some and showing such things to people in these sections of the U. S. where bamboo groves could be established. One of the best ways to utilize bamboo now in the U. S. seems to have it manufactured into light garden furniture and in handy shopping-baskets; flower vases and small household utensils also could possibly be made from it with profit. When once having sufficient canes, specimens might be submitted

There are, however, a few fundamental differences

between the two systems which are pointed out in the following

in order to make it clear that the two systems are not

identical, and that the differences are of a fundamental

character, and are not merely differences of degree.

First, the two systems are not based on the same

principles.

The first system is based on the principle of the

separation of powers, and the second system is based

on the principle of the concentration of powers.

The first system is based on the principle of the

separation of powers, and the second system is based

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The first system is based on the principle of the

separation of powers, and the second system is based

on the principle of the concentration of powers.

to various manufacturers and experimenters, also to the War Office for field uses, as they do in Russia.

Well, this is all for the present. Now a few lines about my plans.

If all goes well, we hope to leave next Saturday, Aug. 7, for Shanghai, from where I'll send off various things. Then to Japan, where, in Tokyo, I hope to find exact information how to act in this Japanese cherry-budwood business. After that, we'll see again!

We have had here much heat of late and strong winds also, even a typhoon that did do a considerable damage; our health has been somewhat up and down; we white people stand dry air much better than all this heated humidity. Chinese, however, seem to thrive on it, but they perspire so much less than we do!

I conclude with best of regards, also to All who still know me.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK E. SMITH

c/o U. S. Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif.

In various cases...

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Shanghai, China, Aug. 25, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This morning I delivered to the American Consulate-General here 5 parcels, containing seeds and specimens and all properly addressed! They will be forwarded to you by the first steamer. Please find enclosed a number of inventory notes, describing part of contents.

I'll go over all these things in detail.

No. 1257, a leguminous vine, with green, fragrant flowers. It probably will be hardy at Washington, but for safety's sake some tubers might be planted in pots and kept indoors during the winter.

No. 2306a. Myrica rubra. These seeds should be raised in pots and kept in them until they can be set out permanently; they are excellently hard to transplant when raised in nursery beds. These nags might do well around Brooksville,

For Nos. 2307a and 2308a I have nothing special to say.

No. 2309a deserves to be treated with care; it is a remarkable fine shrub when in flower.

Nos. 2310a, 2311a, 2312a and 2313a will not be quite hardy at Washington, I am afraid. There are masses of nice shrubs in Central and South China which I am afraid will find but a little range of territory in the United States.

No. 2314a, a Vaccinium, from such a mild region as around Nanking, will surely interest Prof. Coville and I suggest to turn over these few seeds to him. Mr. J. Bailis at Nanking may get possibly more for him, he knows where they grow, as I showed them to him and we ate a few berries together.

Washington, D.C., June 10, 1911.

Dear Mr. [Name]

This morning I followed to the [Location]

the [Location] and [Location] and all [Location]

of [Location] they will be [Location] of [Location]

and [Location] a [Location] of [Location]

I will be [Location] in [Location]

of [Location] a [Location] of [Location]

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No. 2315a is a raspberry bramble, it possibly might do well around Washington; it is of promise for breeding purposes, in my opinion.

Nos. 2316a and 2317a will no doubt go to Forage Crop Investigations and that will be the end of it.

No. 2318a, a perch vine for semi-shady places; may possibly do well at Yarrow.

No. 123b, nuts of *Carya chekiangensis*? May be kept for exchange purposes. I wonder what Professor Sargent thinks of this tree; it comes close to our pignut, but the tree is smaller.

No. 124b, oil from these Chinese hickory nuts, shows what American farmers might do with their wild nuts also.

Then there are many smaller and larger packages of botanical and herbarium specimens; for instance:

1 stem of *Phyllostachys pubescens*, cut lengthwise in two, a torsion probably; both Chinese and Japanese cultivate these abnormalities at times.

1 large bundle of culm-sheaths of *Phyllostachys pubescens*, showing how hairy they are.

1 package of culm-sheaths of an edible bamboo, from the garden of Rev. F. R. Meigs at Hanking.

1 package of culm sheaths of *Phyllostachys pubescens*? having been used already for packing purposes.

1 package of culmsheaths of an *Arundinaria* sp. from near Fuhang Chekiang Prov.

1 package of culmsheaths of *Phyllostachys* sp. the Tar tsch, SPI 23334.

The first is a very simple one, it is to say that

the second is to say that the third is to say that

the fourth is to say that the fifth is to say that

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the fourteenth is to say that the fifteenth is to say that

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the twenty-eighth is to say that the twenty-ninth is to say that

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the thirty-second is to say that the thirty-third is to say that

the thirty-fourth is to say that the thirty-fifth is to say that

the thirty-sixth is to say that the thirty-seventh is to say that

the thirty-eighth is to say that the thirty-ninth is to say that

the fortieth is to say that the forty-first is to say that

the forty-second is to say that the forty-third is to say that

the forty-fourth is to say that the forty-fifth is to say that

the forty-sixth is to say that the forty-seventh is to say that

the forty-eighth is to say that the forty-ninth is to say that

the fiftieth is to say that the fifty-first is to say that

1 bamboo chopping knife with a good swing in it.

1 bag of soil, from a thrifty bamboo grove at Mokunshan.

(Phil. subcausis) Of this soil I suggest to keep a sample in a glass jar in our Office; also to have it analysed and also to send a sample to the fellows at Brecksville, to show them what soil these timber bamboos revel in.

Enclosed with this letter are also three sheets of paper made from bamboo; these also might be put in a glass jar and kept for reference. I may say that each is a tenth part of a Mexican copper cent. (Vide prices marked on these 3 sheets).

1 large branch of Bastarea mollissima affected with Pigrothe parasitica, from near Hangchow.

1 package of nuts and fragmentary herbarium material of Carya chinkiangensis ? coll. at Chang hua.

1 package with moss collected near Chang hua; this moss I would like to see being given to Wm. F. F. Britton, of the New York Botanical Garden.

1 package with two dried fruits of Sarcinia apocynum.

1 package with dried fruits of Camellia japonica.

1 package with fragments of bark of white-barked persimmon, Picea arata ? from near Hangchow.

1 package with old stems of Fraxinus spp., from Hangchow.

Then there is some entomological material also, viz:

1 bottle with insects collected around Hanking, June, 1915.

1 package scales on Arundinaria sp., from near Yuhang.

1 package scales on Pithecolobium tobira, coll. in Shanghai.

1 package with white wax insects on Ligustrum lucidum.

Shanghai, June 16, 1915.

1 package with scales on Quercus variabilis, from near Hangchow.

This is all I had to enumerate.

We have had here a spell of severe heat accompanied by intense humidity and I have been quite unwell from it, the more so since one couldn't sleep at night. Now it is somewhat cooler and people are recovering. My faithful assistant, Mr. J. J. C. deLew, has left me; he received a good offer of employment with the Netherlands Harbor Works Co. at Chefoo and he is working there now. I miss him a good deal, since we have shared the difficulties and the pleasures of life here in China for about 2½ years and one gets attached to each other.

This fearful war affects Shanghai also considerably; business is very dull, many shops and houses are empty and various people are out of employment. The Chinese servant class especially feels it. Many of such are on the verge of starvation and they offer their services for seven Mexican dollars p. month, on which they have to keep themselves and their families. Something appalling, really!

I am now going to finish some fotos that I have been taking of late and then I'll be off for Japan, from where I'll let you know again.

With kindest regards, also to All in the office, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK H. MEYER

c/o U. S. Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Cal.

I thought it was quite a good idea to have a...

...and I think it was a very good idea to have a...

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Shanghai, China, Aug. 27, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, via Consular pouch, 3 packages with films.

No. 1 holds 36 films, size 5x7, numbered 13190-13225
 No. 2 " 35 " " 4x5 " 12281-12315
 No. 3 " 31 " " 3x12 cm " 12316-12346

The fotos themselves are not all finished as yet and I had rather send them by another steamer.

I am also enclosing a set of duplicate inventory notes, belonging to the last statement.

As regards these films, you will probably find Nos. 13197, white barked pines; 13211, *Carya chekiangensis* ?; 13220, *Myrica rubra* and 13221, *Diospyros armata* ? quite interesting; also Nos. 12291, *Chionanthus retusa*; 12297, *Styphane sative*; 12299, *Saphellium litchi*; 12300, *Actinidia chinensis*; 12331, *Xizania latifolia*; 12316, *Diospyros armata* ?; 12335, 12337, *Pinus bungeana* and 12343 and 12341, *Catalpa bungei*.

Trusting that everything may reach you in good condition,

I am

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK V MEYER

c/o U. S. Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Cal.

Dear Mr. Tolson:

I am writing you in regard to the...

The following information was obtained...

It has been determined that...

and other hand than by another...

I am also enclosing a set of...

belonged to the late...

The reports show that...

and other...

I am...

Shanghai, China, Aug. 11, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, as separate objects, three packages marked I, II and III, via consular pouch.

Package No. I holds 31 prints, size 9x12 CM, numbered 12316-12346, incl.

Package No. II has as contents 35 prints, size 4x5 inches, numbered 12281-12315 incl.

Package No. III contains 36 films, size 5x7 inches, numbered 13190-13225, incl.

You'll find No. 12316, a white-barked persimmon, a curiously looking thing.

Illexia latifolia, fotos No. 12318, 12319 and 12301, may be of special interest to Mr. Scofield and I wish you would kindly call his attention to them.

12336, 12337 and 13197 represent these noble white-barked pines, always striking objects wherever one sees them.

12340, 12341 and 13195, Catalpa bungei, show for the first time in my collections what this tree looks like when in bloom; it is a pity that No. 13195 got a streak across.

Would you kindly send Prof. Sargent copies of numbers 12286 and 13192, flowers of the "Fai-li" or "white pear." He has asked me specially for such material.

What do you think about this jujube cake, No. 12297. It surely looks appetizing!

Nos. 12308 and 12292, diseased Chestnuts, might be shown to Dr. Metcalf or some other specialist.

GENERAL STATE OF THE

THE STATE OF

IN SENATE, JANUARY 18, 1880.

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE

LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

DECEMBER 31, 1879.

ALBANY: PUBLISHED BY

W. B. EWE, 1879.

THE STATE OF

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IN SENATE, JANUARY 18, 1880.

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THE STATE OF

NEW YORK

IN SENATE, JANUARY 18, 1880.

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE

LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

I am sorry that the bamboo fotos as a whole are not brilliant; the weather being hot and humid has influenced my films.

No. 13211, *Carya chekiangensis* ? is clear enough to be identified by it, isn't it?

Of the spiny grape vine Nos. 13217 and 13218, Mrs. Andersen will send us some seeds this fall.

Nos. 13219 and 13220 I hope to use in an enlarged edition of my bulletin on Chinese fruits.

Well, that is about all. Trusting you will receive these fotos in the best of condition, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK S. WYER

POST CARD

Shanghai, China, Sept. 6, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Tomorrow morning I hope to leave this land, whether forever or not nobody knows. I shall not go to Canton, for my health is not of the best. After a short stay in Japan I hope to proceed to America, where I may have to take a rest, for my nerves are not what they have been. With best of regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK S. WYER

c/o Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Cal.

I am sorry that the printer has not been able to print this

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POST CARD

Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 14, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

quite busy whirling around in Japan; nothing positive done; will cable you tomorrow; feel much better since being here.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK B. MEYER

Aboard S. S. Minnesota, off the coast of
Japan.

Tuesd. Sept. 21, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

At last we are at sea! Although advertised to leave Sunday afternoon at 3, departure was postponed until Monday afternoon and passengers had to be aboard by 3.30 p.m. as the steamer would leave at 4 p. m., but --there were not enough stokers. We have been waiting for her to leave during the whole night, but not until 7 o'clock this morning she had gotten up enough steam to move her body that holds 28000 cubic tons capacity.

I am sorry I was not able to write you a long letter from Japan, but I have been hurrying about so much that the few attempts I made were frustrated; but now that I am more at rest, I can probably give you a better all-around idea what I saw and what impressed me most. To commence with the beginning:

Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 14, 1921.

MY DEAR

Dear Mr. [Name]

With very warm regards to your family, I am writing you to let you know that I am still in Japan; nothing positive has been decided yet. I am sorry to hear that you are not well. I hope you will feel much better since you are here.

Yours truly,

Y. I. [Name]

Address: 8, 8, [Address]

Yokohama, Japan

Dear Mr. [Name]

At last we are at sea. Although I had to leave my luggage at the station, I was able to get away. The departure was postponed until Monday afternoon at 3, but I had to be aboard by 5.30 p.m. as the steamer would leave at 6 p.m. — there were not enough passengers. I had to leave before the whole night, but I will try to return this evening and had better go to bed now. I am sorry to hear that you are not well. I hope you will feel much better since you are here. I am sorry to hear that you are not well. I hope you will feel much better since you are here. I am sorry to hear that you are not well. I hope you will feel much better since you are here.

On Tues. Sept. 7, I left Shanghai by S. S. Hakuni Maru, which sailed at 9:30 a. m. sharp. By 3 p. m. a typhoon caught us, which lasted until the early morning hours of Thurs. Sept. 9. We had terrific seas and everyone was sick, even the greater part of the crew. We stopped off Nagasaki from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and I had a look around the town. Everything being very quiet on account of the war, which is hitting the tourist- and curio-trade of Japan with very severe blows.

On Fri. Sept. 10, we stopped for a few hours off Moji and Shimonoseki, then went on to Kobe, where we landed on Sat. morning at 6:30. I left all of my cumbersome baggage aboard of the steamer, which would stop for 36 hours at Kobe, and took the express for Yokohama at 8 a. m. where I arrived by 8 p. m.

It was striking to me how much parts of Japan resemble China; scenery, crops, houses, everything brought me back to the Chekiang province; only things are smaller and more toylike, albeit scrupulously clean, which cannot be said of things Chinese.

I noticed that there is a lack of measure in Japan, rice is smaller than in China; tobacco patches very yellow; mulberry plantations poor in comparison to central Chinese ones; persimmons ripening, trees small. Ginger small, eaten steamed; pears being harvested, all grown on overhead trellises, which make one ask why? Patches of peony looking eggplants; dwarf Kooling in rows, in between tea plantations, large fields of dry land taro in several varieties; some being harvested, others quite green yet; the petioles of one var. are eaten boiled, like spinach; of another var. they are eaten raw!! sliced like cucumbers, with sauce and vinegar over it. Small fields of Miscanthus

sineasis cultivated near villages; figs and pomegranates here and there; also lequats and langmas; orchards of peaches killed off by scales; palm (Chamaerops excelsa) different from the Chinese form, being less robust.

Hedges of Podocarpus; dwarfed trees; factories spoiling the beauty of the land; rivers showing effects of centuries-long continued deforestation; these are the main things that impressed me on that R.R. journey from Kobe to Yokohama.

On Sund. Sept. 12 I walked for the greater part of the day in and around Yokohama, looking at trees and inspecting parks. Noticed lots of scale insects everywhere and borers, infesting especially the cherry trees. Decidars of blue hue and Eucalyptus globulus grow to large sizes; baseball games played in park by enthusiastic young fellows and drawing large crowds of interested spectators. What next?

Mon., Sept. 13. In morning visits to bank; shipping offices; in afternoon to S. S. Hakui Maru, obtained baggage, passed customs inspection; visits to Miss Miss R. Scidmore and Mr. H. Suzuki of the Yokohama Nursery Co. Talks about cherry scions, chestnut blight and various other horti- and agri-cultural problems. Learned several things new to me; for instance, Mr. Suzuki says that the Wasa bamboo is introduced from China, possibly from Kiangsu, into Japan, first into Satsuma, then near Tokyo and from those places it had spread all through Japan.

Prunus rubra is not called nagi, which is Podocarpus nagi, but its name is Yang-momo, meaning mountain peach. Now I ask who was the man that called these yang moses by the name nagis?

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Myrica lotus, the well known in Japan, is never used as a stock for Kaki; seedlings are used, for D. lotus dwarfs the trees, says Mr. Sumiki.

Mr. S. says it is much too early to cut cherry scions or endwood. Material cut now cannot be shipped, unless it is only for a day or two.

Mr. S. agrees with the suggestion made by Miss Scidmore that we ought to get a complete collection of Japanese flowering plums. Not only as outdoor plants but also for winter-forcing purposes. Mr. S. says no Japanese of any standing would want to be without his flowering dwarfed plum tree during the winter holidays. A new variety recently introduced from Formosa has bright red flowers and is strikingly ornamental and cheerful.

Tuesd. Sept. 14. Went to Tokyo; called at American Embassy; met Mr. Guthrie the ambassador, Mr. Post Wheeler, who has been Charge d' Affaires all summer and Mr. C. J. Arnall, interpreter, who inquired into the problems of obtaining cherry-scions from the Arakawa Nursery. Was handed over a cablegram from Mr. E. W. Gause, American Consul in Charge, Shanghai, reading as follows:

Houston cables Fairchild en route west important you secure Japanese cherries Meet him (once) middle October cable date sailing Gause

Spoke about cherry problem and chestnut blight; had a look at the Embassy garden; noticed a large guince tree, a wild Kaki, a Japanese walnut (*Juglans sieboldiana*) and various well known plants; many insect pests present.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various committees of the Board of Directors.

1. Finance Committee: Mr. J. H. Smith, Chairman; Mr. A. B. Jones, Secretary; Mr. C. D. Brown, Treasurer; Mr. E. F. White, Member.

2. Audit Committee: Mr. G. H. Green, Chairman; Mr. I. J. Black, Member.

3. Executive Committee: Mr. K. L. Gray, Chairman; Mr. M. N. White, Secretary; Mr. O. P. Black, Treasurer; Mr. Q. R. Brown, Member.

4. Nominations Committee: Mr. S. T. Green, Chairman; Mr. U. V. White, Member.

5. Resolutions Committee: Mr. W. X. Brown, Chairman; Mr. Y. Z. White, Member.

6. Special Committee: Mr. A. B. Jones, Chairman; Mr. C. D. Brown, Member.

7. Standing Committee: Mr. E. F. White, Chairman; Mr. G. H. Green, Member.

8. Sub-committee: Mr. I. J. Black, Chairman; Mr. K. L. Gray, Member.

9. Working Committee: Mr. M. N. White, Chairman; Mr. O. P. Black, Member.

10. Advisory Committee: Mr. Q. R. Brown, Chairman; Mr. S. T. Green, Member.

11. Executive Committee: Mr. U. V. White, Chairman; Mr. W. X. Brown, Member.

12. Finance Committee: Mr. Y. Z. White, Chairman; Mr. A. B. Jones, Member.

13. Audit Committee: Mr. C. D. Brown, Chairman; Mr. E. F. White, Member.

14. Executive Committee: Mr. G. H. Green, Chairman; Mr. I. J. Black, Member.

15. Nominations Committee: Mr. K. L. Gray, Chairman; Mr. M. N. White, Member.

16. Resolutions Committee: Mr. O. P. Black, Chairman; Mr. Q. R. Brown, Member.

17. Special Committee: Mr. S. T. Green, Chairman; Mr. U. V. White, Member.

18. Standing Committee: Mr. W. X. Brown, Chairman; Mr. Y. Z. White, Member.

19. Sub-committee: Mr. A. B. Jones, Chairman; Mr. C. D. Brown, Member.

20. Working Committee: Mr. E. F. White, Chairman; Mr. G. H. Green, Member.

21. Advisory Committee: Mr. I. J. Black, Chairman; Mr. K. L. Gray, Member.

22. Executive Committee: Mr. M. N. White, Chairman; Mr. O. P. Black, Member.

23. Finance Committee: Mr. Q. R. Brown, Chairman; Mr. S. T. Green, Member.

24. Audit Committee: Mr. U. V. White, Chairman; Mr. W. X. Brown, Member.

25. Executive Committee: Mr. Y. Z. White, Chairman; Mr. A. B. Jones, Member.

In afternoon went to the Botanic Gardens of the Imperial University. This garden is typical of the nation as a whole; a somewhat more scientific system could have been introduced with safety and larger greenhouses are badly needed. Funds, however, are small, and they sell surplus plants to derive additional income. Japan spends every spare sen upon enlarging her army and her navy and everything else is only subsidiary; sad to contemplate!

I looked with interest at the clumps of Hoso bamboo, which seems to be our Chinese Phyllostachys pubescens; only the foliage is not as broad as in China, which may be due to soil and climate; the culm-sheaths are exactly alike and so is the general impression with its feathery, overhanging, plume-like foliage.

The "Haghi" a much beloved shrub with pendulant branches and small flowers of a pink-rosy color (Lespedeza bicolor) was seen in many specimens; it is one of the only shrubs that bloom in September and October and is therefore so much thought of. In my opinion they are only semi-ornamental, for the color of the flowers is not pronounced enough, with the exception of the white variety. These shrubs, however, may be quite useful in American landscape gardening, as they have character of their own; at the edges of terraces and on steep hillslopes they seem to show off to their best advantages.

American tulip trees thrive very well in the Botanic Gardens and in a few streets in Tokyo I saw them planted as shade trees. Many other American trees could still be introduced in Japan, especially nut-bearing ones like Hickories, Pecans, black walnuts, etc.

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The Japanese have taken an extraordinary fancy to all species of Cacti and also to orchids, altho the last are only grown by the wil-to-da. Peonies, Fuchsias, Begonias and Foinsettias have also become very popular and all sorts of foreign introduced annual flowers. All of these things, however, tend to drive real Japanese plants somewhat to the background, which is to be regretted.

After having spent a few hours in the Botanical Garden and having taken a few fotos, notwithstanding the very dull weather, I went through the spacy Nibiya Park and then thru Shiba Park with its stately Cryptomerias, Retinospermas, Japanese oaks, etc. and by half past six I was back again in Yokohama.

Wedn. Sept. 15. Visit from Mr. H. Suzuki at 8.30 a. m.

Went together to Prof. S. I. Kuana's office; did not find him. Went to banks, called on Miss Scidmore and spoke about Japanese cherries, plums and --morning glories. In afternoon Mr. S. called again; went with him by automobile to Kamakura and vicinity, looked at the immense Cinara biloba, colossal Juniperus chinensis, Cycas revoluta, Podocarpus macrophylla and other botanical curiosities. Heard that Malus prunifolia is perfectly resistant to blood-louse, to woolly aphis and other pests and is considered to be by Prof. Kuana the best stock for apples thruout Japan. Mr. S. says Japanese never bud their flowering cherries and flowering plums but always graft them in late winter; he, however, has started now budding, following the American methods and things that within some years grafting may be done away with in his nurseries.

The following table is a summary of the data...

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Mr. S. also informs me that the Japanese are sorry they uprooted their own variety of grape vine, which is very sweet, tho a scant bearer and that they planted instead Eastern American varieties, like Concord, Delaware, Niagara, which are very sour most of the time, altho they are heavy bearers. He says that the tide is turning again and a strong demand is springing up for their old-time grape. I saw a plant of it and it is probably Vitis aurensis. Have we got this Japanese grape in the United States?

Mr. S. grafted the Korean chestnut (which I found to be upon examination Castanea mollissima) upon the wild native one Castanea japonica var. pumila and he says they make a very strong and healthy growth.

We looked at several flowering cherry plantations, but the wood is far too green yet to be cut for budwood or scions.

Mr. S. says there are many species of Prunus still in Japan that could be tried as stocks for flowering cherries, for sweet and sour cherries, for plums and for other stone fruits. In Hokkaido especially he has seen large trees of various species of Prunus. There are also large quince trees there and various species of crab apples; they use Malus torino as a stock. Spent a delightful and instructive afternoon.

Sept. 16, Thursday. In Yokohama; went to S. S. ticket office; sent a cablegram thru American Embassy, Tokyo, reading as follows:
Secretary Agriculture Washington Calling Yokohama September nineteen
Steamer Minnesota Meyer

It is also interesting to note that the specimens are very thin and
 covered with a fine layer of very fine, which is very small, and a
 great beauty and that they showed marked features. The
 thinness of the specimens, which are very thin and at the same
 time they are very beautiful. It says that the size is varying again
 and a slight amount is appearing in the thin specimens. I saw a
 view of it and it is probably thin specimens, they are not thin
 and they are the finest I have

Mr. J. G. Smith, 600 Evans Avenue (which I found to be very
interesting and he says they were a very strong and healthy
 specimen

The number of several specimens about 100, and the
 most is for the most part in the 100 to 150 range of weight.

It is also very interesting to note that the specimens are
 that could be used as a source for the study of the
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 especially in the case of the first and the second of the
 first and the second are the same. It is also very interesting to
 note that they are very similar to a specimen of the same
 character.

July 11, 1904. In connection with the above I
 send a collection from the same source, which, according to
 the following description, is a specimen of the same
 character. It is a specimen of the same character, which is
 very similar to a specimen of the same character.

Went to R. R. Sta. at 9:30 a. m., bought a ticket to Nikko; arriving there at 4 p. m.; went to Kanaya Hotel; walked around in the spacious grounds, looked at chestnuts and bamboos on the hillslopes. Atmosphere chilly and damp; soil water-soaked from a ten-days rain.

Sept. 17, Frid. In Nikko; chilly, damp weather, climbed various hills and mountains from 8 a. m. until 1 p. m. found plenty of evidences of the chestnut blight, especially on the higher, more exposed parts of the mountains; collected a large bundle of material, took several fotos. Had lunch by 2 p. m., packed up everything, gave some long looks at the most wonderful Cryptomeria avenue and wished that my stay could have been longer, but the boat leaves on the 19th, so I have to go. Took a train at 3:30 p. m., was home in my hotel at Yoyohama by 10:30 p. m.

Sat., Sept. 18. In Yokohama. Visit from Mr. K. Suzuki at 9 a. m. Went together to the quarantine station of Prof. S. I. Kuana; met him, had long talks re inspection problems. Prof. K. says passengers are the most difficult persons to control as they pack sometimes plant material in their bundles and baggage; especially Chinese immigrants are a bad lot, since they always carry parasites upon them. Formerly Japan had no bed-bugs, now they have them, and the quarters most heavily infested are the Chinatowns in Yokohama, Tokyo, Nagasaki and Kobe. In the country they have not penetrated as yet, but it only will be a question of time.

Spoke about cherry sciogs from Arakawa, heard that some trees are so cold and decrepit that they will not be able to supply much wood, if any at all.

The first of these is the fact that the
 amount of the deposit is not fixed in the
 contract, but is left to the discretion of the
 bank. This is a very important feature of the
 arrangement, and it is one of the reasons why
 it is so popular. The bank is not bound to
 pay out the full amount of the deposit, and
 it is not bound to pay it out at all. It
 may pay out as much as it likes, and it
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 pay out none at all. This is a very
 important feature of the arrangement, and
 it is one of the reasons why it is so
 popular.

Prof. Kuana and Mr. Suzuki were much interested in my finds of Pisortha parasitica around Nikko and we decided to go to a locality near Tokyo where chestnuts are grown, called Okuba. Went by trains and electric cars, arriving there by 2 p. m., found the disease upon the large cultivated varieties as well as on the wild ones. The trees, however, are semi-immune and the damage is by far not as great as on American trees. Went to some groves of "Moso" bamboo; heard how a man makes from a vigorous grove 300 yen p. year p. acre, mostly in selling the sprouts as vegetables. One has to ditch and manure such groves and one has to know just how many sprouts to cut, so as not to weaken the plantations too much. When cutting comes, the general policy is not to cut any that is less than three summers old; on open spots, however, and in weakened groves one ought not to cut any at all for several years.

On account of the rapid expansion of Tokyo, beautiful groves of bamboos and fine old gardens are being destroyed to give way to dwellings. As such we were shown houses and yards and streets where 5 years ago Mr. Suzuki had visited some of the finest bamboo plantations near Tokyo.

Returned to Yokohama by 6 p. m. Had real Japanese supper with Prof. Kuana and Mr. Suzuki; ate several dishes quite new to me.

Sund., Sept. 19. In Yokohama; packed up baggage; went to S. S. ticket office; departure of S. S. Minnesota postponed until next day. Telephoned Mr. Suzuki; went after lunch with a guide to the trial grounds of the Yokohama Nursery Co. at Nakayama; inspected, grafted and banded nursery stock, especially chestnuts and cherries, found them exceptionally clean. No signs of Pisortha parasitica on chestnut

seedling and grafted stock, altho the wild trees of Castanea japonica on the hills surrounding the nurseries are infested with the blight.

Inquired into the taro varieties; around Nakayama they cultivate at least 4 kinds: viz. Early satō imo; Late satō imo; of the last found one plant in flower, which is a very rare thing in Japan, so rare, my guide said, that old Japanese women who have spent 50 years or more in weeding crops have never seen one.

Yatsu yoshiro imo; a tall growing var. with violet leaf petioles; of a sub-variety these leaf petioles are eaten boiled, either in pieces or chopped up.

Hachi imo; a var. without real (tubers or rather) corms, having large, juicy leaf petioles which are eaten raw, sliced and seasoned like cucumbers; I tasted them but they are too flat, too unpronounced of flavor to me. It is a marvel, however, how the acridness has disappeared totally.

Satsuma imo is the ordinary sweet potato, introduced from China first into the Satsuma Prov. In other parts of Japan they have different varieties and my guide said they may have perhaps 20 different kinds.

When the sun was setting we returned by train and by electric car to Yokohama and by 7:30 I was back again in the hotel.

Mon., Sept. 20. In Yokohama; received visit from Prof. Kuana and his assistant at 9 a. m. Talks re cherry scions. Mr. Suzuki will collect and ship them; Prof. Kuana will inspect them thoroughly. As regards chestnut blight, Prof. Kuana remarks laughingly that "Mr. Swingle coming to Japan discovers citrus canker and Mr. Meyer finds chestnut blight. We hope you won't find any more of such things."

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Yes, certainly we hope so too! Then some wishes of the professor. He would like to receive one pound of fresh American chestnuts to plant out here in Japan and to see whether the Japanese form of blight affects the American chestnuts in the same way as it has been observed in the United States.

He asks for any literature on the subject of Diaporthe parasitica that we can send him; he has done the same request to Mr. Swingle and suggests we ask him what he has collected already.

Prof. Kuana admits American people are much more energetic than Japanese. "We," he said, "are surrounded by a mass of people who find it very hard to break with old customs and standards and while moving among such people one cannot break away without losing more than one gains!" This was like a flash of lightning to me and gave me a deep insight into the why of many a thing here in the far East!

10 a. m. Phoned Mr. Suzuki. 11 a. m. Left Yokohama by electric car for Shinbashi; hurried to American Embassy; talks with Mr. Post Wheeler and Mr. Arnell re cherry and chestnut problems. Hurried back to Yokohama; arrived in hotel by 1:30 p. m., found Mr. Suzuki waiting; packed up things, paid bills, left hotel after 2 p. m. Aboard of steamer by 2:30 p. m. Had some last talks with Mr. Suzuki re cherry scions; he will wait for an official instruction from us before doing anything; the best time to ship them is from Nov. 15 up until the end of February. Mr. S. will put the scions up in small packages and have them delivered to the American Embassy at Tokyo, from where they'll go by Diplomatic Pouch.

I spoke to Mr. Post Wheeler about this and he agreed to it. I am also notifying Mr. Wheeler about it in writing. Miss Scidmore

Two, certainly we hope we have done some things at the

University. It seems like it is possible to have a certain amount of freedom of expression in Japan and to see whether the Japanese are of a different type than we are in the same way as it

has been observed in the United States.

He asks for any literature on the subject of the

University. It is not clear that we have any papers to

be, but we will try to get some more.

That is, I am sure that people are very interested

in Japan. "The" he said, "are surrounded by a mass of people who

that is very hard to break with old customs and standards and while

moving along and people are great things, it is not clear that

was gained. This was like a flash of lightning to me and gave me a

deep insight into the way of many a thing here in the Far East.

JOHN W. BROWN, JR., U.S. Consul, U.S. Consulate, U.S.

Consulate, U.S. Consulate, U.S. Consulate, U.S. Consulate, U.S.

Mr. John Wheeler and Mr. Arnold in charge and constant presence, Mr.

was born in Tennessee, moved to California in 1850, and was in

California, moved to California, moved to California, moved to California,

of whom we have heard much. He was born in Tennessee, moved to

California; he will see the official registers from the before doing

anything. The best time to visit is in the fall, in the month of

at Berkeley, Mr. Wheeler will see the office of the small packages and

then returned to the office of the U.S. Consul, U.S. Consulate, U.S.

the U.S. Consul, U.S. Consulate, U.S. Consulate, U.S. Consulate,

and I hope to see you again about this and be glad to do so.

I am also writing Mr. Wheeler about this and be glad to do so.

told me she would look up Mr. Suzuki from time to time and ask him how matters stand.

Well, that is the end. On the whole, I have spent a very interesting eleven days in Japan and really regretted to leave this land so soon. The atmosphere is much more bracing in Japan than in China and how clean everything is; my health as a result improved considerably and I feel pretty near the same as some years ago. Now we'll see how matters go when once in America.

To come now to a few concrete solutions: The obtaining of scions or budwood of Japanese cherries from the Tokyo Municipal Nurseries at Arakawa was an impossibility at this time of the year, but this matter has been placed in the hands of Mr. H. Suzuki of the Yokohama Nursery Company, who with the cooperation of Prof. S. I. Kuana of Yokohama, Mr. Post Wheeler, First Secretary of the American Embassy at Tokyo, and Miss Eliza R. Scidmore, of Yokohama, will send us this cherry material sometime during this coming winter upon receipt of an official letter of instructions from our Office.

The chestnut blight, Diaporthe parasitica, is quite common in Japan, that is, at least around Nikko, Tokyo and Yokohama. Wild as well as cultivated trees are attacked, tho the disease as a whole is not very destructive. Trees vary considerably as regards powers of resistancy and on the lower slopes of hills around the Kasaya Hotel at Nikko trees were found that were large and vigorous and apparently immune, while on the higher mountains and more exposed parts trees were found that were badly attacked. This Japanese chestnut, Castanea japonica,

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might be used as a factor in hybridization experiments, together with America, European and Chinese species to create immune or nearly immune strains of chestnuts. (Mr. Suzuki said that Italian and French nurserymen are buying large quantities of Japanese chestnuts from him, which they use as stocks, claiming it makes the host more hardy and less susceptible to diseases.) The chestnut blight has probably been introduced into the United States by infested Japanese nursery stock the young chestnut trees never show any signs of disease, as both Prof. S. I. Kuana and Mr. H. Suzuki assured me that several times and as I personally found also by inspecting a large block of young Japanese chestnut stock. The spores of Diaperthe parasitica however, being microscopic, might have been carried in the bark of other trees beside chestnuts also; for instance, in the scaly bark of conifers like Retinospora retusa, Thuopsis celebrata and others. (Jokingly I told Mr. Suzuki that we strongly suspected the Yokohama Nursery Company of having given us this nice souvenir of Japan, to which he retorted that a whole lot of American pests had found their way into Japan).

The Japanese "Moso" may be nothing else but the Chekiang "Mao tseh," Phyllostachys pubescens; as Japanese are admitting.

More money is made by selling bamboo sprouts than by selling canes! I ought to say "raising cane!"

Erica rubra is not called "Hagi," but "Tansuono."

Piceyrus lotus is not used as a stock for kahis in Japan, apparently.

Malus grunifolia may prove to be a good pest-resistant stock for apples.

right to read as a letter in Japanese characters, regarding also
the fact that the letter was written in Japanese and Chinese
characters, Japanese and Chinese characters on words written in
English.

Immune sections of documents, Mr. Stumpf said that Italian and French
documents are written large quantities of Japanese characters from him.

which they use as evidence, claiming it means the word "body" and
was translatable to Japanese. The document did not have readily been

introduced into the United States by infected Japanese nursery stock
the young plantlets never show any signs of disease, as with foot.

S. I. Kurosaki and Mr. R. K. Stumpf reported on their recent travels and as I
personally found that it is impossible to find a large stock of young Japanese

plants in the United States. The source of Japanese nursery stock is
clearly in Japan and has been reported in the past to have been from

the Japanese class for instance, but only from the United States
Japanese nursery stock is imported and others. It is likely that

Mr. Stumpf has no strongly suggested the Japanese Nursery Company
of Seattle give as his also source of Japan, in which he reported

that a whole lot of American plants had found their way into Japan.
The Japanese "man" say he selling also in the United States.

"and from" Japanese nursery stock in Japanese and Chinese
Some work is done by selling Japanese nursery stock in the United States.

and I want to say "nursery stock"
Japanese nursery stock is not sold in the United States in Japan.

and I want to say "nursery stock"
Japanese nursery stock is not sold in the United States in Japan.

and I want to say "nursery stock"
Japanese nursery stock is not sold in the United States in Japan.

Japanese flowering plums deserve to be introduced into the United States as ornamental spring flowering trees and for forcing purposes. They all seem to be varieties of Prunus sibirica.

Well, I trust you can wade thru this lengthy scribble. Hoping to see you soon, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK H. MEYER

P. S. I may post this letter to you in Chico, from Seattle. F.W.M.

Handed over in person to Mr. Fairchild, at Mr. Whitcomb's place, near Seattle, Wash., Oct. 8, 1915, at 9 p. m. F. W. M.

On board S. S. Minnesota
1200 nautical miles off Seattle
Oct. 2, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find enclosed my accounts for the passed quarter, July 1-Sept. 30, incl. and also a bundle of bills belonging to them.

I have but few remarks to make; the salary of my assistant, Mr. deLew, I raised \$35.00, for life in Shanghai and the Chekiang Province is much dearer than in North China and as I have been paying Mr. deLew's subsistence for all these 2½ years that he has been with me out of my own pocket, so as not to go above the amount as set aside for this work, I did not want to lose too much. For it cost me in Shanghai c.a. 5.00 Max. dollars p. day to keep Mr. deLew.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above mentioned matter. I am sorry to hear that you are unable to attend to the matter at present. I will be glad to hear from you again when you are able to do so.

Very respectfully,
 Wm. W. Phelps

I am sorry to hear that you are unable to attend to the matter at present. I will be glad to hear from you again when you are able to do so.

Wm. W. Phelps
 1830
 10th St. N. W.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above mentioned matter. I am sorry to hear that you are unable to attend to the matter at present. I will be glad to hear from you again when you are able to do so.

For the purchase of S. S. tickets I have no bills, but since the prices of such tickets are being advertised in various papers, I trust I will not have any troubles about it.

You may also note that prices of ricksha and transfer fares are much higher in Japan than in China; ricksha fares are in the cities about twice as dear.

As I figure it out the grand total expenses from July 1-Sept. 30, incl. seem to be c. a. \$1286.31, U. S. G.

Hoping you'll receive these contents in good condition,

I am

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK K. MCGEE

Aboard S. S. Minnesota, c.a. 300 miles off the coast of Washington. October 4, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find enclosed my itinerary report for the last quarter, July 1-Sept. 30, incl., 1915.

I have but few remarks to make. The summer has been very long and very hot and humid and now, looking back upon it, it seems as if it was some nightmare. We were unwell several times, but nearly everybody feels out of order in central China in midsummer.

We also went safely through a few typhoons and my baggage has not been damaged to any extent, beyond getting wetted a few times.

A few good things I did in this past quarter, like discovering a native Chinese Hickory; collecting quite some herbarium material;

For the purpose of this study, I have selected the cases of the ...

the cases of the ... I will not take any further action ...

As I have said, it was the first time that ...

It is clear that the ...

Very sincerely yours,

...

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...

making arrangements with Mr. A. Kennedy, of Tangai, to supply us with bamboos planted in boxes; Dr. D. Duncan Main will send us seeds of the white-berbed persimmon and Ned. Henry W. Meule of Hangchow has promised me to send fresh hickory nuts this fall. In Yokohama I arranged with Mr. H. Suzuki to send us cherry material this winter and around Nikko, Tokyo and Yokohama I found the chestnut blight,

Trusting you'll receive this report in good condition, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK S. MYERS

P. S. The weather has been very boisterous, and pens aboard are bad, hence my writing is not real calligraphy! F. S. M.

Aboard S. S. Minnesota, Oct. 6, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Today it is the sixth of October and we are not in sight of land as yet; not only that this boat left Yokohama 40 hours later than was announced, but she also failed to get the right kind of stokers, and the trip that was supposed to have taken 12 to 14 days is now lengthening out to 18 or 19 days. Quite annoying for everybody, for we are but with few passengers aboard and the officers of this ship are not a polite and sociable lot of fellows.

Some day we're going to have an R. R. from Seattle to Chabarowsk with a tunnel underneath the Bering Straits and trips of this nature will be done away with.

The first part of the report, which is the most important, is the
 one which deals with the general principles of the subject. It is
 divided into two parts, the first of which is the general
 principles, and the second is the application of these principles
 to the particular case. The first part is the most important, and
 is the one which should be read first. It is divided into two
 parts, the first of which is the general principles, and the second
 is the application of these principles to the particular case.

The second part of the report is the application of these principles to the particular case.

The third part of the report is the application of these principles to the particular case.

The fourth part of the report is the application of these principles to the particular case.

The fifth part of the report is the application of these principles to the particular case. The sixth part of the report is the application of these principles to the particular case. The seventh part of the report is the application of these principles to the particular case.

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Well, I herewith wish to give you a copy of the letter I wrote to Mr. Post Wheeler, First Secretary of the American Embassy at Tokyo, dated Sept. 21, 1915:

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

Herewith I beg to give you some information as regards various duties I had to perform during my short stay in Japan. Considering the obtaining of budwood of Japanese flowering cherries from the Tokyo Municipal Nurseries at Arakawa and into which matter you inquired already thru Mr. C. J. Arnell, who called on Mr. Okada, Director of Internal Affairs of the Prefectural Government of Tokyo on June 18, 1915, I may say that I had several discussions re this matter with Prof. S. I. Yuana, Government Entomological Inspector at Yokohama; with Mr. H. Suzuki, Manager of the Yokohama Nursery Co., 21-35 Wakamura, and with Miss Eliza R. Scidmore, Yokohama.

The time to cut such cherry material is in winter, and as I could not wait so long, Mr. Suzuki has taken upon himself the task of collecting this material and he may avail himself this coming winter of the privilege of entrusting several small parcels with cherry sticks to the Embassy to be forwarded to the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. by Diplomatic pouch at the earliest opportunity.

As regards the obtaining of specimens of the chestnut blight, which item you specially mentioned in your letter of June 25, 1915, I can say that during my sojourn in and around Nikko on Sept. 16 and 17, I obtained a large quantity of material; I also found plenty of evidence of this disease around Tokyo and Yokohama. It is almost certain now that this blight, which has proven to be so disastrous to our American chestnuts and which in fact is exterminating them, has been introduced

from Japan into the United States, probably by means of infested nursery stock. --Trusting that this information may be of use to you and thanking you and other members of the Embassy for the valuable assistance you have given us, I remain, Mr. Wheeler,

Very respectfully yours, F. N. M.

Trusting this may be useful to keep in our files, I am

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

San Francisco, Calif. Oct. 11, 1915.

Dear Miss Cramer:

Your letter of Aug 9 4th reached me in Seattle on Oct. 8th, a few minutes after landing on the pier, when Mr. Geo. B. Cundy, of Dr. Jens Madsen's office, handed me a package of mail. There was also a telegram among this lot from you all. I was intending to reply by wire, but --Mr. Fairchild and Mr. Witcomb got hold of me straight away and I was so much hurled about by auto and on foot that it was 2 a.m. the next day before I found myself in a bed, way out in the Washington State Woods on Mr. Witcomb's place. The next day I was kept out again and busy arranging various things and before I knew I was again in the afternoon in the train en route for Frisco. And so I sent you all a card yesterday en route. I trust it will arrive O. K. What time I'll arrive myself I have no idea of, but be sure I'll be on you some day.

Two lines into the letter, probably by means of indented

very much. -- Whether this information may be of use to you

and thinking you and other members of the Academy for the valuable

assistance you have given me, I remain, Mr. Winchell,

Very respectfully yours,
F. W. M.

Trusting this may be useful to you in our lines, I am

Very sincerely yours,

WALTER E. WATSON

San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 11, 1871.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 10th reached me in Seattle on Oct. 8th.

A few minutes after landing on the pier, when Mr. Geo. E. Condy, of

the local telegraph office, handed me a package of mail. There was also

a telegram which this has from you all. I was intending to reply by wire,

but -- Mr. Fairchild and Mr. Stewart got hold of my straight answers

I was so much hurried about by wire and on foot that it was 2 a.m. the

next day before I could myself in a bed, and in the Washington State

books on Mr. Winchell's place. The next day I was kept out again and

kept answering various things and before I knew I was again in the

afternoon in the train en route for Idaho. And so I send you all a

very cordially as yours. I trust it will arrive O.K. What time I'll

arrive myself I have no idea at, but be sure I'll be on your way.

Would you please thank Mr. Chandler for his letters of May 21, 29, Jun 25, Aug. 6 and Sept. 28, with their various contents like L's of Authorization, etc. I am returning herewith a book of Transportation Requests, Nos. 156251-156300, as directed in his letter of June 25, 1915.

And how is everything in Washington? I suppose it is nice and cool now. I feel very badly about my shipment having been caught in the Texas cyclone. If the herbarium specimens are really seriously damaged and all mixed up, then the loss is very great indeed and more than a year's work has gone to the dogs. In personal effects I also may be out a good deal! Well, such is life! The stuff was too bulky to take it with me. From Seattle Mr. Cundy will ship also a few cases with stuff, let us hope it will have better luck.

A few days from now will see me in Chico, where Mr. Fairchild and I are going to have some conferences re many things. I may stay there for a week possibly. Mail might be directed there when it is of importance, otherwise it can remain in Washington.

Well, Miss Kramer, I conclude with kindest regards to everybody in the Office and to several out of it,

Very sincerely,

FRANK E. MEYER

...the letter of my ...
...with the ...
...in the letter of June 23.

...in the ...
...I feel very ...
...the ...
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A few days ...
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Chico, Calif., Oct. 21, 1915.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Back in old Chico, as you see, after having been away from this place for over seven years. My, but how things have grown at the garden; some things I hardly recognize.

Messrs. Fairchild and Beagles and I have been sampling almonds from Turkestan and the Caucasus and have been tasting jujubes from all parts of China. Scores of new problems are arising in connection with all these recent introductions and some will need long and careful considerations.

Well, later on, more about special problems.

We sent yesterday a parcel with herbarium specimens to the office. Would you kindly keep it until I am back?

I just got your letter of October 11th and see that three packages with notes have been received O. K.

I still have a long trip ahead of me, and several weeks will pass ere I can shake hands with you all.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely, yours,

FRANK S. MITCHELL

M/h

Agricultural Explorer

Chicago, Illinois, July 11, 1918.

Dear Mr. Brewster:

I am in all haste, as you see, after having been away from

this house for some weeks past. I am not sure how long it has

been since I have been home.

I have been thinking of you and I have been wondering if

you are still in the same old place.

I am sure that you are still in the same old place.

I am sure that you are still in the same old place.

I am sure that you are still in the same old place.

Very truly yours,

John G. Thompson

I am sure that you are still in the same old place.

I am sure that you are still in the same old place.

I am sure that you are still in the same old place.

I am sure that you are still in the same old place.

I am sure that you are still in the same old place.

I am sure that you are still in the same old place.

Very truly yours,

John G. Thompson

John G. Thompson

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POST CARD

Sund., Oct. 10, 1915, Enroute

Dear Friends:

Very many thanks for cordial telegram. Arrived safe and sound Seattle on 8th, was met by Messrs. Fairchild and Witcomb. Will go Frisco now, then to Chico. Rcvd. mail. Changes from China to here too big! Too sudden! Sad to hear re baggage! Hope damage is not too great!! This picture shows scenery I am passing momentarily. Au revoir.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK H. MEYER

Chico, California, Oct. 25, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you 32 fotos size 4x5 inches and bearing the numbers 12347-12368 incl., also a similar number of films and bearing the same numbers.

You will find among this lot a number of pictures illustrating the chestnut blight as I saw it in Japan; I suggest to direct the attention of a specialist to them. A large bundle of infested material was left in charge of Mr. Geo. B. Cundy, an inspector of Dr. Jens Madson's staff in Seattle, who would send it up to our Office, together with a lot of bulky baggage.

The fotos of the large tree of Cytisus sinensis in the grounds of the American Embassy at Tokyo shows the size these quince trees grow to, although this tree is not as new to America as I expected since you and I saw this tree on the Bidwell's place a few days ago.

1903

Sept. 10, 1903

Dear Mother

Very many thanks for cordial telegram. Arrived safe and
good health on 10th, was met by father, William and Wood. Will
be home now, that is clear, have well. George from Ohio is
the first to return 1-1 to look at George. The change is not too

great. The picture about Sunday I am sending separately. It
is very sincerely yours,
John D. Smith

John D. Smith

John D. Smith, 1011 1/2 St. N.W.

Dear Mother

Somebody I am thinking was 22 years ago and part
of the number 1127-1130 last, also a similar number of time and
back to the same number.

The will that was left at a number of pictures 1127-

trying to understand which as I see it is about 11 years in time
the attention of a specialist to them. I have heard of labeled
number was left in charge of Dr. Geo. W. Smith, an instructor of Dr.
John D. Smith's staff in Seattle, who would have it as an office,
I believe with a set of daily papers.

The notes of the large line of Smith's in the

statements of the various names of things show the time given
them now so, although this line is not as long as I expected
above you and I see this line as the Smith's plan a few days ago.

What does Mr. Young think about the "Bato" taro in flower?

I am enclosing in this envelope three fotos taken by Mr. David Whitcomb, picturing my arrival in Seattle. Later on when you have the films I would be much pleased to get a few copies for my own collection.

Trusting these films and prints will reach you O. K., I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK S. WYMAN

CHICO, Calif. Oct. 27, 1915.

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Your letter of October 15, with enclosures, reached me a few days ago. I'll herewith answer the technical problems.

As regards the suspension of my accounts ending June 30, 1914, on account of not explaining why I advertised for an interpreter in the Peking Daily News, I can say that I did explain this matter in a letter from Lanchowfu or from Peking. Possibly this letter did not reach our Office. I can say re this matter that I had been unable to obtain an interpreter thru verbal inquiries and being in a hurry to go on to Kansu I had to resort to advertising, with the result that I obtained a number of offers and selected the most suitable man.

As regards Item No. 3, not giving weight or measurement of shipment, voucher June 26, 1915, for which neglect of same \$23.15 is suspended. I herewith am enclosing a duplicate bill of lading, showing the weight to be 1157 pounds. Please send this B/L along to the Auditor's Office.

Dear Mr. [Name],

I am pleased to hear from you.

I will be glad to see you when you have

time to get a few copies for my collection.

Sincerely,

[Name]

[Address]

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

CHICAGO, ILL., NOV. 1918.

Dear Mr. [Name],

Your letter of October 13, with enclosure, reached me a few

days ago. I'll be glad to answer your question.

In regard to the number of specimens, I will be glad to

send you as many as you wish for an inspection in

the future. I am sure you will find this matter of

interest. I am sure you will find this letter of

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For your own assistance, I am enclosing the Auditor's letter to me dated Sept. 28, 1915.

Trusting you will receive contents in good condition, I am

Yours very truly,

FRANK N. MEYER

Agricultural Explorer

Bakersfield, Cal. Oct. 30, 1915. 8 a. m.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Two letters from you have been received by me, one dated Oct. 19th and the other Oct. 22d. I will herewith answer them.

Yes, I too am glad I am back again here in this country; a fellow gets out of contact when staying abroad too long. I find life so very much easier here in America from what it is in China that I am not quite used to it all. The restaurants and hotels are really a revelation and so are the baggage checking systems!

About the arrangements I made with Mr. Post Wheeler of our Embassy at Tokyo, I have informed Mr. Fairchild in my big report on the trip I made thru Japan. In this report I have treated the chestnut problem also in details.

About the Chico Garden. Well, on the whole, I am well satisfied with it! There surely is some difference between now and 1908, when I became thoroughly disgusted with it. Now the very larger part of stuff I have sent in has been saved, even pear-scions, of whom I always had been informed that they arrived in dead or semi-dead condition.

For your own assistance, I am enclosing the following letter

to Mr. [Name] dated [Date]

Thereafter you will receive a copy of the same in good condition

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Address]

Washington, D.C., Oct. 10, 1911

Dear Mr. [Name]:

The letter from your office dated [Date]

has been received and I will be glad to meet you

at the time and place you have suggested

and I am sure that you will find the meeting very profitable

and I am sure that you will find the meeting very profitable

and I am sure that you will find the meeting very profitable

and I am sure that you will find the meeting very profitable

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and I am sure that you will find the meeting very profitable

and I am sure that you will find the meeting very profitable

and I am sure that you will find the meeting very profitable

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Address]

I have been in the [Location] since [Date]

and I am sure that you will find the meeting very profitable

Jujubes certainly have done grand; some trees bear heavier than I ever saw in China. There is a future ahead for this fruit and our garden should make it a point to have a small orchard of them where the types are being kept and from which trees propagating material can be taken. The question of naming some varieties will soon come up too!

Amygdalus leucostoma proves to be a remarkable stock for most all stone fruits and the fruit growers around Yuba City and Marysville were very enthusiastic about its resistancy to drought and alkali.

My early cherry is also a favorite with various growers and is considered to be of importance commercially! My very hardy pear from North China, Pyrus betulaeifolia, seems very sensitive to blight, and will probably be discarded altogether.

Myrica rubra does well in its semi-shaded locality in the slough and I have suggested to extend the plantation to half an acre. The slough as a whole is not satisfactory; the soil is too poor for most plants that have been set out there.

There is one thing that I miss much in connection with the garden and that is a permanent little arbor! I found in the Chico Cemetery that some of our introductions have done ten times better than at the Garden. Why? Better soil!

I am glad indeed to hear that Vitis vulpina succeeds so well at Mandan; it certainly is a hardy little devil!

The misfortune that has befallen my shipment depresses me considerably. After all these troubles I have taken and after this stuff was so far on its way to Washington already, and then have it caught in a local cyclone, well, this is pretty hard to bear.

The value of the herbarium material alone is at least \$5000.00; it represents a year and a half of much painstaking labor. Many specimens were new to science! Personally, too, I will be out of a snug little sum. I am still in hopes that the damage may not be as bad as I infer from your letter. Let us hope!

Re your letter of Oct. 22 with Mr. Shear's letter enclosed (copy) of Oct. 21. Well, as I wrote to Mr. Fairchild a few days ago, when I sent off some fotos bearing on the chestnut blight, the material is en route from Seattle. There are two bundles put together; the large one with heavy leafless branches is material from wild chestnuts from the mountains at Nikko, while the bundle with beaved twigs is from a cultivated tree near Tokyo, which is shown on foto 12354.

Some of the branches in the large bundle come from specimens pictured in fotos 12349-12353, incl. Please communicate these facts to Mr. Shear. I too am of the opinion that it is too late in the fall to do any really successful work with this material. However laboratorium studies might give some desired information.

Yesterday morning I left Chico at 5:25, had to wait in Sacramento a few hours, then again at Lathrop, arrived at 3.45 in Fresno; called on Mr. Hoeding, visited with him some of his nurseries and Hoeding Park. My jujubes are doing well, but he hasn't enough of them.

This morning I hope to see Mr. Tevis and his bamboo grove and this evening I may arrive in Riverside and then on to the East. I wish you were with me so that I might pick up additional information concerning problems in this part of the United States.

Should there be any mail for me would you kindly have it directed to me

c/s F. T. Ramsey & Son, Austin, Texas.

This is a pretty good central address, I surmise.

Well, trusting to see you all within a few weeks, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Austin, Texas. Sund. Nov. 15,
1915.

Dear Mr. Dersett:

Yesterday I landed here in Austin, and calling on Mr. Ramsey, I was handed over some mail, among which there was your welcome letter of Nov. 4, 1915. Many thanks! Well, I have seen a whole lot in the past few weeks and learned a good many items of much interest. Travel however has been pretty hard on me, irregular hours, great heat and I was bitten here and there by some mosquitoes; as a result I got an old-fashioned chill in San Antonio and felt bad for four whole days. I am over it now but still got pains in the joints.

Now, as regards some observations I made. The big bamboo on the Trevis place is "Madake," Phyllostachys gilliei, but it is apparently a more vigorous strain than the clump at the Chico Garden, altho the different type of soil may have much to do with it. There are several other species of bamboo on this "Steckdale" ranch of Mr. W. S. Tevis, but most of them are small and the usual mistake has been made of having them run together. The Tevis family does not reside any longer on the place and neglect is much in evidence, which always is a sad sight to behold.

On Sunday Oct. 31 I left Bakersfield at about noon, passed all day through the interesting desert with its queer Yucca trees; changed cars in bustling Los Angeles and arrived cold and sleepy at Riverside by 1.45 a. m. on Monday. Later in the day I went to see Dr. H. J. Webber, who kindly took me over his citrus station and pointed out the remarkable fact that citrus trees no longer can be fertilized with chemical or highly concentrated manures, but that instead green leguminous manures and composts have to be used to obtain maximum results. This is a radical change indeed and concerns dealing in chemical fertilizers are much worried about this total change of front.

Professor Webber finds that the Tangier pea makes a fine green winter crop and also Vicia atropurpurea and Melilotus indica.

I also saw how various stocks behave quite differently on various soils and the problem of the most suitable stock for all around purposes is ^{far} from settled as yet.

When the Citrus Station will have been removed to its new location, Prof. Webber will be much interested in getting a faune collection from us. They will also go in for hardier Mangos, Avocados and other tropical fruits and a red-fleshed lemon and a ditto grapefruit are on the list of desiderata.

I had some looks at the parks and later on had a long talk with Mr. Shamel and arranged to see his work the next day.

On Tues. Nov. 2 Mr. Shamel and I left by auto at 8 a. m. and he showed me these remarkable bud-variations which I had never expected to be as numerous and as varied. This thing I learned, viz., given good soil, a good location, a competent grower, healthy trees, given all that and more, even then an orange grower may be forced into bankruptcy after

to study out, it is felt that the

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some years of hard work on account of some nurseryman having sold him trees propagated from undesirable bad variations!! Citrus growers are talking already of growing their own nursery stock.

And so old Chinese methods are becoming installed again and the pendulum simply swings back and forward!!

Mr. Shamel took me also over to a Govt. chemical laboratory where artificial compost manures are being made; some of these mixtures may become commercial possibilities; the Chinese, too, have done quite some in these lines. In the afternoon Messrs. Chase took us over their extensive plantings. Many of the recent tropical introductions are too new to say about much. They hope a good deal about Avocado culture. Mr. Chase Sr. said that there were far too many oranges grown; they want something that brings in better returns, like Avocados

We had some critical looks at the plantings of the European and the Japanese persimmons; the former looks best altho it has not yet fruited; the Japanese persimmons did not look happy. D. virginiana stock may be at the base of the trouble and the soil seems too sandy. Seedlings of D. lotus looked far superior to those of D. virginiana. Messrs. Chase will probably write to our office for D. lotus seeds and for a collection of jujubes.

I left Riverside by 4.45 and landed in Indie by 9 p. m.

On Wedn. Nov. 3, after having telephoned Mr. Bruce Drummond, the last fetched me by auto from the R. R. Sta. Hotel and I was shown all over the place. I sampled several of the real excellent dates and noted the various problems in connection with this garden.

some part of him with an amount of some magnitude having told him
 from propagated from unobtainable but available. Others grows are
 falling almost of growing their own nursery stock.

and as the business relations are becoming established again and
 the position simply being back and forward.

Mr. Howard took me also over to a Govt. chemical laboratory
 where official reports were being made out of these things
 have any become somewhat possible; the Chinese, too, have done
 quite some in these lines. In the laboratory here. There was an over
 with extensive printing. Day of the room typical illustrations
 are too new to say about much. They hope a good deal about America
 culture. Mr. Howard said that there were for too many changes
 given they want something that brings in better returns, like American
 He had some critical looks at the plantings of the Emperor
 and the Japanese government; the former looks best also it has not yet
 failed; the Japanese government did not look happy. It is
 stock may be at the base of the profits and the well come too early.
 seedlings of A. japonica looked for several to those of A. chinensis.
 records, China will probably write to our office for A. japonica
 and for a collection of A. japonica.

I left Riverside by 6.45 and reached in Hills by 7.15.

In Hills, Mr. X. after saying introduced to some business
 the last looked me up from the R. R. Hotel and I was shown
 all over the place. I caught several of the most excellent taken and
 said the various problems in connection with this garden.

Here are some jottings: Jujubes do very well; more varieties are earnestly desired.

Amorpha arborescens is a success; it is resistant to drought, alkali and root-nematodes.

Pistacia chinensis grows well, it can be grown as a shade tree; as a stock for commercial varieties of Pistacia vera it needs longer observations.

Baccharis virginiana does poorly; B. lotus ought to be tested.

Olea ferruginea proves to be a fine windbreak.

Ficus sp. are a failure; the fruits are badly diseased.

Eucalyptus do well; more varieties are needed.

More windbreak plants are wanted like desert shrubs, viz., Haloxylon ammodendron; Tamarix in sp., Oleasters, Caraganas, etc. About the really excellent dates I won't say much, as this is not my special line; only this, that I consider this one of the most successful pieces of work our Department has ever undertaken.

After having taken farewell of Mr. Drummond, whom I found to be a sincere and enthusiastic fellow, I left for Yuma by 12:30 p. m.

Well, this will be all for the present. Right now an icy norther is blowing, it probably will freeze heavily by sundown. What contrasts in climate Texas presents at times.

Now I have to go still to College Station, Houston and this string of southern stations. I will be glad when I once get to reach Washington, D. C., which may be 10 days from now. I am staying with the Houseys. With kindest regards to everybody, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK E. MYER

Houston, Texas. Nov. 19, 1915

Dear Mr. Corsett:

Still a long way off from Washington, but getting nearer even if it be at a snail's pace!

In my letter from Nov. 14, I omitted to mention that I have not heard from Prof. Green at all. I wonder whether he has left the United States already; I would be sorry for that.

I suppose Mr. Fairchild is back again at the office, and I'll therefore discontinue to write you reports of my journey as I move on. I can say as regards the jujubes and Davidiana peaches that they are howling successes, whether under irrigation at Bard near Yuma in a scorching sun or at San Antonio under severe dry land conditions.

Mr. Ramsey has quite a lot of jujubes and is very successful in growing them; he deserves all our support, for he probably will become the only nurseryman in the United States who can supply the public with them in a commercial way. The great complaint is everywhere, "Give us more plants and give us plenty of stocks." By the way, Mr. Ramsey wants thru us to get 1000 lbs. of seeds of Davidianas as soon as we can get them; he will pay for it.

Well, later on more, probably verbally!

With kindest regards I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK H. MEYER

c/o Plant Introduction Garden, Brooksville, Fla.

London, June 19, 1852

Dear Mr. [Name]

I have just received your letter of the 15th inst.

and am glad to hear that you are well.

I have just received your letter of the 15th inst.

and am glad to hear that you are well.

I have just received your letter of the 15th inst.

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Houston, Tex., Nov. 19, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As I am writing Mr. Everett, I suppose you have arrived in Washington and I'll therefore communicate to you direct what observations I have made on this trip since I was in India.

Well, on Wed. Nov. 3, I arrived in Yuma at 3:40 p. m. I phoned Mr. R. H. Blair at Bard and arranged with him for the morrow to see the experimental garden. I had a look at this strange frontier town called Yuma, with its curious mixed population of whites, Indians, Mexicans, Negroes and halfbreeds of many shades, lots of human weeds indeed!

On Thursd. Nov. 4, Mr. Blair came to fetch me in his auto and we went to the farm, where I saw how our jujubes are doing very well indeed; they only want more varieties; Amygdalus davidiana grows exceedingly fast but up till now they have refused to bear fruit as yet. Pistacia sinensis is doing finely, but as in India and elsewhere we are not sure as yet that it will be a good stock for P. vera. Ulmus pumila and Ulmus densa do well and also several of the poplars we introduced. Clesters grow fast and show promises of being of real economic importance as hedge material. Figs and apricots do well, also grapes and they all ripen remarkable early. Peaches, however, refuse to set fruit, except southern types, of which they want more varieties.

Pomegranates were had, as meet most everywhere and as almost nobody cares for this fruit anyway it seems to me that the work for with them is for a great deal a pure waste of funds and time.

This irrigated country around Yuma is primarily a cattle country with some cotton in addition and alfalfa growing for seeds. However fruit trees will always be welcome around the homesteads.

London, Nov. 12, 1921.

Dear Mr. Vetschell:

As I am writing Mr. Gorseff, I suppose you have arrived

in London and I'll therefore communicate to you direct what I have

written I have made on this trip since I was in India.

I left on Wed. Nov. 3, I arrived in London at 2:30 p. m.

and stayed at the Hotel de Ville and arranged with him for the morning to

see the experimental garden. I had a look at this strange kitchen

and called him, with his various other people of various kinds.

He showed me the various plants of many kinds, lots of them which I

shall

On Nov. 4, Mr. Blair came to fetch me in his car and

we went to the farm, where I saw the various plants which you tell

me about. They were very interesting and I had a look at them

and they have been referred to here in your letter.

It is a pity that I am not able to see the plants in person

and that I will be a good stock for a year. I have written

and I have been to see several of the plants which you introduced.

Quantities of fruit and some pictures of some of the plants which

you are hoping to see. They are very interesting and I have

all the material which I have, however, taken to see this, ex-

actly what I have, and I have been very interested.

Quantities were sent, as well as most everywhere and as almost

everywhere the fruit which it seems to me that the work has with

them is that I have had a very large amount of fruit and time.

The following country around London is particularly a suitable country

for this work and I will be glad to give you more details, however

that I have all the material which I have, however, taken to see this, ex-

I suggest to send Mr. Hair this coming season some grafted jujube trees, some *Biospyros lotus*, a Yamopan persimmon, an early Chinese cherry and some globular-headed willows.

I noticed a fine patch of *Cansvallis ensiformis*, fruiting heavily; they didn't know the beans could be eaten until I told them.

Toward evening I went back to town and left at 11:40 p. m. for Tucson, where I landed Frid. Nov. 5 at 7 a. m. I soon repaired to the University, where I met Prof. G. F. Freeman, an old acquaintance of mine through correspondence. I saw his Tepary beans, which he has discovered among the Indians and which are of decided value for arid or semi-arid climates, as they are able to subsist upon a minimum of soil moisture. I saw samples of wheat selection and hybrids in which young Mr. Swingle is engaging himself. They find out, as in Russia, that hybrids between Durum and soft wheat are inferior to either parent and I told them that the Russians have come to raise pure strains only and mix the flour when making bread of it. Prof. Freeman is also creating an alfalfa with pinnate leaves; in how far it will have commercial value remains to be seen; as a scientific demonstration of what can be done by selection it is highly interesting.

With Prof. J. J. Thorner, the University Botanist, I went over the grounds and saw how many things behave themselves. Prof. Thorner is mainly interested in native plants and shows but slight interest in foreign introductions in general. Some of our plants were very badly neglected, like jujubes, apricots, cherries, *Elaeagnus* and others and unless another way of management should be inaugurated, I suggest to strike them for the present from our list!!!

I suggest to send to the U.S. State Department...

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There are some very interesting shrubs among the collection in the University grounds: Fraxinus Tumei, a native ash, is a fine shade tree; they have some seeds available; Parthenium argentium is a promising native rubber plant; Juglans major is a native walnut, which makes the only stock in this section for Juglans regia.

It was strange to notice how English Ivy does very well here also Cedrus deodara. Yitex agnus castus grows into a tree-like shrub and seems as good a bee plant as V. lucida, the less hardy. Ailanthus glandulosa does well, even close by its swelters where all other trees die, according to Prof. Thumber. Limonium nodiflora is a good substitute for lawn grass, the coarser than L. repens. Juniper in species do very well; the native Quercus arizonica proves to be one of the finest conifers for this locality.

Parthenium amuleta, "pale verde," is a very recommendable shade tree, tho its seedlings, that come up freely, are a nuisance. In Jan., 1913 Chamaerops excelsa stood 5° F. Washingtonia filifera stands 7° F., but Washingtonia robusta from Lower California is killed when the mercury shows 15° F.

I gave a short talk on exploration work before the Businessman's luncheon and let lots of people and discussed all sorts of problems. Young Mr. Swingle was very helpful to me and he will look into this matter of neglecting our gifts.

Prof. Stanley F. Morse had me at his home for supper and spending the evening and by 11:35 p. m. I left for San Antonio.

On Sat. Nov. 6 I passed El Paso where I did not stop off, as there is no experimental station and everything is still in state of

evolution. This whole country is a great problem! Where there is water there is wealth, but where it is not there is cactus, sagebrush and Yuccas. The water available from the Rio Grande seems to be very variable at various seasons and in different years and how large the permanent irrigated belt will be remains to be settled yet.

On Sunday, Nov. 7, I arrived at San Antonio at 3 a. m. after a hot and tiresome journey; the train had been crowded with people coming back from the San Francisco exhibition and one could hardly move about, and the So. Pacific R. R. anyway does not seem to be the most comfortable railroad.

Well, I spent the day in resting, personal correspondence and in seeing various parks; here I saw Spanish moss, Tillandsia ar-noides, for the first time again since 1909; it showed now I was reaching the Gulf Stream country.

On Monday, Nov. 8, I set out in the morning for the U. S. Experimental Farm, a long hot ride with the mercury at 85° F. Mr. Hastings was away to Washington to my regrets, so Mr. C. R. Letteer took me around. To my surprise and sorrow I noted that results on this farm are largely negative!

Olives and cactae had been killed by frost; figs freeze back every so many winters; dates grow, but the fruits are ruined by late rains; much rootrot everywhere, even big trees taken down with it. Most fruit trees do not bear, as very often severe late frosts occur. Chinese plants in general grow very well; Maya sativa and Bischofia lotus are great successes on soil strong in lime contents and with a limited very unevenly distributed rainfall. Avicennia Javiana also grows splendidly, tho it has refused to bear fruits yet.

Pyrus betulifolia is green and healthy, where other sp. of Pyrus are often sickly looking. Vitex incisa, Ilex serrata, Lyrica aurea, Sagittaria sinensis, Pistacia sinensis, all do very well. The persimmon fruits are badly damaged by birds, but still I believe that persimmon culture could be made to pay here, when proper varieties would be selected and P. latus used as stock instead of P. virginiana, which dwarfs too much. Should this farm be retained, I suggest to send here more jujubes and more persimmons. Mr. Letteer also took me over to Mr. Collins' place, where I had been in 1909. Things had grown very much, as water and manure had been liberally applied. The hedges or windbreaks of Ligustrum lucidum and Thuja orientalis are really wonderful. Many of our dasheens were in full flower. Mr. Collins seemed to regard them more or less as ornamentals only.

On Nov. 9, 10, 11 and 12 I had a chill or grippe and felt pretty bad at times; on Sat. Nov. 13, it began to wear off and I started toward noon for Austin, where I landed by 2:55 p. m. Weather close and rainy. I went straight up to the nurseries of F. T. Ramsey at Hyde Park, where I met the owner and his son and was invited to stay at their home. We went over part of the extensive nurseries and I looked especially at the jujubes, which are doing very well indeed. In the evening we discussed all sorts of matters, especially Chinese ways of doing things.

Sunday, Nov. 14, started in to be cold and rainy, but toward evening it became better. I utilized the greater part of the day in writing letters, making notes, discussing problems, etc. We also went over part of the nurseries. One of the most interesting things they have is the Hosedale arbor vitae, supposed to be a cross between Thuja orientalis compacta and Palmetto rose, originated in the garden

of the late Wm. Watson, at Breunau, Tex. This plant has the peculiar habit of throwing off at times bud variations which are pure Thuja orientalis var. ~~orientalis~~.

Mr. Ramsey has also many plants of a hardy spineless cactus, tho its slabs are of much smaller size than those of the tender kind.

Aspidosiphon aridiana does very well; in fact, so promising seems this stock to Mr. Ramsey that he wants us to procure a thousand pounds of seeds for him; we will discuss this when I am back. One thing Mr. Ramsey regrets about it and that is that the seedlings are not uniform in bits of growth. What the people of the Southwest want is a peach stock of longer longevity and more resistant to diseases and one that can be procured in big quantities.

On Monday morning Nov. 15 a heavy frost had occurred, ice having formed here and there, and tomatoes, cannas, tuberoses, etc. all black. We went again over parts of the nurseries and discussed especially the problem of propagating jujubes. Mr. Ramsey is, like I myself, of the opinion that the wild stock suckers too much to be of great value; the thing is to get the different varieties on their own roots; they are making experiments now which may solve this problem possibly, namely making fall cuttings out of doors. (This is in confidence!!)

Mr. Ramsey has a few desires. He would like to get from us a collection of our latest jujubes; also a quantity of seeds for stocks; also some of our Chinese walnuts; also a bundle of cuttings of the Chinese globular headed willow.

They are saving the seeds of their largest jujubes to be sown out so as to get newer or different varieties. Mr. Ramsey believes that this jujube will become a very desirable fruit for the greater parts of

of the birds and mammals, etc. This is the first time the species
has been recorded in this area and it is very interesting.

The birds were seen in the morning and in the afternoon.
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Texas and he wants to make it one of his specialties. In some future catalog he hopes to produce a picture of them. He certainly deserves all of our assistance in this matter; I suppose he will do with jujubes what Mr. Hume has done with our persimmons. By the way, Mrs. Ramsey candied some fruits, which were very tasteful; she had not sliced the skins of the fruits but she had boiled them in sugar molasses and then dried them.

In the afternoon Mr. Ramsey took me out to see some bud variations in wild Juniperus virginica, which were much like those we find in China in Juniperus aristata; we also saw the great variation in Texas seedlings; this nut, Mr. Ramsey believes, will do wonders these coming days; by eating them regularly we do not want any butter with our meals!

In the evening we discussed many a problem. I made notes, packed up things and then said good bye to a family who were very kind to me and who had given me a glance at the everyday life of an average middle class American household, which, to a fellow just coming from China, is worth fully as much as seeing nurseries.

I left Austin at 11 p. m. and arrived at College Station Tues. morning Nov. 16 at the unholy hour of a. m. 4 a. m. I had to sleep on the floor of the office of the so-called Shirley Hotel there as there was no room vacant. However, later on I came across Mr. B. Youngblood, who took me into his home and after that I had a very enjoyable time.

I think I had better make this a separate letter and therefore I'll conclude.

With kindest regards to everybody, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK S. WILSON

c/o U. S. Plant Field Station, Brooksville, Fla.

2145

Houston, Tex. Nov. 21, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Now as to my observations at College Station, Texas. Mr. B. Youngblood desires closer cooperation with us and I think he deserves it. He took me out on Tues., Nov. 16, all over the grounds and I saw the nurseries; another plot of land destined to become an arboretum and other pieces of earth to form extensions; they certainly are not short of lands or of funds and an optimistic spirit prevails; they are short of a good practical horticulturist, but this in time will become remedied.

I was introduced to several tens of people, had some advisory talks with the President of the College; gave a lecture on Agricultural Explorations in China; was interviewed by some dozens of students; they telegraphed to Prof. H. H. Johnson, near Waco, to come down and see me; he is going to China as a cotton expert. We waited for him until Thursday afternoon, then we got a wire he was sorry to have missed me! With some of the professors I talked Kaoliang and beans, with others Chinese conifers and timber trees, with some deforestation, with others improvement of the college campus; in short, we went through the whole curriculum of agriculture in some few hours.

Mr. Youngblood, in introducing me to an audience of c.a. 400 people, said that agricultural exploration was in some ways much more valuable than plant breeding; in the first case one might pick up a crop worth millions of dollars straight away, like Durum wheats, Sudan grass, Turkestan alfalfa, etc.; in the other case years of painstaking work are required and even then they are not always successes. Upon such an introduction I had a very good foundation to talk about Jujubes, dry-seeded persimmons, bamboos, giant hazeltrees, vegetables, flowers, etc.

Well, in going over the grounds, Prof. Hess and Mr. Youngblood pointed out to me that one of the things the peach growers suffered from was that commercial peaches of late had been budded upon shortlived stock obtained from seeds purchased from canneries. This has to be remedied! Now they have a native peach, of Spanish origin, but so long in the country that it is almost native; this tree is long lived and is a fine stock; only, seeds cannot always be obtained in large quantities. They they have our Davidiana. Mr. Youngblood is of the opinion it will be a race between these two. As yet we cannot say which is going to win.

Mr. Youngblood has set out an avenue of cork oaks, especially at your suggestion; it looks promising.

They got as a curio in the grounds an olive tree, possibly 15 or 20 years old; it has stood zero temperatures; it does not fruit, however.

As to the wishes of Mr. Youngblood, here they are: A collection of jujubes; a few more cork oaks to fill up gaps in the avenue; a few Ulmus densa; a goodly quantity of Aspidosperma and anything in the line of hardy ornamentals that can be made use of.

As I said before, I think they deserve a more generous treatment at our hands than before; it really seems as if the station is getting on its feet so far as our line is concerned. The whole thing is in a state of growth, of course; the entire grounds will have to be remade; that is, the buildings have outgrown the once fairly decent layout and plantings will have to be made in a new and grander way.

Mr. A. E. Conner, whom I knew from Washington before, told me an interesting fact, viz., that the Sorghum in its many varieties is

breaking up here in Texas in many new types; old forms are disappearing and new ones constantly springing up. This certainly is interesting news, showing that varieties are due more to climatic conditions than perhaps to anything else.

Mr. Conner also told me that cottonseed meal mixed with flour makes a good kind of bread, of grayish color. I think this is even new to the Chinese!

While going through the library of the experimental station, I came across an interesting booklet which you probably know already: Proceedings of the 45th Convention of Fruitgrowers of California at Los Angeles, Nov. 10-14, 1914. Several highly interesting discussions on tropical fruit growing in California are found in it.

I also notice that Watt, in his Dictionary of Economic Products of India, estimates the number of varieties of rice in that immense country at over 5000. This is for Prof. Chambliss and others to ponder about and to weep, if they feel so inclined!

Thursday evening I left College Station and arrived some hours later in Houston. The next day I wanted to go to Alvin, but thanks to wrong information from the hotel clerk I couldn't make it and instead attended to my correspondence.

Sat., Nov. 20 saw me arrive in Alvin by 9 a. m. and I went up to the Japanese Nursery Co. there some 4 miles away from the R. R. Station. I met Mr. Arya, the proprietor, and we looked over the grounds. Mr. Ramsey had told me that they had some jujube trees there from Japan and some other Japanese material and I therefore wanted to see what they really had. Well, these Japanese jujubes are of a small type, as found

in Japan, and of no value to us; some of the other Jap. trees here are more or less known to the American nursery trade and of no particular interest to us. Everything had badly suffered from the tropical storm last August and fortunes certainly are of a very changing nature in this section of the country. In the afternoon, having some hours on hand before the next train left, I visited Mr. E. S. Stockwell, who has some of the oldest Satsuma-mandarins and Kumquats in this section. Here I came to see the dreaded Citrus canker upon some sweet oranges and grape fruits. Mr. Stockwell had cut out a whole row of large orange trees, altho not all were infected.

The Satsumas and the various Kumquats seem to be almost totally resistant to this canker!

It was a sad thing to see how the Galveston storm had ruined budded pecan trees, fine live oaks, Junipers and many other things. Many settlers, in fact, have left the country, being disgusted with freezes, floods and storms.

I also went to see a Mr. T. W. Carlton, a town merchant, who has been very successful with his Satsumas and figs. One day this summer he had 300.00 dollars worth of figs picked from his 30-acre grove!!

Today, being Sunday, I decided to take a trip to Galveston and see the destruction wrought in which I also am no small loser. Well, it is sad to see this devastation; at times one could hardly believe that wind and water could bring about such effects; it looks more in fact as if shells had struck here and there. Shade trees have suffered very badly; I think live oaks especially; Salicaria filifera too has suffered much, probably mostly from the salt spray. Most

Cleanders looked awfully stripped and sorry. The trees that looked flourishing were mulberries and among the bushes Tamarix appeared to be quite unhurt, both these plants apparently having put forth new foliage.

Well, this is about all. Tomorrow I hope to proceed to Avery Island, which is again a step nearer you all.

With kindest regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK H. MEYER

c/o U. S. Plant Field Station, Brooksville, Fla.

Brooksville, Fla. Nov. 29, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Now I am here in old Brooksville and the charm of the Southland has come upon me, and in consequence I find it hard to cut loose from my gnarled live oaks, full of gray draperies and these sandy expanses slightly shaded by slender pines and touched here and there by vivid green palmettos.

I was offered the free gift of ten acres of good land if I would stay here and help the people along with advice and suggestions, but-- I feel my time has not come yet to settle down for good, tho I admit the call gets to be stronger!

Well, I'll give you a report on what I have seen these last days.

Tues., Nov. 23, saw me leave Houston and by c. a. 5 p. m. I arrived at Mr. E. A. McIlhenny's place where I was met by him in person and we went straight away on horseback to the bamboo plantations where I had a look at the "Moso", the "Madake," and the "Hachiku." The first does not do too well, the mistake was made of planting it on the south slope of the hill, while it ought to have gone on the opposite side. The Madake does better, the the canes might have been heavier; the Hachiku is the most weedy of the three and we cannot say as yet whether it will be a promising bamboo for us. They have had an unusual dry summer in S. Louisiana and the bamboos have suffered from it; they also might be fertilized with a good compost. Mr. McIlhenny is not entirely pleased with the departmental management of these bamboos, and I suggest that he be allowed to treat 1/2 of each planting according to his own ideas; he also likes to plant some in different locations, to which I personally agree entirely, after we talked matters over.

During the evening I had long talks with Mr. M.; he is an unusual man indeed. Compelled by necessity to follow a commercial life, he takes a keen interest in plant breeding and he gave me some excellent suggestions, viz., the South wants better oranges, especially very early ones and very late ones; Mr. M. thinks that by crossing various varieties as we have them now we can obtain numerous improvements; he himself has a new var. which he thinks is the best orange he ever tasted; it is apparently a cross between the navel orange and the so-called Louisiana sweet.

The South wants earlier sweet potatoes, these is be obtained through selection of sports and by raising from seeds.

June, 1933, saw me leave Houston and by 8.30 p. m. I

arrived at Mr. A. A. Hollenberg's place where I was met by him in per-

sonal car and we went straight to the house where

where I had a look at the "ones", the "twos", and the "threes".

The first was not so good, the second was not so good, it was

the south slope of the hill, while it ought to have been on the opposite

side. The second does better, the third might have been better;

the fourth is the most waxy of the three and we cannot say as yet

whether it will be a promising bamboo for us. They have had an unusual

dry season in A. California and the bamboo has suffered from it; they

also might be fertilized with a good amount. Mr. Hollenberg is not

entirely pleased with the experimental work at these places, and

I suggest that he be allowed to treat 1/2 of each planting according

to his own ideas; he also likes to plant some in different locations,

to which I personally agree entirely, after we talked matters over.

During the evening I had long talks with Mr. M.; he is an

unusual man indeed. Compelled by necessity to follow a commercial life,

he takes a keen interest in plant breeding and he gave me some excellent

suggestions, viz., the fourth variety better grown, especially very

early ones and very late ones; Mr. M. thinks that by crossing various

varieties we have them now we can obtain numerous improvements; he

himself has a new var. which he thinks is the best example he ever created;

it is apparently a cross between the novel orange and the so-called

California variety.

The third and fourth varieties were obtained

through selection of seeds and by retaining from seeds.

The South desires varieties of cotton less susceptible to early frosts; Mr. M. says there are individual plants at times in large fields which are not touched by the first frosts, while all other plants around them are killed. He says such plants may keep on ripening their bolls and therewith increase the total yield of a plot of land considerably.

Since Mr. M. made his peppers frost-resistant to a considerable degree by selection, he cannot see why one should not be able to do the same thing with other plants.

The South wants more pecan varieties; especially more productivity is desired, combined with large size, good flavor and a large quantity of meat in comparison to weight of shell. Mr. M. has originated a new var. of pecan which he thinks superior to Pabst in flavor, altho it is somewhat smaller in size.

Here are a few observations of Mr. McIlhenny which, altho negative, are very valuable, as they come from a man with very wide practical experience:

Dasheens have no future in the United States; we have got the ordinary potato which gives two crops a year in the South; then we have the sweet potato, which is well beloved; then we have even yams at times for those who like them. The Dasheen, with its non-germinating roots, its long season to mature and its requirements of rich soil, will have a very hard battle indeed. Mr. M. states that he tried hard to make New Orleans hotels take them, but there is no demand for them. As greens Dasheen sprouts are non-acceptable to the American public.

The Udo has also a very hard battle to fight; as a cold salad we have the Asparagus, also the celery; where is the Udo going to put itself? People have to acquire the taste for them. I told Mr. M. that in

The growth of the potato in the United States

The potato is one of the most important crops of the United States, and its production has increased rapidly since it was first introduced from Europe in 1600.

It is now raised in all parts of the country, and its yield is increasing steadily. The total yield of the potato in the United States in 1870 was 1,000,000 bushels.

The potato is a very hardy plant, and it is well adapted to the soil and climate of the United States. It is also a very nutritious food, and it is well adapted for the use of the poor.

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The potato is a very hardy plant, and it is well adapted to the soil and climate of the United States. It is also a very nutritious food, and it is well adapted for the use of the poor.

Japan it really is a delicacy; well, said Mr. M., have you got there asparagus or crisp celery? No, I said. Well, there you are, he said. If they had got these things they never would have cared for Udo!

Ferrets are a very hard fruit to deal with. When prepared as glacé fruits they consume a terrific amount of work and care and the American public is not willing to pay the price they cost. With the exception of a very small body of select people, the American people want cheap mixed canlies and they simply do not buy anything fancy or high-priced.

What Mr. M. wants are spinaches for canning purposes; he now works with the New Zealand spinach, Tetralonia exoniensis, and it does well with them.

He also wants edible burross, both for canning and for shipping fresh; he is sorry that the edible varieties we have sent him have died again, with the exception of the "Moso," of course.

Mr. M. has grafted a sweet orange upon the Osage orange, Maclura aurantiaca; the graft now is six years old. This is something amazing! He didn't show me the tree, however! (Mr. Hume says he doesn't believe it until he sees it. --Shall we ask him for a photo?)

On Wed. Nov. 24, Mr. McIlhenny and I took a long walk over the extensive place; I saw his orange plantation; the various varieties of persimmons, peaches, plums, etc.; the ornamental nurseries; the stately live oaks full of fantastically looking Spanish moss Asplenium; the Sizalnia in the ponds with all the waterfowl among them, etc.

Mr. Wellmann offered me then 400 to 500 acres of land, if we are willing to establish an arboretum down here and keep it up!
The deed of land will be made so that as long as the arboretum is being kept up, the land shall be ours; when gone away with, the land will revert back to the family.

What of this magnificent offer? We certainly will have a few talks about this!

I suggest to send to Mr. W. some fotos of bamboos as seen in Japan and in China to give him a better impression of what things look like.

The whole surroundings there of Avery Island reminded me strongly of central China, in flora, fauna and geological layout, and many plants from the Yangtze Valley will do well there. We might establish here also a plantation of Yanguzes (Erica rubra) and more bamboos.

At 10 a. m. I left again, went by auto to New Iberia, arrived in New Orleans at 6:30 p. m.. Left again for Glen St. Mary at 9:50 p.m. and arrived there Thurs. Nov. 25 at 7 p. m. Went up to Mr. Hume's home and stayed with him. We discussed persimmons and citrus fruits the whole evening. Mr. Hume has the white-barked persimmon already, Diospyros sinensis, sent in by Dr. Trabut in 1912. One specimen has fruited and begins to show a wee bit of white bark already. So this thing is landed now $\frac{1}{2}$ thank heavens!

A few interesting facts were communicated to me by Mr. Hume, viz., he never has been able yet to make a hybrid between D. virginiana and D. kaki; he found a kaki in Newark, N. J. that has stood -32° F. and

Mr. Williams visited on Oct 10 at 10:30 a.m.

He was with me in the laboratory at 10:30 a.m.

The first of the plants he saw was a large one in the laboratory in being

that he, the first plant he saw was with the first plant

found in the field.

What of this magnificent effort? He said that he had a few

plants about this!

I suggest to send to Mr. Williams a few plants of the same kind

found in China to give him a better impression of what things look

like.

The only specimens found of very large plants in

vicinity of central China, in flower, fauna and geological layout, and

very plants from the Yangtze Valley will be well there. He might

establish here also a plantation of Yangtze plants and some

plants.

As to the plants he saw in the field, he said that he had

in the vicinity of 10:30 p.m. he saw plants in the field at 10:30 p.m.

and arrived there there, Oct. 10 at 10:30 p.m. he saw plants in the

field and he saw plants in the field and he saw plants in the

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is not tart; *Tanashi* does not need pollination to bear well; the *Tanopan*, tho very vigorous, is not a proreicious persimmon; the May haw *Critaeus festivalis*, ripens its fruits in May and is used for jelly making in the South. *D. lotus* does not do well in Glen St. Mary, but they have another nursery now on higher land, where it seems to go better.

On Fri., Nov. 26, Mr. Hume, Mr. John Schnabel and I spent the whole morning in going around the nurseries; I was not allowed to approach the citrus groves on account of having stepped off in Alvin, Tex. and Avery Island, La., which are infested places, but I went thru the persimmon plantations and looked at various ornamental plantings. (This in confidence! Since this black cloud of possible infection of Citrus canker hangs over the land, the Glen St. Mary Nurseries are not going to run the risk of being ruined entirely, but are branching off into the growing of ornamental stuff, paying special attention to the long neglected native ornamental plants, like the various hollies, for instance.) I saw successful attempts of budding *Ilex Asyumi* even the ordinary *I. opaca*. There seems to be a demanding southern people for their own native hollies.

Here are some wishes of Mr. Hume: He would like to obtain from us a quantity of seeds of *Pistacia sinensis*; some Chinese hollies; some Chinese junipers; some ornamental Grotens; some bulwood of large-fruited *Crataegus sinensis*; some various species of *Prunus* to be tested as stocks for peaches here in this Southern country; all stocks suffer here from rootknot. *Prunus mira*, even, suffers very badly from it at Gainesville, as Mr. Schnabel wanted me to tell you. The native

Prunus caroliniana is not a suitable stock, altho more work might be done with native species. Mr. Hume will be glad to receive various Chinese ornamentals which we think are of promise for the South, such as Erica rubra, Chionodoxa retusa, Loropetalum chinense, etc.

We also might send Mr. Hume some of our latest persimmon pictures, for he really is the most eminent specialist we have now on persimmons in this land of ours.

I discussed with Mr. Hume this special problem of putting the dry seeded varieties of persimmons on their feet; which is putting them on B. lotus stock, so that they can be grown in the lower Rio Grande Valley and elsewhere in Texas and California for drying purposes only. This problem isn't solved yet! Mrs. Hume, by the way, told me that desiccated persimmons, sent her from the Department, were much better than Chinese dried ones. Is this so? Is there still some left of such desiccated persimmons? Why didn't somebody send me a sample also?

Mr. Hume suggested that before I go out again I should try to meet Dr. Morris and see his place near Stamford, Conn.; he may have valuable advice to offer us. As regards more varieties of persimmons to be introduced, Mr. H. thinks we have an immense number already and we should keep this in mind!

I left Glen St. Mary again at 7 p. m. with most pleasant recollections, went over Jacksonville and Tampa and arrived in Brooksville on Saturday morning at 10:15. But I'll treat Brooksville and its problems in another letter.

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Did you get a magazine I sent you from Houston called "Travel," with an article on Lychees on P. 51. I would like to have a typewritten copy on thin paper of this article so as to carry with me should I go out again to China.

With kindest regards to All in the office, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK S. WYER

Brockville, Fla. Nov. 30, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Last night I had to break off my report, as visitors interrupted me, now I'll try to pick up the thread and tell you how Brockville impressed me. As a whole, it is a disappointment straight out! That is, our Garden; the bamboos have not done as well as they might! Mistakes were made in planting and in the care of them; they really ought to have been much farther advanced than they are now. The land was new and was waterlogged and these facts were not taken into proper consideration by those who planted out things.

As I see it now, long deep ditches ought to have been dug, running from the south to the north; the bamboos ought to have been planted on ridges running in the same directions and --more space ought to have been given to the plants. The grove of Madake is crowded already now! Then manure ought to have been applied; this land is not as rich as it looks and bamboo wants plenty of available foodstuff. To my regret I see that Madake is really the only bamboo that is

...and I am sure you will find it interesting.

...I would like to see you at the office on Monday.

...I am sure you will find it interesting.

...I am sure you will find it interesting.

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surviving; all the others either have gone or are going; this is peculiar, to say the least! More drainage, more manure, more watching would have prevented a whole lot of these failures. Rumors say that former fellows in charge didn't care and didn't know! Some of us explorers surely have done much work in vain!

When I am back we must have a conference on the future policy of this garden here. What are we going to do? Shall we keep the garden as a bamboo demonstration place or as a bamboo propagation station? Or shall it be both? My advice is this, distribute as many bamboos as possible, but give people at least half a dozen clumps, so that they can establish small groves. When there is enough bamboo around to start cutting, have some Japanese bamboo workers come over and have them demonstrate, in connection with an industrial school, how to work up these canes into baskets, furniture and sundry things. This face of the problem is not the least difficult or important. It even may be that some other locality may outgrow Brooksville and that our demonstration garden here has only served to stimulate others in other sections of this Southland. When once sufficient canes can be gathered, it will be well to ship some to some eastern factories and obtain prices on them. They will have to go to Tampa by R. R. from here and then by boats to New York City, Phila, etc.

Well, Saturday afternoon and Sunday afternoon I spent at our Station, discussed problems with Messrs. Johnson and Menderson; looked at soils, drainage and many another thing.

Mr. Menderson's chayote experiments are very interesting! I noticed the great yields, ate some fruits for the first time in my life and I like them; the thing will be to put them on the market when

there is very little else, which is by about January and February. Proper storage may solve this problem. Other localities deserve to be tried, for I hear there is much rootknot disease here.

The Dasheen experiments are extensive here at the Station, I didn't know they were so large. But these plants requiring new land all of the time are a difficult crop for a small station to handle.

I noticed that small Anonas and other rather delicate plants coming from the greenhouse at Yarrow had just been received and were being set out in the cold open air. Well, does anyone expect these to grow? I surely not, and this is not the right way to do, Mr. Fairchild! It tends to dishearten the fellows who have to set them out at the approach of the coming cold weather and there is no greenhouse here to nurse things until springtime.

I also noticed that no ornamental plantings have been attempted and that nearly all of the fine trees that originally grew on this property have been removed or girdled, which is much to be regretted. When we selected this place, we intended to have some fine old specimens being retained and not like it is now! Well, such are things as I saw them at this our Bamboo demonstration garden.

Sunday morning and Monday morning I spent with Messrs. Fulton, Farrington, Freese, Henderson and others to see various groves and gardens. Mr. Fulton is doing well with his persimmons. He got a nice grove of our European and sold this past summer a good many fruits at 30 cts. a dozen and sent away a goodly lot too. Next year he hopes to ship to Eastern markets. The Japanese persimmon, also, does very well here, he got from one tree 20 bushels of fruits. They have discovered new ways

There is very little else, which is by about January and February.

Twenty-fourth day, which is the middle of the month, is

be fixed, for I have there is some special occasion here.

The London arrangements are extensive here at the Station.

I don't know how they are to be done. But there is some

kind of a thing on a different day for a week or so longer.

I noticed that well, I mean, and that other things

could be done, but I have had that been received and were

being set out in the cold room at St. Paul, does anyone expect there to

grow, I surely not, and this is not the right way to do, Mr. Wainwright!

It seems to depend on the weather and have to get them out at the

month of the coming cold weather and there is no possibility here to

make these will be better.

I also noticed that no ornamental plants have been at-

tended and that nearly all of the time from that relatively

of this society have been removed or killed, which is not to be

noticed. Then we selected this place, we intended to have some fine old

specimens being retained and not like it is now, well, such are things

as I see from of this are much more than before.

Today, which is the morning, I spent with Messrs. Wain-

right, Wainwright, Trevelyan, Wainwright and others to see various groves and

gardens. Mr. Wainwright is taking well with his specimens. He got a nice

copy of the program and will this year have a good many things at 20

his house and send away a goodly lot too. Next year he hopes to ship

to London, the Wainwright specimens, also, does very well here,

is the first year to be made at London. They have discovered how many

of eating Tanoopans; one is to wash up the fruit in a cup and eat with cream and sugar; another is to scoop out with a spoon and add milk and sugar and a third is to make ice cream from them! Now who but Americans would ever thought of that!

Mr. Fulton has found out that the local strain of Miconia virginiana gives kakis much more vigor than the variety that is used at Glen Saint Mary; he has obtained fruits 6 inches across and one weighed 1 1/2 pounds; a friend of his took it with him to Chicago. He also has obtained a bud variation or a graft hybrid from Panmashi which is entirely different from the original type and of good market value apparently. He also finds that Pecans on Nickerics grow perfectly satisfactorily and he claims the nuts have a richer flavor than when on pecan stock! I was shown 4 pecans, 13 years old from the bud, that had produced 50 dollars worth of fruit each tree!

As usual, they wanted me to commit myself on advising them to grow mangoes, avocados, lychees, etc., etc. but the undersigned was not willing. I told them to try to raise the dry seeded persimmons and desiccate them. They had tried to dry Tanoopan already, but the fruits had rotted; well, of course, this persimmon belongs in the mushy class and can never be dried. Here in Florida they will have to dry their fruits in an oven. They also wanted to grow Jujubes but I told them that they probably would not fruit here in this moist climate. We looked at young mango-trees, avocados, pineapples, papayas, Leucosticte pulcherrima in full bloom, Euselia lincea as clumps near porch steps; at strawberry patches having produced \$500 .00 from 1/2 acre; at a spineless cactus plantation, etc. They want here good shipping strawberries, but with better flavor than

present varieties, which are mostly "Klondyke" and "Missionary." I just wonder whether some European varieties would not do better here in this mild, moist winter climate than North American breeds, which are used to great extremes in temperatures and to a higher temperature in general.

Then Mr. Fulton took me out, last but not least, and said that a Mr. Mac Robins offered us 220 acres of natural pine forest, to be kept as a governmental Natural Park. I suggested that it would be better offered to the town or to the county, but Mr. Fulton says that the native population is not progressive enough to be able to take care of such a proposition. We will talk about this and we will have to send Mr. Fulton some answer. It is some nice natural park indeed and would be all right as part of an arboretum, but I surmise we are not in a position to handle such an affair. Could Professor Sargent assist us in any way? He once told me that he would like to have some arboreta down south.

I was also told that there are fruiting mango trees on Miss Brasmer's place at Wall Springs, east of Tampa. Is this known?

During my stay here I have been introduced to a lot of different people and had to give advice on plants that occur in our new catalogue; they showed me catalogues of the Glen St. Mary Nursery Company in which Taxapan is listed and I see in general that I am much more known and am discussed much more than I imagined when I was out in old China. Well, such is life!

My plans are now to go to Tampa to see a Lytchee tree there; then to Gainesville to see the Experimental Station, and then on to

present varieties, which are mostly "Wendy" and "Missionary." I
just make another very common variety which will not be better than
in this kind, which is almost the same as the "Wendy" variety, which
are used to great extent in temperature and to a higher temperature

is general.

Then Mr. Nelson took me out, but not long, and said that
a Mr. Mac Nabine offered us \$200 worth of natural gas to be
kept as a Governmental Natural Park. I suggested that it would be bet-
ter offered to the town or to the country, but Mr. Nelson says that the
native population is not progressive enough to be able to take care
of such a proposition. We will take about this and we will have to
send Mr. Nelson some money. It is now also natural gas, but I think we
would be all right as part of an experiment, but I think we are not
in a position to handle such an affair. Could you please contact me
also in any way. He has said we had to build like to have some
experts see with.

I see also that there are five other on plants that occur in the
Kearney's place at Hill Springs, east of Denver. It is the same
order as they have I have been introduced to a lot of
different people and had to give advice on plants that occur in our
area including; they showed me photographs of the Glen St. Mary variety
Glen St. Mary variety is listed and I see in general that I am sure
who know and as discussed much more than I expected when I was out
in the field. Well, and I list
to have see how to be done to see a typical tree that
then to determine to see the experimental field, and then to see

Washington, D. C., where other surprises no doubt are awaiting me.

With kindest regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK H. MEYER

Washington, D. C. Dec. 7, 1915., 11 a. m.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am returning to you the accompanying correspondence concerning seeds of trees Mr. Baillie would like to have from us.

Well, Mr. B. certainly thinks that if you do ask, ask for something! In my opinion, he is mistaken in trying out such large quantities without knowing how they will do in his local climate and with the very poor facilities for propagation of plants he has, as I saw them in the latter part of May of this year and on which observations I wrote you a report.

I do suggest that Mr. Baillie might be informed politely that he rather ought to try seeds in smaller quantities for testing purposes and when promising, making arrangements to get larger quantities thru commercial agencies: The Chinese government really has some funds for such work!

Trusting to have you share this opinion of mine, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK H. MEYER

Washington, D. C., where they were held on the 15th and 16th of July.

The following is a list of the persons who were present:

Mr. [Name], Secretary

Mr. [Name], Treasurer

Washington, D. C., July 15, 1911.

Dear Sir:

I am pleased to hear that the committee has been organized.

I am sure that the work of the committee will be most successful.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Wm. [Name]

Enclosed for you are the minutes of the meeting held on the 15th of July.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Wm. [Name]

Very truly yours,

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Wm. [Name]

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Wm. [Name]

Very truly yours,

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Very sincerely yours,

Wm. [Name]

Washington, D. C. Dec. 7, 1915

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Upon my return to this office yesterday I was handed over the letter of the Officer in Charge of Records, dated Nov. 9, 1915. I see from this note that my debt to the Treasurer of the United States is \$493.16. I herewith attach my personal check for this amount; would you kindly turn it over to the right party.

I am also handing over to you a 50 cent coin in settlement of a suspension re an advertisement in the Evening Daily News for an interpreter. I am returning herewith the letter to you from the Officer in Charge of Records.

Thanking you for your assistance in these financial matters,
I am

Very truly yours,

FRANK W. MEYER

Agricultural Explorer

Washington, D. C. Dec. 15, 1915.

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Herewith I am handing over to you my Itinerary Report, covering the period of Oct. 1 to Dec. 5, 1915. (incl. dates) Will you kindly take care of it.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK W. MEYER

Agricultural Explorer

Washington, D. C. Dec. 7, 1881

Dear Mr. [Name]

I am glad to hear that you are well and hope you are enjoying the winter. I have not yet received your letter of the 10th and am sorry that it has not come. I am sure it will be all right. I am glad to hear that you are well and hope you are enjoying the winter. I have not yet received your letter of the 10th and am sorry that it has not come. I am sure it will be all right.

Very truly yours,

Wm. [Name]

Assistant Secretary

Washington, D. C. Dec. 12, 1881

Dear Mr. [Name]

I am glad to hear that you are well and hope you are enjoying the winter. I have not yet received your letter of the 10th and am sorry that it has not come. I am sure it will be all right.

Very truly yours,

Wm. [Name]

Assistant Secretary

Washington, D. C. Dec. 15, 1915

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Up till now I have not been able, thru attending to hosts of minor things, to give you a report on what I saw since I left Brockville.

Well, here are a few facts: On Dec. 1 I left the town of the Bamboo garden at 7:30 a. m., stayed in Tampa from 11:30 a.m. till 1 p.m. and utilized this time in going to the place of Dr. W. C. Richardson. The doctor himself was out, but I was shown over the place by a colored caretaker and I saw the Lytchee tree of which so much has been said. The plant is between 8 and 9 feet tall and is probably not over 2½ years old. In other words, it has not stood any test temperatures and since it has a wooden frame against which it leans, it might even have been have been protected on cold nights. A few young Lytchee trees scattered in gardens of enthusiasts do not prove as yet that Tampa is going to be the most congenial place for Lytchees! Parts of Mexico and the West Indies will be the places to grow Lytchees, Mangos and Nono bums, as I see it now.

Well, to go on again, I arrived in Gainesville on the evening of the same day, and the next day, Dec. 2., saw me repair to the State Exp. Sta., where I met Prof. Rolfs. We discussed many problems in connection with Chinese and American subtropical agriculture, and I was introduced to a number of co-workers. Here are a few interesting remarks Prof. Rolfs made: "40 centuries of farming as seen in China are 40 centuries of failure, because the standard of living, instead of having gone up, has actually declined."

Washington, D. C. Dec. 12, 1918

Dear Mr. [Name]

I have not been able to attend to your letter of

the 10th, but I am glad to hear that you are well.

I have been very busy lately, but I will try to

write you again in a few days.

I am sure you will understand my position.

I have been thinking of you very much lately.

I hope you are enjoying your trip.

I will be glad to hear from you again.

I am sure you will have a very successful

trip. I will be glad to hear from you again.

I am sure you will have a very successful

trip. I will be glad to hear from you again.

I am sure you will have a very successful

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I am sure you will have a very successful

trip. I will be glad to hear from you again.

"The fact that the Government has failed to see the ruinous results of deforestation on the whole well being of the country shows that the Chinese have not learned much after all."

"The smaller the daily wages, the longer the hours and the greater the amount of muscular energy that is being given by the workers."

"Citrus canker is a bacterial disease, organisms remaining alive in soil for 17 months."

"Thru the method of burning up infected trees, new cases are declining rapidly in Dade and Broward counties, the figures being for June 744; for July 610; for Aug. 393; for Sept. 310; for Oct. 118. This is very hopeful information, showing that by thorough inspection and by destruction of infested material this terrible disease may possibly be exterminated entirely."

While talking with Mr. H. E. Stevens, a phytopathologist of the Station, I heard that Mr. W. F. Swingle, in a short talk some time ago to the people at Gainesville, gave his opinion that this citrus canker might have come from Formosa. Now I have an opinion of my own and I spoke about it to the people at Gainesville and that is this: Since this canker is so extremely destructive on Citrus trees and since it apparently is a recent introduction, might it not be possible that it is found on other members of the Rutaceous family as an endemic disease, especially on Zanthoxylon, Trodia, Clausenia, Atlantia and other south-eastern Asiatic species.

Have people worked already along these lines?

Is our so-called prickly ash, Zanthoxylon americanum, susceptible to this canker?

"The fact that the Government has failed to see the reasons
results of deterioration on the whole well being of the country shows

that the Chinese have not learned much after all."

"The smaller the daily wages, the longer the hours and the

greater the amount of muscular energy that is being given by the workers.

"It is a matter of a few weeks, perhaps months,

and it will be a matter of a few days."

"When the method of paying up interest rates, how soon are

business rapidly in hand and financial conditions, the figures being for

1934; for July 1935; for Aug. 1935; for Sept. 1935; for Oct. 1935. This

is very important information, and the fact that there has been no

discussion of interest rates in this country means that possibly the

country is in a very serious position."

"This is a very serious position, and it is a matter of a few weeks,

and I heard that Mr. E. E. Schattschneider, in a short talk some time

ago to the people at Berkeley, gave his opinion that this crisis

is a very serious one. I have an opinion of my own

and I spoke about it to the people at Berkeley and that is what I

think is an extremely pessimistic or dire view - and since it is

generally in a recent introduction, which is not so pessimistic that it is

found on other members of the Committee. I think we are in a serious

position on international relations, domestic conditions and other

aspects of the situation.

The people would never have known that

is an excellent article and I think it is very

I also heard some interesting facts from Professor John Bellings, who has been working now for several years already upon the selection and cross breeding of various species of Stizolobium. He is working now primarily upon obtaining strains of early ripening habits of value for northern Florida, South Georgia, South Alabama, etc. Some other day, when they have a substation further south, they will take up other strains suited for regions with longer growing seasons.

The farmers are not pleased with the running habits of the velvet bean, as it requires poles to do well, and they are waiting for bush forms to be developed.

Professor Bellings is working on the creation of strains of sugar Maize suitable for the tropics and he is on the road to success; within a few years they may appear on the market!

On Friday, Dec. 3, I went out again early to the Expt. Sta, met again Prof. Rolfs, Prof. Scott, Prof. Cherbakoff and others. We looked over the greenhouses, over the nurseries, test-orchards, grass and forage plots, citrus hybrids, etc., etc.

I heard many interesting facts: Prof. Rolfs thinks that the introduction of the China bean alone may be considered to be worth a million of dollars to the people of Florida; one farmer alone sold last year 1000 bushels of seeds at \$4.00 per bushel. They are still willing to obtain other species and varieties of Stizolobium for experimental work.

More forage plants are desired for Florida.

Natal grass proves to be fine for dry land.

Rhodes " is good for moister lands, while

Para " thrives especially well down South

I also heard some interesting facts from Professor John

Belting, who has been working now for several years already upon the

relation and cross breeding of various species of Alouatta. He is

working now primarily upon obtaining strains of early ripening habits

at times for northern Florida, South Georgia, South Alabama, etc. Some

years ago, when they have a reputation further south, they will take

up other strains suited for regions with longer winter seasons.

The farmers are not pleased with the rousing habits of the

early bear, as it requires poles to do well, and they are willing to

bring them to be destroyed.

Professor Belting is working on the question of strains of

early bears suitable for the tropics and he is on the road to success;

within a few years they may appear in the market!

On Friday, Dec. 8, I went out again early to the Dept. Sta.

and again Prof. Halls, Prof. Scott, Prof. Charnock and others, who

looked over the specimens, over the microscope, test-tubes, glass

and lower glass, affine hybrids, etc., etc.

I heard very interesting facts Prof. Halls thinks that

the introduction of the bear alone may be considered to be

quite a matter of course in the people of Florida; one farmer alone

will buy four 1000 pounds of seeds at \$4.00 per bushel. They are

will bring to obtain other species and varieties of Alouatta

for experimental work.

They found glass for the Dept. Sta.

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They found glass for the Dept. Sta.

They found glass for the Dept. Sta.

More soy beans are desired, especially varieties from southern China. Prof. Tracy at Hiloxi got a mutant among his soybeans which is of extremely great value to the Gulf Coast sections.

Upright forms of cowpeas are desired, especially dense, bushy forms for green manuring.

The Kudzu vine is not as desirable as was first thought; it occupies the land too long and does not always make a dense stand.

We discussed the problem of making hybrids between the hardy Fersia caroliniana and F. gratissima so as to create hardier svocades. I heard that the financial condition of the State Experimental Station do not allow to go in for breeding experiments that would occupy too long a time before tangible results could be shown. This certainly is to be regretted deeply!

We also discussed grafting problems and I stated that the Chinese graft with success Olea fragrans, Chionanthus retusa and Syringa oblata and other species of lilacs upon various species of Ligustrum. Well, when we went thru the magnificent Magnolia grandiflora grove, we found (Olea) Osmanthus americana in fruit and Prof. Rolfs said: "Why not use this plant as a stock for Olea fragrans?" He gave orders to have it tried and no doubt some day we may hear of results. Strange that so few people do work with real native American plants!

I also was shown specimens of Pistacia chinensis, which Prof. Rolfs had received from a Mr. Fornell in Algiers, so somebody must have big trees there, for a large quantity of seeds had been received by a French gardener in Florida. (Prof. Rolfs might possibly obtain the original address if you would like to have it.)

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The clumps of bamboo, Bambusa aurea-striata, as they call it here, have grown wonderfully well these last years and they really are the sight of the place.

Well, I spent two very instructive days at this Florida State Expt. Sta. and learned several new facts.

On Sat., Dec. 4, I left Gainesville at 8:30 and on Sund. Dec. 5, 1:45 p. m. I landed in old Washington, D. C., having been away for c. a. 3 years and 3 months.

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

Office, Dec. 17, 1915. 2 p.m.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Would you kindly take up with Mt. Swingle and Miss Nussey (?) this question of other hosts to citrus canker besides true species of citrus.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

New Yor, Wedn. Dec. 29, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Contrary to my expectations I am still here and I haven't accomplished as yet all I wanted. We have some rotten weather here all these last days and I caught a chill which makes me feel as tired as a dog. If the weather would clear up, one could go out, but as it is

The change of name, James Watson, as you will
if you have been watching will show that you are really
and the right of the name.

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now it rains, snows and hails all combined. I am working on the article, however, and we'll see what will come out of that.

With kindest greetings,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

Office, Jan. 19, 1916.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Since you and I had a short discussion some days ago about the difficulties we are all experiencing in keeping informed about what really happens in the Office and since we all realize the need of drawing closer together, what would you think of calling various members of our Office to the first weekly conference to be held tomorrow, Thurs., Jan. 20, 1916 at 3:30 p. m. Attendance to be obligatory to all notified, unless serious reasons should exist for absence.

The subjects Mr. Dorsett and I propose to be treated are as follows:

Is it advisable for the Office of Seed and Plant Introduction to go in for the establishment of an herbarium of its own?

What is the future policy of our present Plant Introduction Gardens?

What is the most effective way of selecting newly introduced plant material for propagation and distribution?

Kindly let me hear how we can arrange a proposal of this kind.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

and it is felt that the Commission should be kept advised of the results of the work.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

Enclosed for the Commission are two copies of the report.

Very truly yours,
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Office, Jan. 21, 1916

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As regards suitable trees for a campus in Changsha, well, I suggest American live oaks! And after the trees have grown to be 15-20 years old, introduce so-called Spanish moss, Tillandsia usneoides, just to give it a real American touch! These trees are slow growers, and should the people there be in a hurry, let them plant Firmiana simplex (Sterculia plantanifolia) or sycamores (Platanus orientalis or P. occidentalis). Mangolia grandiflora is also a most impressive tree and can easily be obtained in China. However, live oaks for me, especially on a campus! Remember Berkeley!

Sincerely yours,

FRANK E. WHITT

By writing Mr. Hume or Mr. McIlhenny we might be able to obtain acorns of southern live oaks. Send the seeds packed in sphagnum!

Office, Jan. 31, 1916.

Dear Mr. Bisset:

Herewith find attached 4 packages of seeds which a Mrs. Anderson of Shanghai has sent me in a personal letter. Mrs. A. has been in the United States as the daughter of a high Chinese official and was presented before President U. S. Grant. She still takes much interest in America and was very kind to me last summer when I visited the Wokanshan region and gave me some bamboo specimens, etc. Could you kindly send her a pound of good lawn grass seed, such as would grow down in Louisiana, and also some seeds of large peppers and tomatoes?

It can be sent by American post and as such we do not have to pay postage. I am also attaching a tentative letter for your signature.

Sincerely yours,

F. X. M.

Office, Feb. 8, 1916.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Mrs. Flora W. Patterson has invited me to speak before the College Women's Club on Monday, March 20, 1916 at 5 p. m., probably at the Raleigh Hotel, in this city.

The subject will be Agricultural Explorations in China, illustrated by lantern slides.

I suppose there will not be any objection to this, will there?

Sincerely yours,

FRANK H. WYER

It can be sent by American post and as such we do not have

to pay postage. I am also attaching a tentative letter for your
signature.

Sincerely yours,

F. M. M.

Office, Dec. 8, 1918.

Dear Mr. [Name]:

Mr. [Name] has invited me to speak before the
College Council on Monday, Dec. 16 at 2 p. m., probably
at the [Name] Hotel, in [Name].

The subject will be "Professional Responsibility in Ethics,"
illustrated by [Name].

I suppose that will not be objectionable to you, will
it?

Sincerely yours,

F. M. M.

Office, Washington, D. C. Feb. 9, 1916.

Dear Mr. Bisset:

The other day I met Mr. J. V. A. MacMurray, First Secretary of the American Legation at Peking, China and Mr. MacMurray informed me that he had made arrangements to have seeds collected for us of the white-barked pine (Pinus bungeana).

He would like to have some official tags sent up to him in Peking so as to enable him to send parcels with seeds to our Office. Could you kindly send him a dozen of such tags?

He also expressed the wish to have some flower and vegetable seeds sent to him, things that will grow in Peking, which has a climate something like Salt Lake City, Utah. He would like especially varieties of sweet corn that ripen in succession, also varieties of tomatoes, chili peppers, cucumbers and eggplants.

Mr. MacMurray has been of great assistance to us in past times and very likely will be so again and I suggest to treat him as an exceptional person.

He asked me to send him some cultural directions along with things we send him and I suppose we can do such a thing, cannot we?

The material might be sent to him in Peking thru the Diplomatic Pouch of the Department of State, as he informed me.

Trusting you can do something for Mr. MacMurray, I am

Sincerely yours,

FRANK S. MITCHELL

Washington, D. C. Feb. 2, 1914.

Dear Mr. [Name]

The other day I met Mr. J. T. A. [Name], [Name]

of the [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

and that he had made arrangements to have [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

with [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

to visit [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

and as to [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

and you kindly send him a [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

He also expressed the wish to have some [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

sent to [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

something like [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

of [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

[Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

Mr. [Name] has been of great [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

and very likely will be [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

[Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

He asked me to send [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

and we will [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

The material might be sent to [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

at the [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

[Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

[Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

[Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

Office, Feb. 16, 1916.

Dear Mr. Bisset:

While out in Chico last summer I noticed how they had stuck away a very interesting shrub in between some scrubbery back of the lath house and seeds of it were wasting on the ground. I asked Henry Klopfer about it and it said that nobody had given orders to have it propagated. This shrub is Bupleurum fruticosum, #1 27169, a very interesting plant that stands a seashore climate and grows beneath other vegetation. It is easily grown from seeds.

I also was informed that my new lilacs from China were not propagated any longer, because you had stated that they were already in the trade. I do not know of anyone handling them, and since they are interesting dooryard shrubs I suggest to have some more of them distributed. What do you think of it?

Sincerely,

FRANK N. MESTER

Febr. 16, 1916. Office.

Dear Mr. Bisset:

As my plans are to go out to China again sometime during this year, I would like to know from you what sorts of seeds we want in large quantities. I mean especially Davidiana, Pistacia chinensis, Costanea mollissima, Ficophus fulva, Nesargos lotus, Brassica pekinensis and possibly others. Mr. Ramsey alone wants 1000 lbs. of Davidiana seeds, but Mr. Beagles thought last October that our Office did not need any longer

any Davidiana seed from China, since the Chico Garden is raising its own seeds.

Now I would like to get some sort of an estimate from you as to the quantities of seeds that are required.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

From Notebook of Frank N. Meyer:

As regards trees that are very resistant to alkali I will mention a few arranged according to their resistancy as I noticed it in China.

Fomius ruinosus; F. diversifolia; Ulmus ruscifolia, U. densa;
Fomius alba; P. belisana; P. tomentosa; P. simonii; Sophora japonica;
Thuja orientalis; Abies julibrissin; Amorpha davidiana; Cercis
japuba; Salix babylonica and other north Chinese willows. Dioscorea
Catalpa bungei; Gleditsia sinensis; Zizus bungeana; F. densiflora;
Rosinobaria paniculata; Ulmus parvifolia; Dioscorea lotus; Fraxus
arbuscula; Amygdalus persica; Amisonea chinensis; Bonania bungeana;
Pyrus betulifolia, Pistacia chinensis; Acer truncatum; Salix triloba;
Celtis sinensis.

As shrubs: Pteris indica; Ulmus sp.; Fraxus tomentosa;
Syringa oblata; Torreya sinensis; Jasminum multiflorum; Lagerstroemia
indica; Fraxus triloba; Rosa xanthina; Prinosmia uniflora; Saracena in
several species; Xanthoxerax arbutifolia; Ulmus obovata; Ligustrum
quihoui; Viburnum fragrans; Gravia parviflora; Chimonanthus retusa;
Chimonanthus fragrans; Schledra sp.

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As climbers: Vistaria sinensis; Parthenocissus tricuspidata;
Tecoma grandiflora; Menispermum laurifolium; Amelanchier dissecta.

Office, March 9, 1916

Dear Mr. Bisset:

Herewith please find a gourd attached, Luffa cylindrica, which was presented to me by Mr. Moy Auk from Kenilworth Av., D. C., who said about it: "This vally good vegetable, Chinamen much likee."

Dr. Shoemaker says it is a much smaller and apparently earlier variety than we have in the South and he likes to obtain some seeds from it. Can you have it given an SFI number?

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MYERS

Office, Mar. 11, 1916.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Your letter of Febr. 22, 1916 written in Brooksville was turned over to me to notice certain suggestions.

About planting Chinese persimmons for avenue purpose! No, most decidedly no! They are not fit for this purpose; as solitary specimens on a lawn they are all right, but not as an ornamental tree along a drive.

I suggest Cryptomeria japonica, closely planted; remember

As discussed in the preceding report, the following

information was obtained from the records of the

Office, dated 4/11/50

Page 10 of 11

Personnel files of the following individuals:

1. Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, FBI

2. Mr. Clegg, Chief, Security Division

3. Mr. Glavin, Chief, Criminal Division

4. Mr. Ladd, Chief, Intelligence Division

5. Mr. Nichols, Chief, Administrative Services Division

6. Mr. Rosen, Chief, Identification Division

7. Mr. Tracy, Chief, Legal Division

8. Mr. Harbo, Chief, Liaison and Public Relations Division

9. Mr. Mohr, Chief, Training and Personnel Division

10. Mr. Winterrowd, Chief, Records and Communications Division

11. Mr. Holloman, Chief, Inspection and Internal Security Division

12. Mr. Nease, Chief, Liaison and Public Relations Division

13. Mr. Pennington, Chief, Administration

14. Mr. Quinn, Chief, Liaison and Public Relations Division

15. Mr. Nease, Chief, Liaison and Public Relations Division

16. Mr. Nease, Chief, Liaison and Public Relations Division

17. Mr. Nease, Chief, Liaison and Public Relations Division

18. Mr. Nease, Chief, Liaison and Public Relations Division

Continued on next page

liko! Other trees suggested are Laurus camptora and Draunichia lanceolata as evergreens; Liquidambar formosana, Kelkova kashii; Pterocarya staninera and Livko blaba as deciduous shade trees. They all stand a certain amount of "wet feet." However, Cryptomeria will best agree with the featheryness of the bamboo, which is the main thing to be concerned.

This evil-smelling weed, Imberia festida, is not very harmful, only on young plants it is a pest; later on when the canes get up it will be easily controlled.

About thinning out, well, I suggest to treat one-third of the grove unthinned all the time, but well fertilized, and a ledger book should be kept in which observations are made concerning behavior of these bamboos.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK H. MEYER

OFFICE, Mar. 14, 1916.

Dear Miss Cremer:

Mr. Fairchild would like to have copies of fotos. Nos. 01653, 01613, 01651, 9023 and 9024; the last two in duplicate, so as to add them to the typewritten article on the Zante currant. These five fotos have to go to Prof. Geo. Husmann, Viticulturist in Charge, together with a short extract from Mr. Fairchild's paper on the Zante currant for so far as it describes the ringing method as practiced in Greece.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK H. MEYER

Other things mentioned are London and London

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P. S. Prof. Husman also desires a copy of my foto No. 5823 with a suitable legend, which I will supply.

F. H. M.

March 15, 1916.

Dear Mr. Stuntz:

As regards my qualifications to be considered previous to being made a member of the Botanical Society of Washington, I beg to make the following statements:

Born in Amsterdam, Holland, November 29, 1875.

Had an ordinary public school education; at the age of 14 entered the Botanical Garden of the University of Amsterdam as a pupil in Botanical Gardening; after two years entered the Experimental Garden of Professor Hugo de Vries, became his assistant; later had private and public tuition from 16 until 20 years of age in various subjects, such as French, English, German, landscape gardening, technical drawing, botany, physics, chemistry, etc.

Became a student of botany and horticulture in the University of Groningen, Holland, for six months; returned to Amsterdam, had charge of the experimental work of Prof. de Vries, followed his lectures on Plant Breeding and Botanical Physiology for several years; botanized in Holland for several summers; accumulated a large herbarium of plants of the Netherlands.

Resigned from the University of Amsterdam in March, 1899. Spent two and one-half years in travelling in Holland, England, France, Belgium, Germany, Italy and Switzerland.

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Emigrated to the United States of America in October, 1901. Found employment with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture; resigned in September, 1902. Went to California, found employment again with the Department at the Plant Introduction Garden at Santa Ana; resigned again in March, 1903. Was in the florist business in Santa Barbara, California, from April, 1903 to March, 1904. Left California for Mexico in April, 1904. Walked across Mexico from San Blas to Vera Cruz; went to Cuba, also to the southern United States. In August, 1904, entered the employ of the Shaw Botanical Garden at St. Louis; was a member of the jury on Forestry at the World's Fair in 1904. Resigned in July, 1905, from the Shaw Botanical Garden to enter service of the Department of Agriculture as an Agricultural Explorer. Collected and travelled in China, Japan, Korea, Siberia, Russia, Central Asia, etc. for c. s. nine years --am still at it.

Wrote a bulletin on Agricultural Explorations in the Fruit and Nut Orchards of China, Chinese Plant Names, also many minor papers.

Intentions are to roam for many more years, primarily in China.

Very truly yours,

FRANK W. MYERS

Agricultural Explorer

Miss Cramer:

In case we have a Lytchee folder would you kindly incorporate this label into it and could Mr. Fairchild write to the American Consuls in Canton and in Hongking asking them how many thousands of cans of Lytchees are exported from these places and at what grand total, in pounds and in

monetary value they estimate the Lychee crop.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK H. MEYER

Office, March 20, 1916.

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Could you kindly have permission asked for me to lecture before the Civic Study Club and the Home Interest Club at Takoma Park on April 5, 1916 at 8 p. m. Subject: Agricultural Exploration Work in China.

Also for another lecture before the Society of American Foresters in the Cosmos Club on April 6, at 8 p. m. Subject: Dendrological Explorations in China. Mr. H. Zen, of the Forestry Service, has not yet answered my note to him and I therefore am not absolutely sure that this lecture will go thru.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK H. MEYER

Philadelphia, Pa. March 25, 1916

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Just a few lines to let you know I am still alive and well.

My lecture in Boston came off all right and I spent a few very pleasant days with Messrs. Wilson, Dawson, Rehder, Schneider, Faxon, van der Vost, Farquhar and others. We went over quite some herbarium specimens and have several things to discuss when once back again.

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Dear Mr. ...

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Philadelphia, Pa. March 20, 1918

Dear Mr. ...

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Yesterday morning (Tues.) I arrived in New York, had a very interesting talk with Dr. Robert T. Morris, mainly concerning nut breeding; in the afternoon I arrived here in a heavy rainstorm and went to the flower show, where I met quite a number of horticultural people and where I admired the remarkable new hybrid roses, carnations, Australian Acacias, etc., etc.

This afternoon I'll have to lecture at the Penna. University, before Prof. Russell Smith's students and others interested in our work and tonight before an audience in the Flower Show. It is a pity the lecture hall is so small. They can only crowd in 100 people or so, and really we have information for 10 times that number.

Tomorrow, if it does not rain too hard, I hope to see the Arboretum on the Morris Estate and on Friday I may appear again at our "coop."

Best regards to everybody.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Office, April 1, 1916

Dear Mr. Bisset:

Mr. Frank Gould, Head Gardener of the late J. T. Morris Estate, wishes to obtain a plant from us of Rosa xanthina; is there anything left? Have the seeds been collected from Dr. Gibbs' place at Maplewood, Va.?

Mr. Dawson informed me that out of seeds sent by us he raised both single and double flowering forms. Many people have been asking me about this Rosa xanthina and I am informed Ferguson is raising a good

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stock and will no doubt clear quite some money on it.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK H. MEYER

Office, April 1, 1916.

Dear Mr. Bisset:

Mr. Jackson Dawson, 1090 Center Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass., would like to receive a package of Fai tsai from us, also some early melon seeds. Can you do anything for him? He and Mr. Wilson asked me to give you their best regards.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK H. MEYER

Office, April 7, 1916

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Since Mr. Ferrine clearly states in his note of March 29, 1916 that the walnut trees bearing SPI nos. 18356 and 18357 were raised up in his nursery and since they were seedlings anyway and therefore variable and since the original material was both obtained in Peking within a period of 10 days and possibly having come from the same general region, I see no reason why he should especially worry which number the scions ought to bear.

The successful culture in Idaho of North Chinese varieties of so-called Persian walnuts proves me intuition to be correct that the Rocky Mountain regions some day will have thriving orchards of walnut trees. These people also ought to try Castanea mollissima, Corylus heterophylla,

stock and will be kept clear till some copy on it.

Sincerely yours,

WALTER A. WATSON

Office, April 1, 1918.

Dear Mr. Bixbee:

Mr. Johnson London, 1000 Market Street, London, Pa.,

would like to receive a package of his seed from us, also some early

seed seeds. Can you be supplying for him? He and Mr. Wilson asked me

to give you their best regards.

Sincerely yours,

WALTER A. WATSON

Office, April 7, 1918.

Dear Mr. Bixbee:

Since Mr. Terline clearly states in his note of March 22, 1918

that the walnut trees bearing the nos. 18326 and 18327 were mixed up in

the history and since they were seedlings raised and therefore available

and since the original material was both obtained in Beijing within a period

of 10 days and possibly having come from the same general region, I see no

reason why he should especially worry which number the walnut ought to bear.

The essential culture in China of North Chinese varieties of

so-called Persian walnuts proves me mistaken to be correct that the Rocky

mountain walnuts are all true native varieties of walnut trees.

These people also ought to try China's collaboration having participated

C. chinensis, C. avellana and other hazels.

How cold does it get there? Mr. Stuntz may be able to look it up.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK H. MEYER

Office, April 23, 1916.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Please find attached the letter I wrote to Mr. Dersett in your absence. It is only a rough draft of my proposed journeying. Possibly I also may visit Formosa and Manila and I suggest to have some way lined out by which I can do so.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK H. MEYER

Washington, D. C. January 29, 1916.

Dear Mr. Dersett:

This morning I had a talk with Mr. Stuntz and I complained that I did not receive at all my notes on Chinese plants or any desiderata for future exploration work. Mr. Stuntz said he did not know whether I would go out again and I informed him that my plans were to leave again this summer or early fall for a protracted exploration trip, primarily in southern and western China. He wants me to make up a tentative itinerary of what sections of China I intend to search and he will see to it that I get a good batch of notes.

Dear Mr. [Name]

I have received your letter of the 15th and am glad to hear from you.

Yours truly,

[Name]

[Address]

[Address]

[Address]

I have read the letter I wrote to you and in your response. It is only a rough draft of my proposed journey. Possibly I also may visit [Name] and [Name] and I suggest to have some way lined out by which I can do so.

Very sincerely yours,

[Name]

[Address]

[Address]

This matter I had a talk with [Name] and I mentioned that I did not receive all my notes on Chinese history or any other work for Chinese exploration work. Mr. [Name] said he did not know whether I would go out again and I returned the list of places to be left again this summer or next fall for a renewed exploration trip. [Name] is anxious to explore China. It might be to take up a line of [Name] of that section of China I intend to search and he will see to it that I get a good haul of [Name].

Now, here are some of my plans: I would like to leave shortly after July 1st, 1916, study up a few localities in the states of Colorado, Utah and Idaho for the possible establishment of an experimental station to breed fruits belonging to the cherry, plum, peach and almond groups; After that I intend to leave for Seattle or San Francisco and take a steamer to Yokohama. From there I'll go by train thru Japan, Korea and Manchuria to Peking, China. There I have to arrange my passport matters, financial affairs, stored baggage, etc. I also have to buy and ship from there a few thousand pounds of Chinese chestnuts, walnuts, jujubes for seeds and Davidiana stones; also scions of the famous "pai li" or white pear, which pear apparently has failed to succeed from former introductions.

Then I'll leave for South China, and in the winter of 1916-1917 I hope to collect in the provinces of Chekiang, Fukien, Yiangsi, Hunan and Kwantung, possibly also in Formosa and Hainan, with the special object of getting varieties of Lychees, Damboos and various wet land crops. I may also wish to visit Manila for its rich herbarium of South Chinese plants.

In the summer of 1917 I hope to explore some high mountain ranges in these provinces, but as soon as it gets cool enough for hard travel, I hope to trek thru the Kwangsi, Kweichow and Yunnan provinces and enter at last the rich Szechuan province. Here I may spend a year or more and return slowly by way of the Yang tze River or a northern route.

This whole trip may take me from three to five years to do and I'll wander thro' parts of China where no botanical collector has ever been before.

have some of my plants: I would like to leave shortly
 after July 1st, 1918, study up a few localities in the state of Colorado,
 Utah and Idaho for the possible establishment of an experimental station
 to breed fruits belonging to the cherry, plum, peach and almond groups.
 After that I intend to leave for Seattle or San Francisco and take a steam-
 er to Yokohama. From there I'll go by train thru Japan, Korea and Man-
 churia to Peking, China. There I have to arrange my passport matters, fi-
 nancial affairs, stored baggage, etc. I also have to pay and ship from
 about a few thousand pounds of Chinese medicine, various plants for
 seeds and I will also start the collection of the insects and I'll be with
 gear, which gear apparently has failed to succeed from former introductions.
 Then I'll leave for South China, and in the winter of 1918-
 1919 I hope to collect in the provinces of Chekiang, Fukien, Kwangsi,
 Hunan and Kwantung, possibly also in Formosa and Hainan, with the special
 object of getting varieties of lychnis, bamboo and various wet land
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 Chinese plants.
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 ranges in these provinces, but as soon as it gets cool enough for high
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 and after that the rich herbarium of Formosa. Then I will spend a year
 or more and return slowly by way of the Yangtze River to a northern
 state.
 This whole trip may take me from three to five years to do
 and I'll endeavor that parts of China have no botanical collector and
 that parts have.

Now, would you kindly give me your much valued support in getting as much information at my disposal as possible and would you please give instructions to Mr. Stuntz and to others to assist us in such ways so as to make this intended long journey a success for this Office. I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Agricultural Explorer

P. S. A circular might be printed and sent to all responsible workmen of this Department asking them to suggest things I have to look out for!

F. N. M.

Office, April 25, 1916.

Dear Miss Cramer:

Herewith I am returning to you the Persimmon project (1915). It contains considerable information new to me. I am awfully sorry to see that my two numbers 39912 and 39913 have failed to grow. We do not know as yet who is quite to blame for this! The fact that Tamopan proved hardy at Stamford is of very great interest!

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Office, May 3, 1916.

Dear Mr. Howell:

Mr. Fairchild desires enlargements to be made of the following fotos: Chico No. 535; Nos. 5621; 5633; 12336, 12297 and 19488. Would you kindly make out a requisition to this effect? Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Office, May 22, 1916

Dear David Bisset:

Would you kindly put down the name of Mr. Curt G. Pfeiffer, 16th and Irving Place, N. Y. City, as an experimenter.

He wishes to obtain especially a plant of Juniperus chinensis var. columnaris, 1 Chionanthus retusa, 1 Springer's acer, 1 Loiseleuria maackii and 1 Rosa munifolia.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK E. SMITH

Boston, Mass, June 6, 1916.

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Herewith please find enclosed my Itinerary Reports from May 27 until June 3; also two stubs of R. R. tickets. Will you kindly send these to the office concerned. I wonder if there hasn't come any mail for me in all these days; if so, couldn't you have it sent up to me. After another 8 or 10 days I may return again to the Capital City.

With best regards to everybody,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK E. SMITH

Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. [Name]

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. regarding the matter mentioned therein.

The matter is being reviewed and a final decision will be reached as soon as possible. I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time.

Sincerely,
[Name]

Very truly yours,
[Name]

Enclosure

I am enclosing for you the report of the committee on the subject mentioned in your letter.

The report is being distributed to the members of the committee and to the public. I am sure that you will find it of interest. I am sure that it will be of great value to you. I am sure that it will be of great value to you. I am sure that it will be of great value to you.

Very truly yours,
[Name]

Enclosure

Sincerely,
[Name]

Very truly yours,
[Name]

Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

June 9, 1916.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you by separate parcel a number of twigs of Magnolia Soulangeana, which appear to be infested by a bacterium. Prof. Sargent states that many of his Magnolias are dying from a peculiar blight; sometimes a big tree goes in a few days time, often in midsummer. Not only Asiatic species are affected, but also American ones, for instance M. Fraseri.

Could you kindly send these specimens to a specialist and a copy of his answer to Prof. Sargent.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Boston, Mass., June 12, 1916

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Thank you for your letter of June 8, with enclosures. I am returning Dr. Howard's letter enclosed for filing. I am also enclosing my itinerary report for the week ending June 10, 1916.

We are having very unpleasant weather here, rain every day, and it is cold besides; I didn't know Boston had this sort of a climate in June. Some day at the end of the week I hope to arrive again at Washington, D. C.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Amidst the confusion of the day

June 5, 1924

Dear Mr. Brewster

I am writing you by separate parcel a number of
pairs of Parus rufus, which appear to be included by a
letter, but I regret that many of the specimens are
from a smaller bird; sometimes a big one goes in a few days
after in summer. Not only this species are affected, but also
others are, for instance, P. stricklandi.

It is very likely that these specimens are a mistake

and a copy of his name is left. I regret.

Very sincerely yours,

WALTER E. WILSON

June 17, 1924

Dear Mr. Brewster

I am writing you for your letter of June 5, with enclosure.

I am returning Mr. Brewster's letter enclosed for him. I am also

enclosed an inventory report for the week ending June 10, 1924.

We are having very unpleasant weather here, this year

and it is very hot; I think you know how hot it is here

at this time. I am sure you will be glad to hear of my

kind regards, W. E.

Sincerely yours,

WALTER E. WILSON

TELEGRAM

Jamaica Plain, Mass. (1218 pm) June 15, 1916

David Fairchild,
 Department Agriculture,
 Washington, D. C.

Can you come Arnold Arboretum to discuss Chinese exploration work within
 a few days.

FRANK MEYER

Arnold Arboretum,
 Jamaica Plain, Mass. June 15, 1916;

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

On June 8 Prof. Sargent sent you a letter in which he mentioned that we have had some conferences here concerning future Agricultural and Botanical Exploration work in China and Prof. Sargent mentioned a few concrete points in his letter. We had expected a reply ere this but you possibly might not be in Washington. I telegraphed you therefore the following message: Can you come Arnold Arboretum to discuss Chinese Exploration work within a few days. Frank Meyer

I wonder whether you possibly can do so. We all think it would clear up matters considerably if we could have some sort of an understanding before I left for China.

Prof. Sargent does not seem to have formulated any definite plans as regards Mr. Wilson going out again. I asked him specifically about this in connection with possible intervention of his plans, but he thought that we need not consider these things at all.

James Blair, Mass. (1118 mg) June 12, 1918

1118 mg

Dear Mr. Blair,
Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

The new leafhopper is known as the "leafhopper" and is a pest of the alfalfa crop. It is a small, green, insect with long legs and a long, pointed abdomen. It feeds on the leaves of the alfalfa plant and causes considerable damage to the crop. It is a common pest of alfalfa in the North and West.

THE LEAFHOPPER

The leafhopper is a pest of the alfalfa crop. It is a small, green, insect with long legs and a long, pointed abdomen. It feeds on the leaves of the alfalfa plant and causes considerable damage to the crop. It is a common pest of alfalfa in the North and West.

James Blair, Mass. June 12, 1918

Dear Mr. Blair:

On June 11, 1918, I received your letter in which you mentioned that you had some specimens of the leafhopper. I am glad to hear that you have found this pest. The leafhopper is a common pest of alfalfa in the North and West. It is a small, green, insect with long legs and a long, pointed abdomen. It feeds on the leaves of the alfalfa plant and causes considerable damage to the crop. It is a common pest of alfalfa in the North and West.

The following is a description of the leafhopper: It is a small, green, insect with long legs and a long, pointed abdomen. It feeds on the leaves of the alfalfa plant and causes considerable damage to the crop. It is a common pest of alfalfa in the North and West.

I would be glad to see your specimens if you can send them. I will be glad to identify them for you. I will be glad to see your specimens if you can send them. I will be glad to identify them for you.

I am glad to hear that you have found this pest. The leafhopper is a common pest of alfalfa in the North and West. It is a small, green, insect with long legs and a long, pointed abdomen. It feeds on the leaves of the alfalfa plant and causes considerable damage to the crop. It is a common pest of alfalfa in the North and West.

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I am glad to hear that you have found this pest. The leafhopper is a common pest of alfalfa in the North and West. It is a small, green, insect with long legs and a long, pointed abdomen. It feeds on the leaves of the alfalfa plant and causes considerable damage to the crop. It is a common pest of alfalfa in the North and West.

I have gone through a large stack of herbarium material, trying to find out more about the South China vegetation, but --relatively little has been done with all this Southern stuff. Mr. Wilson thinks that the herbarium in ~~London~~ will be the best place for such a study.

We are having disagreeable weather here every day almost and I have been able to take but a few photos. In case we should not hear from you I hope to leave Boston Saturday, and be at the office Monday, June 19, 1916. With kindest regards, to you All,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK S. WATSON

Washington, D. C. June 26, 1916.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

On June 8, 1916, while in the Arnold Arboretum I had a talk with Prof. Sargent concerning arboreta, and I asked him how many we needed here in the United States to grow practically all of the dendrological material outside of purely tropical stuff. His answer was:

"Five; one near Boston as headquarters; one near New Orleans for southern plants; one near Los Angeles (for instance, in Pasadena) for xerophytic subtropical plants; one in Miami for tropical plants; and one on Puget Sound for conifers, Rhododendrons and similar material.

"Arboreta have to be near centers of population, as otherwise they cannot be of use to many people and they fail to get means of support.

I have been through a large amount of literature regarding
the subject and find out more about the South China vegetation, but
I have been able to find out very little about the vegetation of
the island. I have been very much interested in the vegetation of
the island and I have been very much interested in the vegetation of
the island.

I have been very much interested in the vegetation of the island
and I have been very much interested in the vegetation of the island.
I have been very much interested in the vegetation of the island
and I have been very much interested in the vegetation of the island.
I have been very much interested in the vegetation of the island
and I have been very much interested in the vegetation of the island.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK R. WATSON

Washington, D. C. June 28, 1918.

On June 2, 1918, while in the United States I had a
talk with Mr. [Name] regarding the vegetation of the island
and I had a talk with Mr. [Name] regarding the vegetation of the island
and I had a talk with Mr. [Name] regarding the vegetation of the island
and I had a talk with Mr. [Name] regarding the vegetation of the island
and I had a talk with Mr. [Name] regarding the vegetation of the island.

I have been very much interested in the vegetation of the island
and I have been very much interested in the vegetation of the island.
I have been very much interested in the vegetation of the island
and I have been very much interested in the vegetation of the island.
I have been very much interested in the vegetation of the island
and I have been very much interested in the vegetation of the island.

I have been very much interested in the vegetation of the island
and I have been very much interested in the vegetation of the island.

When an arboretum can be tied up to an institution of learning, it will be so much the better, especially if it connected with a university of standing.

"To maintain an arboretum is no small job; it requires far more than most people imagine."

I thought it would be of interest to have these statements of Prof. Sargent put on file. Some day when the Department of Agriculture shall have been split up into a number of departments and the Bureau of Plant Industry shall have become the Department of Plant Industry, then a giant will arise who will establish these arboreta under a special office.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK M. MEYER

FM/w

Agricultural Explorer

Washington, D. C. June 28, 1916.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

During the several discussions I have had with Prof. Sargent concerning future exploration work in China, Prof. Sargent said several times that Korea, Honan and Shensi still contain several things that have not been brought out yet and I should bear this in mind, because the plants from these regions can be grown in the north, while South China stuff is all tender.

When once in southern China I should pay particular attention to garden plants, as there is still considerable mystery connected with the origin of a number of them. Particularly in Azaleas, they want more

There are no provisions in the bill to be in violation of the...
 will be to make the better, especially if it is...
 variety of...
 which is...
 for some...
 I thought it would be...
 of the...
 to...
 of...
 under a special...

Very respectfully yours,

Wm. L. ...

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12/2

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...

information, where the original types have come from.

The Arboretum will be glad to get fresh seeds of Aesculus chinensis and of Castanea serrinii, as they have lost these two plants.

In the Fukien Province there are some conifers of great interest that have not been introduced yet, such as Keteleeria fortunei and possibly others.

Prof. Sargent thinks we ought to make arrangements to grow South Chinese plants in southern California, the people there are so much more enthusiastic than almost anywhere else.

As regards the sending of herbarium specimens and seeds directly to the Arboretum, we still must have a conference.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK X. MEYER

FMM:mch

Agricultural Explorer

Office, July 6, 1916.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Knowing the peculiarities of Professor Sargent and how little he is inclined to part with things too easily, I suggest to have a list made up of desired plants out of the Bulletins of Popular Information and then have a handy person go up to the Arnold Arboretum with packing material and other paraphernalia and have him collect things they will allow him to take. Since Prof. Sargent has gotten many things from us, he cannot or at least ought not to object to us getting a few cuttings of some plants. But the person that goes must be some sort of diplomat.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK X. MEYER

...the original type was lost.

The discovery will be made in the next few days.

...the original type was lost.

In the United States there are now several...

...the original type was lost.

and possibly others.

They suggest that we ought to make arrangements to...

South America is another possibility, the people there are...

...the original type was lost.

As regards the possibility of searching specimens and...

...the original type was lost.

They sincerely hope,

Yours sincerely,

Adrianus...

...

Office, July 3, 1913.

...

...the original type was lost.

...the original type was lost.

...the original type was lost.

...the original type was lost.

...the original type was lost.

...the original type was lost.

...the original type was lost.

...the original type was lost.

They sincerely hope,

Yours sincerely,

Office, July 7, 1916.

Dear Mr. Bisset:

Herewith please find attached two packages of seeds, numbered 2319a and 2320a, which I found accidentally among some specimens. They possibly may grow yet, even tho they are almost a year old.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK M. MEYER

Office, July 10, 1916

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

What is your opinion as regards this circular on the jujube? I propose to give a list of varieties as will be available for distribution in the next years. Also several pictures will come in.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK M. MEYER

Office, July 12, 1916.

Dear Mr. Bisset:

Your letter of June 15th, concerning getting seeds of Prunus sargentii has been acknowledged by me only verbally. Well, Professor Sargent told me that the trees were setting very few seeds this winter year and he is afraid they would have very little to spare. You know the name of this cheery has been changed into Prunus serrulata var. sachalinensis.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK M. MEYER

1891, Dec 10

Dear Mr. Brewster

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your

kind letter of the 27th inst. and in reply to inform you that

the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their

consideration.

Very respectfully,

Wm. Brewster

1891, Dec 10

Dear Mr. Brewster

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your

kind letter of the 27th inst. and in reply to inform you that

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Very respectfully,

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1891, Dec 10

